



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

OLDRIDGES'



SIXTY YEARS' SUCCESS.—The best and only certain remedy ever discovered for preserving, strengthening, beautifying or restoring the Hair, Whiskers, or Moustaches, and preventing them turning gray. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. by all chemists & perfumers, & at 22, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C. For Children's and Ladies' Hair it is most efficacious and unrivalled.

•BALM OF COLUMBIA

2iv. 2474. e. 35
1152

THE GIRL'S OWN ANNUAL for 1881

Is now ready. It is the Second Volume of the GIRL'S OWN PAPER, and contains 824 pages of useful and interesting reading. Price, in handsome cloth, 7s. 6d.; or cloth gilt, 9s.

THE GIRL'S OWN ANNUAL for 1881

Contains Papers on Cookery by PHILLIS BROWNE; Needlework by DORA DE BLAQUIERE, MARIE KARGER, MARY LAYBOURNE; and a variety of useful articles by DORA HOPE, S. F. A. CAULFIELD, Madame DE LORRAINE, RUTH LAMB, ARDERN HOLT, MARY RANDOLPH-LICHFIELD, the Hon. Mrs. ARMYTAGE, 'MEDICUS,' and other popular Writers.

THE GIRL'S OWN ANNUAL for 1881

Contains Musical Papers by Lady BENEDICT, Professor MACFARREN, HENRY LESLIE, Madame SIDNEY PRATTEN, Madame ANTOINETTE STERLING, RICHARD BLAGROVE, EDWIN M. LOTT, FREDERICK E. WEATHERLY, EDWARD OXENFORD, COTSFORD DICK, ANNE BEALE, HELEN MARION BURNSIDE, NELLA PARKER, and MARY MARK-LEMON.

THE GIRL'S OWN ANNUAL for 1881

Contains New Songs, specially composed for *The Girl's Own Paper*, by Sir JULIUS BENEDICT; JOSEPH BARNBY; BEETHOLD TOURS; HUMPHREY J. STARR, B. Mus.; Lady LINDSAY (of Balcarres); EDWIN M. LOTT; GORDON SAUNDERS, D. Mus.; the Rev. F. PEEL, B. Mus.; Mrs. TOM TAYLOR; J. W. HINTON, D. Mus.; and ALMA SAUNDERS.

THE GIRL'S OWN ANNUAL for 1881

Contains Stories by ANNE BEALE, GRACE STEBBING, FAIRLEIGH OWEN, ALICE KING, L. C. SILKE, SARAH DOUDNEY, and other popular Writers.

THE GIRL'S OWN ANNUAL for 1881,

Sixpence monthly. One Penny weekly.
NEW VOLUME COMMENCED IN NOVEMBER.

London: 'LEISURE HOUR' Office. May be had of any Bookseller or Newsagent.

Cadbury's Cocoa Essence.

PURE, SOLUBLE, REFRESHING.

CAUTION.—Imitations of Cadbury's Cocoa Essence are often pushed by Shopkeepers for the sake of extra profit. Be sure that you obtain the Original Article, which may be relied upon for excellence of quality, purity, and strength.

FOR BLANC-MANGE, PUDDINGS,* CUSTARDS,

CHILDREN'S AND INVALIDS' DIET,

AND ALL THE USES OF ARROWROOT,

BROWN & POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR

HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

AND IS DISTINGUISHED FOR

Uniformly* Superior Quality.

INDEX to the EMPLOYMENTS open to Women, and References to those pages in the back numbers of *The Woman's Gazette** (now issued under the name of *Work and Leisure*), in which information respecting them has appeared.

I. II. III. IV. stands for the Volume of the 'Gazette,' and the numbers following are those of the page. Either Volumes or separate Numbers can be obtained.*

ART WORK (General). II. 181, 147, 168.

ART SCHOOLS, HOMES IN CONNEXION WITH. II. 170. III. 140. IV. 11, 110.

CHINA PAINTING. I. 78.

EMBROIDERY AND NEEDLEWORK. I. 40, 59. II. 51, 67, 100.

ILLUMINATING. I. 27. II. 229. III. 25.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND COLOURING. III. 169.

WOOD CARVING. IV. 109. MUSIC.

WOOD ENGRAVING. II. 43. III. 157.

BOOK-KEEPING. II. 6, 41, 107.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. II. 86.

COMMISSION AGENTS. I. 75.

COOKERY INSTRUCTORS. I. 60. II. 19, 35, 55, 88, 108. COOKERY IN HOSPITALS. IV. 35, 51. COTTAGE COOKERY. II. 35. IV. 107. DOMESTIC SERVICE. III. 19, 68, 84. IV. 51.

EMIGRATION. II. 119, 187, 156, 167, 199. III. 26, 90. IV. 28, 77.

GARDENING. II. 109. HAIR-DRESSING. I. 60.

LIBRARIAN. II. 109. MEDICINE. I. 182. II. 182.

NEEDLEWORK. II. 179. III. 41, 116, 155. IV. 11, 117.

PRINTING. II. 25, 61. III. 26.

TEACHING.—IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. I. 5, 21, 80. II. 10. III. 132.

IN THE CONVICT SERVICE. I. 75.

IN MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS. I. 19, 58.

ABROAD:—RUSSIA. I. 44. AUSTRALIA. I. 84. In Zenanas. I. 13, 141, 187. III. 172.

KINDERGARTEN. III. 105. IV. 124.

THE DEAF (German System). IV. 71.

NURSING.—AS A PROFESSION. I. 85, 83, 99. II. 93.

IN HOSPITALS:—St. Thomas' (Nightingale Fund), I. 115. Royal Free (British Nursing Association), I. 131. London, I. 163. Middlesex, I. 147. King's and Charing Cross (St. John's House), I. 169, 179, 189. University (All Saints' Sisterhood), II. 3. St. Mary's, Paddington, II. 195. Edinburgh (Royal Infirmary), II. 21. Salisbury County Infirmary, III. 99. St. Alban's County Infirmary, III. 163.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS, NOTTINGHAM. IV. 1.

DISTRICT AND VILLAGE NURSES. I. 119, 172. III. 156. IV. 20.

MONTHLY NURSING. I. 142. II. 37. IV. 103.

NURSES FOR THE INSANE. I. 49.

NURSING ABROAD. I. 172. II. 87.

MIDWIFERY. I. 94.

REGISTRIES. I. 37. II. 212. IV. 91.

STEWARDESS, OR TRAVELLING COMPANION, &c. I. 51. IV. 109.

* *The Woman's Gazette* contains, besides the information to which reference is here made, Tales, Correspondence, Miscellaneous Articles upon many other subjects of interest. Clubs, Institutions, &c. &c. The Working Ladies' Guild, &c. The price of a Volume, 12 Numbers, is 3s. 10d. by post; or single numbers, 2d. each, will be sent if the number of Volume and the page required be in the order named, from HATCHARDS.

VICTORIA

WIFE

MOTHER

QUEEN

FLORENCE
NIGHTINGALE

THE
ENGLISHWOMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

MARY
SOMER

For 1882.

BEING A NEW EDITION OF
THE 'YEAR-BOOK OF WOMAN'S WORK.'

TOGETHER WITH

A DIRECTORY TO ALL INSTITUTIONS

Existing for the Benefit of Women and Children.

ROSA
BONHEUR

By L. M. H.

LIBRARY
MAR 1882
BODLEIAN

JENN
LIN

LONDON:
HATCHARDS, PICCADILLY.

1882.

LONDON
PRINTED BY STRANGEWAYS AND SONS,
Tower Street, Upper St. Martin's Lane.

CONTENTS.

* PART I. Year-book.	PAGE 1
A. Is a reprint of those portions of the <i>Year-book</i> of 1875 which are not obsolete.	
B. Appendix. On Female Employment carried on to date of present <i>Year-book</i> , 1882.	
† PART II. Directory	93
Directory of all Institutions existing for the Benefit of Women and Children, being a new and revised Edition of the five <i>Guides</i> ,† which are also published separately.	

* For detailed Table of Contents of Part I. see page ix.

† „ „ „ of Part II. page 103.

‡ Any change of Address in these Institutions should be immediately signified to the Publishers for correction in the *Guides*, new Editions of which are constantly being issued, post free for 6½d. from Hatchards. These corrections will be embodied also in the next *Year-book* for 1883, in which space for fuller advertisement may also be secured throughout the year.

THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION.

Established 1856. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1867.

36 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THIS CORPORATION gives immediate assistance in money and Clothing to the poorer Clergy of England, Wales, Ireland, and the Colonies, their Widows and Orphans, in times of sickness, bereavement, or other temporary distress.

The Committee meet the second and fourth Tuesday in each month, to consider the cases brought before them and to make grants. They are guided solely in their decision by the WANT and WORTH of the Applicant.

The Corporation has already aided more than 5000 cases of clerical distress with grants ranging from £5 to £25.

Patrons.

The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of CANTERBURY.

The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of YORK.

Vice-Patron—The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Bishop of ARMAGH.

President—The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of LONDON.

Vice-Presidents.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of CARLISLE.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of CHESTER.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of CHICHESTER.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of ELY.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of EXETER.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of HEREFORD.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of LICHFIELD.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of MANCHESTER.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of OXFORD.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of PETERBOROUGH.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of SALISBURY.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of ST. DAVID'S.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of EDINBURGH.

The Right Rev. Bishop CLAUGHTON, D.D.

The Very Rev. J. S. HOWSON, D.D.

The Very Rev. J. J. S. PEROWNE, D.D.

The Ven. Archdeacon HESSEY, D.C.L.

Committee.

The Rev. T. K. ABBOTT, M.A.

The Rev. E. H. BARNES, M.A.

The Rev. G. S. BARROW, M.A.

The Rev. WM. BENHAM, B.D.

Col. BLACKBURN.

The Rev. Canon BORTON, M.A.

The Rev. JAS. BROWELL, M.A.

RICHARD G. CLARKE, Esq.

The Rev. J. E. COX, D.D.

The Rev. RANDALL T. DAVIDSON, M.A.

The Rev. Canon FARRAR, D.D., F.R.S.

The Ven. Archdeacon FFOULKES, M.A.

The Rev. ROBERT W. FORREST, D.D.

H. B. HANS HAMILTON, Esq.

HENRY G. HEALD, Esq.

The Rev. FRANCIS HESSEY, D.C.L.

The Ven. Archdeacon KAYE, M.A.

The Rev. W. L. LEEMAN, M.A.

The Rev. WILLIAM READ, M.A., F.R.A.S.

The Rev. GEORGE T. P. STREETER, M.A.

The Rev. Canon C. F. TARVER, M.A.

The Very Rev. C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D.

The Rev. FORBES E. WINSLOW, M.A.

The Rev. C. SISUM WRIGHT, M.A.

(With power to add to their number.)

Solicitor—CHARLES SAWBRIDGE, Esq., Milk Street, Cheapside.

Professional Auditors—Messrs. J. WADDELL & Co., 1 Queen Victoria Street, Mansion House, E.C.

Bankers—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, 1 St. James's Square, S.W.

Secretary—ROBERT TURTLE PIGOTT, Esq., D.C.L.—Offices: 36 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Form of Legacy.

'I give unto the Trustees of THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION the sum of £_____ to be paid to the Treasurer out of such part only of my Personal Estate as I can lawfully charge with payment of legacies to charitable uses.'

PREFACE

TO THE

Year-book and Directory of Woman's Work.

IN responding to the wish which has been expressed by many persons for a Reprint of the *Year-book of Woman's Work*, which was first published in the spring of 1875, it seems better that it should be issued very much in the same form as that in which it first appeared, the corrections and additions which have become necessary being made separately in independent portions of the work. The endeavour to incorporate new matter with that which has already appeared is difficult for the Compiler and disappointing to the Public, who have lost an old friend and hardly know where to look for the information they need in the new one.

With some omissions a considerable portion of the *Year-book* of 1875 will therefore be found in its original form in Part I. of the present work, while the newer matter is supplied in an Appendix, and the five *Guides to Institutions*, which have since been issued, are included in Part II.

The interest and suggestiveness of the 'Census Statistics,' contributed to the original *Year-book* by Mr. Allerdale Grainger, lose little or nothing of their value by being retained in the form in which they first appeared ;

while the revelations of the late Census in no way contradict those of former years, and the arguments for opening up fresh means of self-maintenance to women, based upon the inequality in number of the two sexes in Great Britain, and the large increase in the number of single women and widows who are in consequence thrown upon their own resources, are, if anything, greatly strengthened. In fact, the disproportion is becoming so great that Female Emigration on a large scale appears to be the only adequate remedy.

With respect to the moral aspect of the question, I do not think I can do better than repeat what I said five years ago about the dignity and beauty of Work, not only as a 'pastime,' of which it certainly is one of the best and most satisfying, but as a condition of life. The opinions I expressed then have only strengthened and deepened since. I have seen how the desire for independence, and the preparation for and pursuit of a definite calling, do not only develop the resources and raise the whole tone of a girl or woman's character, but add a new happiness to her life, which is reflected in her countenance, and which proves that employment, and the consciousness of exertion for some worthy purpose, give a zest and dignity to life, unknown to the idle and the pleasure-seeking. So that I again say, more emphatically and with a still fuller experience, that—

'I am jealous to uphold as a principle the equal dignity of all Work—whether done for remuneration or no—which is, in other respects, performed uprightly and affectionately to the glory of God and the furtherance of His purposes of good will to man. When life-

work is performed in obedience to duty, and when it is pervaded by the spirit of love, it is noble and beautiful, independently of all meaner circumstance; and whether it be done in the first instance for purposes of self-maintenance or no, we should "care no more than the angels above."

'The fictitious value which has been attributed to unpaid work, merely as such, has been, and is, dangerous to women in many ways, but never more so than when it appears to condemn some, without their own concurrence, to a lower standard of either intellectual, moral, or religious attainment, than that to which all should equally aspire.'

'A voluntary acquiescence in any ideal short of the highest possible to each individual, is the first step towards deterioration of the whole character, and I therefore beg no woman to feel herself degraded by the discovery that she has to earn her own living, but rather to welcome the necessity as a divinely-appointed ordinance, by which she may, if she will, mount higher in the scale of humanity, and perform her portion of its duties still.'

'All for love, and nothing for reward.'

LOUISA HUBBARD.

LEONARDSLEE, HORSHAM,
December 1881.

THE Reader should bear in mind that the statistics given in Part I. are those supplied by the Census of 1871, while the information is carried up to the year 1875, in which the *Year-book* was first published. The *Woman's Gazette*, which appeared monthly between October 1875, and December 1879, continued to supply information upon the topics treated of up to that date, and as most of these Numbers are still to be had, a table of their contents will be found upon the opposite page.

The first number of *Work and Leisure*, the new series of the *Woman's Gazette*, appeared in January 1879, and is still in circulation.

It supplements both the *Year-book* and the *Gazette* by giving current information on all subjects of interest to Women, and may be had from Messrs. Hatchard and through all booksellers, price 3d. monthly. It also affords a convenient medium for advertisement, and the discussion and consideration of Female Employment in all its Branches.

INDEX TO PART I. AND APPENDIX.

	PAGE
Appendix	65
Art.—Wood Engraving, Wood Carving, China Painting, Printing, Plan Tracing, Stained Glass	75
Artificial Flower-making	35
Bookbinding	36
Book-keeping	45, 70
Census Statistics. By Allerdale Grainger	53
Cigar Rolling	36
Civil Service	70
Commission Agents	42
Conclusion	48
Cookery Instructors	74
Domestic Employments	11
Education.—Elementary Schools	68
Day and Endowed Schools	69
Kindergarten	70
Sewing Mistresses	74
Specialists	74
Teachers for the Deaf	70
Emigration	80
Gillott's Pen-works	36

	PAGE
Hairdressing	35
Home Employments	37, 40, 78
Industrial Work	34
Jewel Burnishing	36
Letting Lodgings	40
Match Making	36
Medicine as a Profession for Women	85
Money Matters as they affect Women	43
Nursing	70
Officials under Local Government and other Boards	28
Parish Workers	73
Pattern Folding	36
Perfumery Manufacture	35
Printing	78
Proof Readers	78
Reporters, Short-hand Writers, &c.	75
Saleswomen	45
Stationery Work	36
Superintendence, Posts of	11, 72
In Factories	21
In Lunatic Asylums	19
In Nurseries and Domestic Service	22
In Penitentiaries	12
In Prisons	14
In Workhouses	28
Telephony	80
Upholstery	38

PART I.

YEAR-BOOK.

INTRODUCTION.

THERE is no longer any room for doubt upon the subject which appears peculiarly distasteful to the English public; the numerical preponderance of the female over the male population of our country. Whether the chivalry of Englishmen, sensitively alive to the loss in value, which follows the over supply of any article, dreads for this reason this fate for their countrywomen, or whether their dislike may be traced to the natural instinct of self preservation, which wonders who is to support these "surplus women" as the phrase runs, it is very certain that no one can deny the "inexorable logic of facts" as revealed by the last census. Any lingering hope that it would reverse the teaching of former ones, or at least show a diminishing instead of an increasing rate of disproportion between the sexes has been dispelled. We learn from it that there are over half a million more women than men, giving to a total population of 31,600,000, a proportionate excess of about one-sixteenth, or 106.2 females to every hundred males, in 1861, as compared with 104.9, in 1841; the proportion in Scotland even rising to 111.5 to every 100 males.

It rests with us now only to decide whether we shall persist in regarding this fact as a misfortune, both for the nation at large, and for those women who appear condemned by it to lead comparatively impoverished lives, shorn of the glories of

matronhood, or whether by questioning this social phenomenon, it may not, like so many other apparently disturbing influences in the lives of nations and individuals, render up the secret of its being, and stand revealed as a blessing in disguise. At any rate it is well to look closely into the matter itself, and into the social conditions of the society from which it takes its rise, so that perchance we may find that there "*is a Divinity* that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will."

We may remark first, that this so-called "superfluity" of women is most apparent, and practically affects most seriously the educated classes, or those middle and upper ranks of society, of which the women must be considered at present a comparatively non-producing portion. The reason is twofold. First, the disproportion exists only among adults; although more boys are born than girls, and the sexes are equal in numbers at the age of seventeen, at all subsequent ages the females are in excess of the males, so that we must add the surplus half-million, now in 1874 considerably larger, to the *adult* women of England only. Secondly, domestic service absorbs a large number of single women from the lowest class upwards, and though the majority are under twenty-five years of age, a few remain servants for life, while many marry, and some emigrate.

Few women much above the servant class emigrate, and the postponement of marriage by the higher classes till a later age than used to be the practice of our grandmothers, strengthens the explanation we are offering of the existence of a large body of adult single women wanting employment in the middle and upper ranks of society. A considerable number of widows must be added to this calculation. It would not be necessary to dwell at such length upon facts which are so patent to every one, were there not an extraordinary disinclination on

the part of parents, and often of the young women themselves so to act as to avert the consequences which must sooner, or later result from this state of things. Besides the risk not altogether gone out of fashion with the old rhyme which warned us of it, lest Satan "finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," there is considerable danger lest these persons should postpone the necessary preparation for work till it ceases to be merely an agreeable occupation, and becomes the stern necessity of life itself.

This prospect is not at first sight a pleasing one, for it destroys the time-honoured assumption by which every woman becomes in due course a wife and mother, and lives supported by the labour and cherished by the protection of her husband, until, at his death, her sons rise up and call her blessed, and she dies peacefully in a green old age. This, thank God, is the history of many a happy life now, but by no means of all, and the exceptions to this fortunate lot are becoming so many as to form a new rule of their own, and require provision accordingly. It will surely not prevent women accepting marriage that their education and early training to usefulness make them, *materially* speaking, independent of it. Do men value themselves so lightly that they think the pressure of want needed to force upon women the acceptance of the homes which they offer to them, or to add to the treasure possessed in the love of husband and child. We will not believe that they are actuated by a meaner motive, or have room in their loyal honest hearts for fear that the bread thus earned by single women would diminish their own store. Granted that life is hard and competition severe, will it help them if they drive these women to the workhouse, and thus lay upon themselves heavier burdens in the way of poor rates? Rather may they expect to reap future benefit from the example thus set their own daughters in the direction of healthy work and honest self-reliance.

Even those most averse to innovations and most timid lest the adoption of "paid work" by women should increase the difficulty of living felt by men will hardly suggest that those women, whose existence and whose honest efforts after self-maintenance are revealed to us by the census, should relax in their industries and starve at our side. It has never been proved that idleness enriches a nation any more than an individual. Hints of rivalry and, alas! even, occasionally, of jealousy, are, it is true, sometimes heard, but they remind us less of the chivalry of Englishmen than of the struggles for life revealed in a drop of water by the microscope, where the stronger prey on the weaker, and where the nobler impulses and moral restraints of a higher life are absent. I need not waste time in proving such a policy to be as short-sighted as it is unholy, or in showing that it is one which will recoil upon its supporters in untold evils. Every idler in the human hive must add to the universal burden, while every self-sufficing, independent worker bears not only her own burden, but does much towards lifting the burdens off others. No: speculators may grow weak in dreams, and philosophers narrow in their dry abstractions; but honest working men, with warm hearts and open hands, will be willing to "live and let live," and to welcome into the noble free-masonry of honourable labour all who prefer the sweetness of independence to the bitter bread of charity.

And what if we find these unworthy fears groundless? What if we can prove not only that there are not many superfluous women in England, but there is not or rather need not be one, at any rate in the middle class? What if there is work for all, and the real evil is not the number or proportions of the population, but mainly a defect in the women themselves, which it is easy for the next generation to remedy, if they set to the task in earnest? What if we find that the "too many"

are here just because they are wanted; that as they themselves are one result of our highly wrought civilization so they are required to balance and hold in check another? So far, at any rate as concerns the educated class of our country women, I am prepared to show that there can hardly be too many for the work before them, and that the social conditions of life in England, at this time, absolutely require a body of women, at leisure from household care and ties, to fulfil public duties; in the same way that our professional men administer and carry on theirs as officials in the work of the great realm. If it be retorted that even by my own showing I obtain this advantage for the mass by the sacrifice of what is acknowledged to be the highest and best life for the individual, who is condemned whether she will or no to celibacy, I answer that the best, and highest life considered ideally is not necessarily, or at all, the best for the individual. To my mind, on the contrary, the fact that so many are appointed to this "second best" woman's lot in life, convinces me that in their case it is *not* "second best" to them but quite the best; even if so, it is *not* new to us to learn that the race rises by the deprivation of the few, and as one great value in professional excellence is the effect it has in raising the quality of amateur work, so I conclude that the special gifts and graces developed by single life among women, will, if it is not treason to say so, strengthen similar faculties in all women, whether married or single. Moreover, women have in all ages foregone marriage for reasons of their own, and it would be hard to say that even when it becomes less frequently a matter of choice with them that the deprivation must of necessity stunt or cripple their being, or condemn them to a lower standard of happiness or development. A single woman may taste the sweetness of sacrifice for the good of others almost as often as a wife and mother; and if she is denied the climax of both joy and sorrow, she may yet find unfailing sources of interest and deep springs of joy in the ministries of

life. It is a good saying, that though charity should begin at home, it need not end there ; as long as there are so many families left destitute through failure, so many institutions peopled through sin, there is object enough to make the lives of all women full of purpose, and to warm even lonely hearts with the sweet influence of that love which "twice blessed," blesseth not only the receiver, but the giver of benefits.

That great distress exists among the women of whom we are speaking, does not require much proof. Everyone's memory will supply instances in which the death of a father has not only bereft both widows and daughters of present income but left them entirely unprepared for their misfortune, and quite incapable of meeting it by any exertions of their own, Rash speculations have ruined many families ; over-work and over-anxiety have orphaned others before their time, and the settlements of wives, and the savings of sisters, have followed the father's capital in a vain effort to avert total wreck. Another frequent cause of distress is the ignorance in which women are kept of the simplest money transactions ; but as this is considered more at length in another place, I will do no more than allude to the fact, and observe that its evil effects do not cease with the extravagance and disregard of the future in the mother of a family, to whom her husband's income and financial conditions are unknown, but is perpetuated in her daughters. Even when they are left with a small independence, it never seems to occur to them, or to any one else, that with a lawyer's advice they might manage it themselves, without too heavily taxing their mother's wit and knowledge of life. It seems generally considered becoming, that they should place it in the hands of some male friend, relative, or trustee, too often with the most unfortunate results. Until it is recognised that education means neither a cramming of facts nor a smattering of accom-

plishments, but a preparation for *life*, and for the demands which life makes upon every woman, whether married or single, these sad consequences of deliberate incapacity and helplessness must abound. While parents persist in venturing their daughter's welfare on the single chance of a successful marriage, a chance which by circumstances not under her control, is daily being removed further from certainty, misery of mind and body must be the fate of many. Education as at present given to middle class girls, means the imparting of a great deal of information which bears very remotely upon their every-day life or the future before them; to be wise it should aim at strengthening their frames, developing their faculties, and increasing their resources. Shut up in the school-room with a French grammar and a piano, as instruments of torture, they lose the healthy influences of household life, and know as little how to cook a dinner as to cure a cold. Both, however, are facts of every day life, with which sooner or later they will probably have to cope.

If we were asked what appear to be the most frequent obstacles to women getting a livelihood in the present day, we would answer, of course guarding ourselves against anything but the widest indication of the difficulty, their general ignorance of needlework, and their inability to write an ordinarily capable well-expressed letter. Anyone who is at all known to be interested in supplying women with work, will endorse our assertion that it is *not* the situations which are wanting. We constantly hear of openings for employment, not brilliant ones perhaps, but amply sufficient to lift above want any woman who adds to good character and common sense some acquaintance with needlework and cooking, and the power of teaching or superintending the same. In many cases needlework is the key of the situation, and alas! through incredible folly, indolence, or some other unfathomable reason, even persons

calling themselves ladies, and who should therefore know better, declare it to be an unattainable accomplishment. Surely women, whose fingers and hands are sufficiently "educated" to play the piano, write a good hand, or draw, can, when and if they choose, attain such facility with the needle, and such acquaintance with the art of cutting out, planning garments, mending and patching them, as would qualify them for many of the situations for which at present no candidate can be found. It seems hardly too much to expect that when the alternatives are charity and starvation, women should at least attempt to acquire this simple art. But alas, no! with admirable composure they assure you that it is the one thing they have no taste for, and on the suggestion that the difficulty might be overcome in the attempt, they mildly assure you that they feel it to be quite out of the question. I am not advocating needlework as an employment, knowing what a miserable one it is, and hoping that the introduction of machines will reduce its dreary monotony to a minimum, but only that acquaintance with it both as an art and a science (one may derive as much pleasure from a garment economically planned and well cut out, as from a mathematical problem neatly solved!) as will enable a person to teach or superintend it. The ladies whose interesting communications appear under the head of Prison Matronship, would not so soon have found themselves an independence in that post, had they been unacquainted with this simple art, or thought themselves above attaining it.

Then as to the writing of a letter. It is not so much in style, grammar, or composition, though these are often very much out of keeping with the situations for which the writers offer themselves, that these effusions are wanting. Our complaint would be founded more upon the want of thought and obtuseness of perception which characterises the subject matter. For instance, it rarely occurs to a candidate when applying for

a situation, however responsible or complicated may be its character, to mention any fact whatever about herself, except that she thinks the place will suit her, and that she feels equal to any and all the duties, very often without knowing what they are. Another may go as far as quoting or enclosing the testimonials of third parties, who, with a limited acquaintance with the candidate herself, and none at all with the post for which she applies, still state their convictions in decided, but necessarily vague terms, that she is equal to any and every duty that can possibly be required of her. Not one word as to her age, past history, disposition, experience, if any, or the hundred and one particulars which she would be willing to give, and which the advertiser would require, simply as a preliminary to further negotiations.* Who can wonder that people decline experimenting in persons exhibiting so little common sense and perseverance ; and much as they would value the higher qualities which even these ladies would bring to their task, fall back upon the uneducated worker who will at any rate do her routine work conscientiously, and in whom, if they expect less, they will at least not be disappointed. We wish all unemployed women would lay these unpalatable plain truths to heart in conjunction with that excellent article entitled " Nothing Menial," in the July 25th number of *Women and Work*, 1874. If they despise no work whatever, but do faithfully that which comes first, they will find that even in the meanest directions "knowledge is power," and that humble work conscientiously done is the best, and sometimes the necessary, preparation for the highest and most dignified callings.

The word "menial" reminds me of another stumbling-block in the way ; but one which may of itself disappear before a more liberal and common sense view of education, and that is the dread of doing anything which is unlady-like. Not un-

womanly (mark the distinction). but unlady-like, as if forsooth the word lady represented an appendage of the outer life, instead of being a fact concerning the person herself ; as if a lady could cease to be a lady however humble her position, or as if a woman of neither refinement nor education could be made a lady by merely stating herself to be such. One of the blessings which may arise from the present conditions of things, will certainly be the dissipation of these underbred superficial notions before the stern realities which Englishwomen are being called upon to face.

CHAPTER I.

DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENTS.

Part I.—PUBLIC.

Posts of Superintendence.—The classifying of these situations under the head of "Domestic" has been objected to, in the case of Hospitals, by the highest authority upon nursing in England, for fear lest the essential qualification of technical training required for the post of Hospital Superintendent should thus seem to be reckoned of secondary importance. By considering the special technical training of each department under its own head, independently of the mental characteristics necessary for the responsible and administrative post of superintendent, I feel that I am best carrying out her advice, while I retain a principle which appears to me of value.

At a time when women are obliged by pressure of circumstances to add to their old-world duties of home and domestic life those of a profession or special calling, it is especially desirable to uphold the paramount importance and value of home duties; the dignity of which I therefore maintain by placing domestic employments at the head of our synopsis. Madame de Staël, when congratulated upon her honours as an authoress said, "*D'abord je suis femme avec les devoirs, les affections et les sentimens d'une femme, et puis je suis artiste;*" and women will do well to frame their relation to the new duties which have entered into their lives upon her answer. However highly a woman may excel in any one direction, her greatest distinction must always lie in her domestic virtues, and consist in ruling her own house well. Thus I hold the domestic to be the first of all feminine vocations, and keep it in its place of honour while I desire to endorse Miss Nightingale's

opinion of the very definite and specific preparation required by all whose duty it is to direct and oversee the work of others, whatever its nature may be. Bearing in mind, therefore, that efficiently to superintend either nursing or teaching, a woman must be *first* a nurse or teacher herself, and *then* a superintendent, I postpone the consideration of this earlier and more general training to its right place, and restrict myself here to the special qualifications for superintendence. Much has been said in the Introduction about the personal characteristics for a good leader—about the sound judgment, good sense, tact, sympathy, and self-reliance required for ruling others and directing their work. A warning upon one point, in which otherwise good superintendents occasionally fail, may not here be out of place. They mistake personal activity for good organisation, and think that nothing can be well done that is not done by themselves. It is, on the contrary, essential to a good leader that she should be willing to recognise and able to develop and strengthen the powers of her subordinates, availing herself of their services wherever and whenever possible, and thus making the soundness and regularity of her work independent of her personal direction. She should ask, in the question recommended to all persons "in charge," by Miss Nightingale in her *Notes on Nursing*, "Not how can I always do this right thing myself? but, how can I provide for this right thing to be always done?" Her reward may be gathered from a sentence of Sir Arthur Helps, in which he says, "One of the great arts of all persons placed in authority is to *multiply themselves* as it were, by a judicious and trustful employment of other men's intelligence and ability."

Matrons of Penitentiaries.—No one I think will question the presence of a truly religious motive as essential to undertaking the duties of this post. Nothing short of that strong attraction to a work, which acting more powerfully upon the conscience and convictions than upon the inclination of a woman, is known by the word "vocation," can justify her in approaching it. Where this exists—where grief and shame for the sin have so drawn out her heart to the sinners that she yearns to lift them out of it, and to help them in their sore

struggle upwards into the light of God's countenance, it matters less than nothing under what other conditions she works.

The idea that the acceptance of a salary in any way affects the position of a woman, or lowers the character of her work, is both false and wrong. The Queen draws the revenue of the country for the highest office in the realm, while her statesmen earn their salaries, large as they may be, by arduous toil, and the clergy are held, on the highest authority, to be "worthy of their hire." Honest work and honest wage is the first and most honourable condition of life, and the highest unconsciously obey this elementary law of God's kingdom by working directly or indirectly for the benefit of others, when, by the accident of birth, they happen to be independent of it themselves.

The absence hitherto of any need for women generally to earn their own living has led to a conventional view of their relation to remunerative work, which is false in itself, and directly contrary to that which holds good for men. No one doubts the value of a man's work, or thinks the less of him because, even if engaged on the highest and most sacred offices of the Church, he draws his stipend regularly; and why should any work done by women be limited to those alone who are independent of pay? Where a woman is, in *other vitally* important respects, fitted for the work specially under our consideration, the fact of her needing some income for her own support is as immaterial to her performance of its duties, as the colour of her hair or eyes. It is true that freedom from the need of self-maintenance gives more independence of choice, and thus lessens the risk of work being undertaken for the sake of the salary. But I trust enough has been said about the special harmony which should exist between work and workers to dispose of this danger also.

I have taken this opportunity of protesting against popular views of this subject, partly because the moral and religious qualifications for the post so entirely supersede all other, and partly because voluntary effort has taken such possession of it as possibly to deter public action in the matter.

I have no statistics or particulars to lay before the readers of this year's GUIDE BOOK; but I believe I am right in stating that there are a few large public institutions for the reformation of women, in which, as well as in the private ones, such ladies as feel called to the work may find a sphere of extraordinary usefulness.

Having preferred properly-qualified single women to widows for the care of crèches, on account of the chastened and serious temperament likely to be induced by the troubles of their past lives, I would remark that these very facts lead here to opposite conclusions. It seems likely that women who have had the larger experience of life—its vicissitudes and discipline supplied by marriage—are in a far better position to deal with their erring sisters than single women.

Commending this subject with solemn earnestness to those women, and those alone, whose hearts have been exercised upon this painful subject, I pass to the next position on my list.

Matrons of Prisons and their subordinates.—The habit of command which sits naturally on, and is exercised with less offence by well-bred persons, appears to indicate that, in prisons, above all other institutions, the superintendents should be selected from classes to whom the exercise of authority is habitual. In the case of the governors this principle has been already recognised, and many prisons are under the charge of gentlemen and military men.

Gentlewomen have also undertaken the superintendence of female prisons and reformatories, under the governor, and they report favourably of the situation, and of the opportunity it affords for affecting for good both warders and prisoners. In large prisons, indeed, the former alone might occupy a great deal of a matron's time, and repay both in their own persons, and in the influence passed on to their charges, the efforts of a Christian gentlewoman.

If the family ideal be that which should be aimed at in all households, it surely follows that the close and intimate relations which should exist between the head who directs, controls, and pervades the establishment and its members, can only be safely or fully carried out between persons of the same sex. In the most interesting letter quoted by H.M. Inspector, Canon Tinling, in his "Report on the Female Training Colleges," this subject is dwelt upon with a detail and power which, sanctioned by such an authority, leaves nothing more to be said. That this has not been the universal practice, not only in colleges, but in all other female institutions, whether prisons, reformatories, or, we might almost add, workhouses (though in these, as at present conducted, as much may be said against as for the plan), must have resulted from the absence of women of the right stamp for such posts. That our countrywomen are at length awakening to their responsibilities in this direction is

evident from the fact that a lady is already fulfilling the duties of matron in one county prison, who writes that "the post is a comfortable one, and the work on the whole very pleasant." Now that women are realising that in earning their own bread, they are fulfilling the first duty to which the very fact of their existence commits them as rational, responsible beings, they may also proceed further and taste the sweetness of work performed not only for themselves, but for the good of others. Thus it is, that a woman brought up in ease, comfort, and social enjoyment, can, when she finds it necessary, engage herself as matron of a female prison, and find the "work pleasant." Truly that is the best pledge to herself, her friends, and the authorities to whom she is responsible for the right performance of her duties that they will be well performed.

It is desirable that the matron of such an institution should possess that breadth of thought, judgment, sympathy, and tact, which should be the natural possession of a lady, not only because she has the care and superintendence of the prisoners, but also because the warders, servants, and any other female officials are under her charge. Everyone knows how difficult it is for any chief to maintain due authority and discipline among subordinates whose superior he is only in virtue of his office. If the matron of these establishments be not a lady in thought, fact, and deed, she is but very little above the officials under her whose work she is to oversee, and for the conscientious performance of whose duty, she is, herself, responsible to the authorities of the prison. With these remarks, by way of introduction, we can hardly do better than let our friend tell her own story.

"I am very happy to give you some account of my duties as matron of this prison. The post is a very comfortable one, and the work on the whole very pleasant. I have the care and superintendence of the whole female department. Under me are two warders, the second of whom acts as my servant. I am provided with furnished rooms, house linen, etc., but am required to board myself, as every officer in the prison does.

"I instruct the prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic for an hour every day, except Monday, when every available prisoner (*i.e.* every one who is not forbidden by the surgeon, or who, being for trial, chooses whether or not she will be employed) is busy in the laundry. With the permission of the chaplain I take a share in the religious instruction, and endeavour to give half-an-hour to each prisoner on Sunday. It is sometimes sup-

posed that the prisoners are assembled for school, but this is not the case, they are always kept apart.

"I have to see that the prisoners are employed during a certain number of hours each day, the time varying according to whether they are, or are not, sentenced to hard labour. Their occupation consists of needlework, crochet, knitting, washing and ironing, cleaning and picking coir. For needlework, they make the under-clothing for the whole prison and their own outer clothing, the female warders' uniforms, etc. Of course the washing is followed by a certain amount of mending. I cut out the work, or teach the prisoners to do so. We have a sewing machine, by the help of which some of the men's outer clothing is made. Any person who is at all capable of doing so, may learn to work it, but of course unless a woman is in for one or two months, there is not time to teach her. The prisoners are employed in any occupation they have hitherto followed if it is of service to the prison, or are taught what is of use here and of benefit to themselves when they are discharged. Some learn to knit and crochet, and the articles thus made are sold as occasion offers. The upper warder has the immediate superintendence of the laundry work. Each day I direct which prisoners shall be employed in the different kinds of work. It is not allowed that any one woman shall be employed out of her cell to the exclusion of the others. The surgeon visits daily, and I report to him what prisoners are in need of his advice, and see that his directions are carried out. Prayers are read daily in chapel, and on Sundays there is morning and afternoon service, which I must attend. With respect to leave of absence, I am allowed nominally nine hours a week, and every third Sunday I may be away from 4 to 10 p.m. The prison must not be left with less than two officers; therefore if one of the warders is out for an evening or half-day, I must remain at home. I can receive any lady visitors I please in my own room. I like the work, and though of course one is strictly bound to obey certain rules, yet that being granted, it is a very independent life, and the rules are far less burdensome than appear at first sight. I am treated as a lady in every respect, and find the truth of what was said to me before I came—'It is a post of which you may make anything you please.'"

Another lady, a matron of a large prison, who has the supervision of a deputy matron, school-mistress, and twenty warders, writes:—

"My position is perfectly comfortable, and I have only the same difficulties to contend with, but on a large scale, which

every mother and mistress of a family meets with in the dispositions and health of her children, and the tempers of her governesses and servants, while I am spared all the pecuniary anxiety about the ways and means which burden many women with large families and small incomes. I do not doubt that the post might be irksome to any one who does not possess the confidence and sympathy of the governor and committee; but some tact and a true zeal for the real good of the institution would remove most difficulties. In all such positions thought of self must be laid aside, and having once accepted your post, much is done by merely throwing yourself heartily into it. *Of course training would be a great help and save much trouble and many mistakes which inexperience can hardly avoid; for one thing, though a trifle, people should begin early and make handwriting and book-keeping a study."*

I have not been able to resist emphasising the remark of my correspondent on the subject of training, so strongly does she endorse my own and so curiously does she name the comparatively trifling matter of writing, which, with needlework and household management are so strangely neglected by the women of our day. Her statement, however, is criticised as too "*colour de rose*" by another prison matron, who, having been at work for many years, makes the following suggestive remark:—"It is true that even in a prison one does not often see the worst side of bad women, but nothing can altogether shield one from sights and sounds of terrible evil. On this account I would not encourage young or unformed women to undertake the work, and I wish before all that we could secure for it those who can safely

"brook
On the true face of sin to look,"

without being either injured or hardened. Keble's lines occur to one as illustrating the characteristics which she would desire to see in candidates for the care of prisons:—

"There are in this loud stunning tide
Of human care and crime,
With whom the melodies abide
Of th' everlasting chime;
Who carry music in their heart
Through dusky lane and wrangling mart,
Plying their daily task with "safer" feet,
Because their secret souls a holy strain repeat."

The qualifications insisted upon by the governor of another large prison are :—

1. Deep religious feeling.
2. High principle.
3. Firmness and kindness.
4. Love of order and good judgment.

He adds, "a deep sense of duty and a desire to bring the highest influences to bear upon the excitable and impulsive natures of female prisoners, is absolutely necessary in those who have the charge of them."

The position of matron of a gaol is an assured one, and offers a sphere of great usefulness and trust. The same may be said of that of schoolmistress. If both these situations were held by ladies, the loneliness of each position would be lessened. Prison matrons are elected by magistrates in quarter sessions, or by a committee delegated by them, and appointment confirmed in quarter sessions. In some prisons the schoolmistress needs to be approved by the chaplain, under whom, as regards the religious instruction, she works more directly.*

The warders enter for either three or six months on probation and the report of the matron upon them would certainly affect their final appointment which is made upon the recommendation of the governor by the justices. I give the salaries of the female officers in one prison, which however must be taken as above the average.

Matron, £175 per annum, good furnished house (six rooms and kitchen, coals and gas and washing).

Schoolmistress, £70 per annum, and lodging.

Deputy matron, rises from 30s. to 38s. a week, (present matron has unfurnished house, coals, and gas).

Principal warders rise from 18s. to 24s. a week, with uniform.

Warders rise from 15s. to 21s. with uniform, but all board themselves. Lodging, medical attendance, and medicines are free.

Pensions or gratuities for length of service are granted. Warderships are suitable situations for good conscientious women of the better class of domestic servants; but the salaries are, as a rule, lower than those mentioned above. Age from twenty-three to thirty-five years. In large prisons there

* The Government Convict Prisons are conducted on a different system, the appointment being made through the directors.

is also a large staff of higher officials. Matrons, sub-assistant and principal matrons, average salary £70 and lodging. School-mistress, £35 and lodging.

With respect to the training desirable for prison matrons, I may mention that at the Prison Congress of 1872, Captain Armytage, governor of the West Riding Prison, Wakefield, gave it as his opinion that some means of training was most desirable, and suggested that a limited number of candidates for such posts should be received into the larger prisons for three months, their appointments depending upon their aptitude for the work, and upon the report of the head matron responsible for their training. He gives practical evidence of his interest in the subject by allowing me to state that he is prepared to receive ladies at Wakefield for this purpose.

Matrons of Lunatic Asylums and their subordinates.

—The principle that all positions of power should be in the hands of persons superior, not alone by virtue of their office, is specially true in the charge of lunatics. Self-possession, patience, fertility of resource, and that habit of self-control which is more frequent among persons belonging to the upper and educated class of society are absolutely needed, not only for the supervision of persons mentally affected, but in order to sustain the calmness and courage of their attendants. The position of these is peculiarly trying, and demands a presence of mind, and alertness of the faculties, which occasion a mental and physical strain, needing watchfulness and consideration on the part of the superintendent.

I cannot do better than quote at length the information respecting the qualifications and salaries of asylum officials which I have received from high authorities on the subject. If any doubt however exists upon the importance and dignity of the posts of officials in these institutions, I would mention that in one asylum 1,200 female patients are collected. However numerous and devoted the male officers of the establishment may be, enormous power for good or evil must lie in the hands of the matrons, which they alone can wield over a population exceeding that of many country parishes.

“As to the type of women, physically and mentally, suitable for service as an asylum nurse, great stature and unusual muscular strength are not required; but, at the same time, diminutive size, and bodily weakness, are disqualifications. Candidates for asylum service should be of middle height, sound health, and very active habits. One inheriting a pre-

disposition to mental disease, or who is nervous and hysterical would, of course, be unsuitable. Intelligence and good temper are essential to enable nurses to comprehend and carry out their multifarious duties, and to bear without resentment the annoyances and provocations to which they are subjected. They need obedience and punctuality to enable them to submit to discipline, and to maintain order in a large establishment. Firmness and sympathy are also requisite to enable them to control and guide the patients committed to their care.

Their duties are set forth in the book of "Regulations and Orders" of each asylum, and are very various. They combine the duties of hospital nurses with those of prison wardens, and domestic servants. As a rule, however, not much household work devolves upon the nurses. The scrubbing of floors, cleaning of grates, boots, etc., are generally done by the stronger patients, and the nurses are chiefly occupied in tending the sick, exercising vigilant supervision over their charges, serving out the meals, superintending the work, sewing, and walking out with the patients, attending chapel or amusements with them, bathing them, etc.

As to their qualifications—these comprise merely a good character, and a knowledge of reading and writing.

As to salaries and leave of absence—these vary greatly in different asylums. Salaries vary from £12 to £30. In most asylums the salary commences at £15, and rises by length of service and merit to £30. Uniform dresses and caps are generally provided, and of course bed, board, and washing are invariably supplied, and retiring pensions of two-thirds of the salary, and of the estimated value of the other emoluments, may be given to any nurse who has served fifteen years, and is fifty years of age.

Able and trustworthy nurses have chances of promotion, being sometimes made chief nurses, matrons, etc., with salaries of from £50 to £100 a year.

The leave of absence generally consists of two evenings a week, from seven to ten p.m., one half day a fortnight, from two to ten p.m., and one Sunday a month, the whole day, and eight or ten days of summer holidays, for which, in some asylums, an allowance of ten or twelve shillings is given in lieu of board. It may be well to remark that, from the nature of the work, the post of matrons in lunatic asylums is entirely subordinate to that of the medical officer, whose power pervades, and is absolute throughout the establishment. When considering the qualifications of candidates for the charge of

prisons, I mentioned that youth was somewhat of a disqualification, here I understand exactly the contrary to be the case, the matron of a very large lunatic asylum explaining her preference for younger candidates on account of the greater elasticity of their spirits, which enables them to throw off more easily the depression at first induced by the character of their surroundings.

Overseers of Women in Factories.—I have not been able to obtain any information upon this head beyond the fact that a gentlewoman has been employed by a firm well known, not only in Leeds but throughout England, for the high character and liberality of all its arrangements, to oversee the women employed in its factories. It is only necessary to state the fact in order to suggest to the minds of all, the incalculable advantages which might accrue to the employer as well as employed by the influence in such a post of a kindly capable woman, watchful over the best interests of both. I do not dwell on the good effect upon the girls alone, for the very thought carries conviction with it to any one the least acquainted with factory life among women, but also upon the material benefit likely to accrue to the masters. I understand that the lady in question received over £100 per annum, and I feel convinced that her salary was not the least profitable investment made on the mills.

Whatever raises, improves, and regulates the character of the workers must improve the quality of the work, and tends to economy rather than to the contrary. Apart, therefore, from a suspicion of philanthropic or any other of those ulterior motives which are so naturally objected to in business matters, I consider that a firm which employs women is probably consulting its own interest as much as that of its hands, when it engages not only a woman, but the *very best* woman, morally, intellectually—aye, and even socially—that it can get, to pervade their workrooms with her influence. This expectation is confirmed by the fact that the large shops in London, in some of which the most thoughtful consideration exists for the shop-women, are, I believe, beginning to engage women to oversee and care for the young persons employed. Such situations as these require a little more than what should be the characteristics of every Christian gentlewoman, viz., that high moral tone, the spirit of charity, and those natural gifts of refinement and culture which distinguish the true lady, and

which make her so powerful an influence for good on those around her.

Nursery Superintendent and Domestic Service for Ladies.—Under these headings I can but repeat what has appeared, by the kindness of the editor, in the columns of the *Labour News*, as I see no reason to alter my opinion on the subjects :—

While considering domestic service as a means of livelihood for ladies depending on their own exertions, we remarked in our last letter that, in our opinion, it should only be adopted by such as are willing to relinquish the social position accorded to persons belonging to the educated and cultivated classes.

Education alone may hardly be an adequate test of such pretensions, and we know that all traces of gentle birth disappear unless supplemented by a suitable bringing up; so that there remains but one distinguishing characteristic of a true gentlewoman, which, for want of another word, we will call culture. The constant appearance in the literature of our day of this lately coined word, testifies to its value as in some measure expressing that nameless difference which is felt, but cannot be explained, between equally worthy persons belonging to different classes of society. We laid it down, therefore, as a broad rule, that the life-employments to be recommended to ladies should be only those which, either in themselves, or in the leisure permitted by them, afford some opportunity for the exercise of faculties higher than those of mere mechanical routine, while the associations should be congenial to the modes of speech and habits of life and thought of ladies and gentlemen. It did not seem to us that domestic service, as at present conducted, came within these limits, though we guarded ourselves carefully from the faintest suggestion that any honest situation whatever could really misbecome a gentlewoman, if conscientiously fulfilled, as the only alternative to destitution or charity.

But there is no rule without an exception; and to-day we would say a few words upon some openings very suitable for ladies of good character but modest attainments. The practice of engaging ladies as head nurses, or nursery superintendents in large establishments, is now much on the increase. The charge of children in their most impressionable

years can hardly, if viewed aright, be thought of less importance than that of their more direct education at a later age. In fact, when we think of their tender frames, liable to life-long injury by comparatively small neglects, and to the intensity of the feelings and perceptions which we can all remember possessing even before our full powers of expression arrived, it does not seem too much to expect, that when a mother is unable to be her children's own nurse, she should desire a substitute as similar to herself in intelligence, discrimination, and refinement as possible. We need hardly argue the matter at length. It has been settled by the readiness of many mothers, even with small establishments, to engage ladies as nurses, and by the yearning of many a childless widow to press to her heart once more, night and day, a child whom she might tend and cherish for the sake of those she had lost.

The only practical difficulty which has occurred in our experience, even where the household consisted of but few servants, was the repugnance of the lady engaged as nurse to take her meals with the other servants. In some cases this is obviated by the nursemaid dining in the kitchen, and waiting on the nurse and children in the nursery; while in others, where there is no longer an infant, the mistress is glad to have both nurse and children to dine with her, and thus keep up acquaintance with her, and observe the relations which exist between her and her charges. We do not say that such experiments would answer unless both mistress and servant were equally ladies, and as such performed their separate and relative duties with the simplicity and harmony which is the result of good breeding in every situation of life. Let this be the case, and there is no reason why a gentlewoman, who does not require much intellectual stimulus, should not be content with the resources of such a life, while she would have the interest and love of the children, and possibly the friendship of her mistress and some short time weekly for reading and correspondence. Let it not be imagined either that the nursemaids need fare badly. Such a woman as our ideal nurse would know how to treat her subordinates with sympathy and kindness, as well as to show courtesy and respectful attention to the wishes of her employers.

It is often remarked that the nearer people are to each other in social position, the more sensitive they are to the difference, and we are not sure that the nursery maids will not prefer the equitable rule of a lady to the variable moods of familiarity and offended dignity, which too often mark the relations at present

existing. A further development of this idea has resulted from an accidental mention of the plan before a lady who had lived long in India. She said, "Oh! what would I give to find a lady who would come out as nurse with me next year! If such a plan answers at all in England, how easy it would be to carry it out there, where you are obliged, whether you like it or not, to have a number of servants of different castes for every household duty. For instance, I have a bearer to carry all weights, meals, and children; one native servant is told off especially to wait on the nurse, and nothing but the personal charge of the children is required of her. Once I found that my nurse had even deputed to a coloured woman the washing and dressing of the children, but that I would not allow. No cleaning or even bed-making is required; the meals are served, and frequently a tailor is kept to do the mending. Moreover, the children are so often sent to the hills, that the nurse would suffer less than the parents from the climate; while in an isolated station, she would probably, if an intelligent and agreeable person, become the personal friend of her master and mistress. As a rule, already, all the whites of an establishment dine together, and I know many a station where the mother of a family would gladly treat such a nurse as her equal, thankful for the dependance she would be able to place in her when forced to leave her children, and for the relief the society of such a woman would be in an out-of-the-way post." We give this idea for such as it is worth, premising that no other situation except that of nurse, and perhaps lady's-maid, could be filled in India by an English woman at all.

With respect to domestic service for ladies, the question simply stated seems to be this: "Shall a woman, who either inherits by birth, or has been brought up so as to acquire, the education, tastes, and habits of a gentlewoman, accept a place as housemaid, lady's maid, or in other words become a domestic servant, rather than starve?" To this surely no one can answer "No." The query in fact answers itself. If she can do nothing better for herself, nothing that is more congenial to her natural gifts and powers, she had better certainly take anything that offers an honest maintenance, however humble or laborious, even if it be, besides, what is understood by that much dreaded term "menial." Can anything be much more menial—I use the word in its most offensive sense—than the deliberate acceptance by healthy, capable people, of charity rather than work? There is need enough in the world for the lovely interchange of charity between the strong and prosperous and the

sick, the helpless, the young, the aged, the mentally afflicted ; and in these instances charity is indeed " twice blessed ;" for she blesses not only them that give but those who take. It is not of cases such as these we are now thinking. If she really have no alternative, let a lady cheerfully accept the lowest, most menial, situation which offers her independence, confident that it is more honourable than any indolent, self-indulgent life, however generally envied, and delicately poised between luxury and refinement even in the high places of the world. The case proposed however does not quite end here. If it be further asked how far a lady accepting such a situation should expect her pretensions to the title and position of gentlewoman to be socially recognised, more requires to be said. It is obvious that she does not herself cease to be a lady, for her real claim to being called so does not rest upon outward circumstances, but upon the character and tone of her own mind, and upon a natural refinement and certain elevation of moral and mental standard of which she cannot divest herself. How often do we hear it remarked of a modest, unpretending person unexpectedly found amid humble surroundings, " It is easy to see she has known better days." The traces of gentle birth, of simple dignity, and of natural, not superficial, refinement, can be as little obliterated where they exist, as they can be successfully imitated where they do not. Whether it be desirable to concede the position to, or to recognise socially as ladies, women who have voluntarily left for their own purposes the sphere in which they were born for another whose associations are not those commonly known as " gentle" we think doubtful—and this will never be insisted upon by any but second-rate persons. The test of class seems to us to be very much one of education and culture. We feel no apology necessary for recommending to educational pursuits of any kind, such as even the humblest form of village teacher, because it has in it the elements of intellectual life, and deals with the noblest materials—the minds and spirits of God-made man. With nursing, music, the arts, and many industrial pursuits besides, the same distinction holds good. If they do not directly feed, they at any rate do not starve the mental faculties, but by thoughtful use unconsciously exercise and develop higher powers than the merely mechanical ones of making a dress or keeping a house clean. We do not say for an instant that the most mechanical duties are not performed the better for some intelligence being put into them: in fact we learn from the highest authority in the Nation:

School of Cookery, now so successfully at work in South Kensington, that ladies, however heavily handicapped by inexperience or even ignorance, get through their course and turn out good work in about half the time that their comparatively uneducated servants do, who have been "muddling away," as they themselves express it, all their lives. We do not fear therefore that if ladies are obliged to take to dressmaking and domestic service to earn their bread, each will get some interest and a degree of mental stimulus out of her work in proportion to her own individual intellectual power. We only suggest that a line must be drawn somewhere, and that while a lady should be ready to accept any respectable employment which will support her when she needs it, she should not expect to enjoy the privileges of education and culture while relinquishing the exercise of both, in a class possessing neither. The trade of dressmaking with its severe competition, and long hours of work must be nearly as much changed as the atmosphere of our servants' halls, and even housekeepers' rooms, before the style of person recognised by her equals of both sexes as a lady could feel much at home in either. In these days when "young ladies" are advertised for to stand behind the bar or counter, and one maid-of-all-work introduces an aspirant for a similar place to a possible mistress as "this lady," it is really wiser to define what we do mean by the term "gentlewoman" and not suffer any mistaken views of liberality, or a less creditable though perhaps hardly intentional flattery, to lead us to merge all social distinctions in one big false compliment to the aspirations after gentility of our worthy, but uncultured friends of the uneducated classes. Let ladies therefore enter domestic service in any capacity if they choose, but let them drop their direct claims to a title which assumes the possession and exercise of mental faculties, for which they will certainly have as little leisure as their calling will give them little occasion. If they really are gentlewomen with refined manners and a capability for something higher than mechanical routine, they may rest assured they will sooner or later be found out and treated with all the more consideration for not vulgarly standing upon their dignities. Indeed, we once heard the *naïve* but discriminating remark of a gentleman accidentally visiting a national school, where the mistress was, as the story shows, *all but* a lady. "She really was very nice—so nice that I should have thought she was a lady if she had not taken so much pains to tell me so."

Of ordinary domestic service as supplied by the present class of servants, there seems no need to speak. Its defects, advantages, etc., are thoroughly known, and I would only hope that when the true dignity of labour is better understood and more practised by mistresses, their sympathies with their servants will be so enlightened and enlarged, that both may join issue in their relative duties, and experience the fact that in real heart-service to others lies the deepest joy, as well as the highest honour of all human beings.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICIALS

UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BOARDS.

Matrons of Workhouses.—The appointment of women from the middle and educated classes as workhouse officials offers a difficult subject, the consideration of which is rendered still more so by the wide misapprehension which exists of the nature and internal arrangements of a workhouse. In the larger ones where, out of a population of 700, perhaps 100 are children, 130 are insane, 200 sick, 100 aged and infirm men, and the same number of old women, there seems no reason why the superintendence should involve the sights and sounds of the terrible evil with which the very idea of a workhouse is often connected. Thoroughly well organised, and under the efficient supervision of a really superior master, workhouses offer no features which need deter ladies from undertaking the post of matron, while they afford a fair maintenance, and perhaps the greatest opportunities of usefulness anywhere to be found. It may be urged as an objection that the posts of master and matron are generally filled by husband and wife, and that it would be difficult for a gentlewoman to hold a subordinate position under workhouse masters of the stamp at present employed. To this I would answer that gentlemen of small income, military men on half-pay, and others, have accepted the governorship of prisons, and there seems no reason why they should not take charge of workhouses.

The entire care of a workhouse containing over five hundred souls would seem as worthy of the powers of a clergyman unequal to the demands of a large parish, or affected by exposure to weather, as any other sphere of work; and if, as

might be expected, the Poor Law orders would be better administered by him, some increase of salary would be a matter of wise economy. Already £100 and apartments are not unusual, while the combined salaries of master and matron are often, in the larger pauper schools, not less than £200.

I have dwelt upon this question of the mastership of workhouses because it affects that of the matronship very closely: in no other institution does the connection between the male and female department appear so intimate, or render it so desirable that the two posts should be held by husband and wife. At present, indeed, the Commissioners of the Local Government Board distinctly state their preference for this plan; but it is possible that their opinion might be changed by the introduction of officials from a higher class. On the face of it there are objections to this arrangement. The possibility of unfair or unjust dealing, both towards the guardians and the paupers, certainly seems greatly increased where either husband or wife, or both, are not trustworthy. The difficulty of getting rid of any unsatisfactory official, which is now so great—involving communication with the Local Board itself—would be lessened, as it would not involve the loss of both. The advantage in the case of Irish appointments is also obvious: the guardians would not be limited in their choice of a master by consideration of how his wife could be made “to do” or an inferior master selected because his wife would make an excellent matron.

The following extract from a letter which appeared in the *Times*, about a year ago, is all the more valuable from its signature, and I gladly take refuge from my own theories in the practical experience of “A Poor-law Official.”

“The next office, that of matron of a workhouse, stands in a different position. The master and matron are usually a married couple; the employment in question, therefore, is suitable, not for single ladies, but for a married lady and gentleman of active habits, who are seeking employment in which the wife is willing to take her share. The guardians find board, apartments, washing, and attendance. Where the master and matron have children, the parents pay a small sum weekly for the rations of each child. The salary in the lesser workhouses is small; in those of moderate size the combined salaries of master and matron frequently amount to £100 or £150 per annum. In the large town workhouses they are often very much more, and here the duties of master and matron consist almost entirely of superintending other officers.

"In all workhouses the position of the master or matron is most important; the whole tone of the workhouse depends upon them; their authority over all classes of inmates is very great; and there are few positions which afford greater facilities for doing good. The master and matron are responsible only to the board of guardians, and are irremovable even by them without the consent of the Local Government Board. I do not think the master, if a man of ordinary tact and good sense, would find any difficulty in getting on well with the guardians, who, in fact, are generally prone to leave too much rather than too little to his management.

"It is right to say that it has not hitherto been the *practice* for ladies or gentlemen to hold any of the positions of which I have been speaking; but I can see no reason why they should not do so. With regard to the post of master, it may be observed that formerly it was not the practice for gentlemen to be governors of gaols, yet these appointments are now greatly sought after; and I can see no reason why a similar change should not occur with regard to the larger workhouses, many of which are institutions of quite as much importance as gaols. The post, of course, is not without its drawbacks; but I conceive that there are many gentlemen, retired officers of small means and the like, who would be very glad to have £100 or £200 per annum, pocket money, and all found for them. It would, of course, be disagreeable in some respects to a lady acting as matron to have the superintendence of the female inmates of depraved character, yet this is work to which many ladies voluntarily dedicate their lives in homes and penitentiaries. At all events, I hope every lady's heart would warm towards the poor little troop of orphan and deserted children who, too often, must look to the matron for all they will ever know of a mother's care.

"I am, Sir, etc.,

"A POOR-LAW OFFICIAL."

By way of comment on the latter portion of this letter, I may quote the words of a workhouse matron herself, to whom this enquiry was addressed; she says:—"If you ask me, as one personally acquainted with the position and duties of a workhouse matron, whether, having due regard to the feelings and refinement of a lady, such a one may undertake the office without doing violence to either, I not only answer emphatically in the affirmative, but express my conviction that the better educated and more refined she is, the better will she fulfil its

duties and requirements. For instance, one great power in my own hands has been a fair knowledge of music and drawing, while every scrap and shred of knowledge—intellectual and practical—is sure to be of use sometime or another.” Upon what ground, we wonder, can either the duties or the associations of a workhouse be considered degrading to the matron, if, by the grace of God, she is striving earnestly to fulfil the one, and through His divine strength to fight against, and overcome, the other? In cases of this kind the test of the position seems to be this—Are the influences, however contaminating, incurred in the path of duty, or in that of pleasure? Is the spirit of evil being encountered idly, or for a set purpose? In the case under consideration it is the highest of all purposes—the same which brought Him down to our earth, who came not only to convince us of sin, but to lead us out of it into the purity of His marvellous light.

Even as things stand now it is not certain that difficulty would arise between a gentlewoman as matron and a *good* master of the best type. The matron would naturally treat with consideration the real representative and last appeal of authority in the house, and she would not hesitate to refer to him, or to request his support when and where her own authority failed. It may be remarked, by the way, that even the most abandoned women acknowledge the power, and are sooner influenced by a good woman than by a man however excellent; and the question of punishment is the only one in which the master's discipline positively touches the adult female pauper. The necessity for this is likely to occur less often under the *régime* of a lady than under the somewhat arbitrary rule of a person but little removed from the class over which she rules.

On the score of economy it may be remarked that, where the officials are thus independent, they act as a mutual check upon each other, and that no question of perquisite, petty dishonesties and favoritism, or the temptation to undesirable intimacies with neighbours, would occur where a lady was matron. It may also be expected that she would bring more administrative talent, and a higher power of management and economy to the work.

With respect to the accommodation in the building, and to the nature of her work, it would certainly be necessary that she should have two rooms for her private use; but these are already appropriated to the use of a matron. It may be expected that a woman possessing some power, force of character, and sound health (and no one else should attempt

it), would do the same amount of work, with more ease to herself than a woman of less organising power.

I do not for an instant imagine that any or every lady is fitted for the laborious and anxious charge of a workhouse; but it is suggested that those who are fit may make the experiment, and that those who are not may strive to become so before applying for a vacant post.

If gentlemen do take charge of workhouses, it does not follow that their wives will be willing, or able, to become matrons. As is generally the case in gaols, they will probably both prefer to engage a gentlewoman for the post, and thus the difficulties of the latter will be materially lessened. The fact of belonging to the same level of society greatly simplifies the relations between people. Their modes of thought, forms of speech, are the same, and the chances of misunderstanding are infinitely decreased. At present the prospect of ladies finding suitable occupation under the Poor Law, seems limited by these and other circumstances to very large workhouses, in which the power for good, which they might exercise over the inmates, would not be swamped by household duties.

As an illustration, however, of the contradictory opinions existing on this subject, I may mention that the following remarks from a lady intimately acquainted for some years with the working of a *small* country workhouse, reached me while the last paragraph was passing through the press.

"I confine myself exclusively to the consideration of the advisability of employing a gentlewoman as matron, and on this account the principle must be conceded, that the master or matron need not be man and wife. I do not consider that a gentleman and lady would be at all likely to suit, as where one was likely to throw himself or herself into the work, the other might be, and probably would be, most inefficient. But take a small workhouse for example, say of about one hundred inmates, counting children (this is a very small one, but it may serve for an example); the matron would get, at least, furnished rooms, rations, and £30 per annum. Her duties would be to superintend the *female* inmates, to visit the sick in the infirmaries once a day, to look after the cutting out, making and mending of clothing, to see that the work in the kitchen and laundry was properly attended to, and the house kept rigidly clean. In addition to this, she should see that the children are well, and, in fact, superintend them *over* the schoolmistress. She would have to give out the stores of linen, and possibly of provisions; but where the master and matron

are married, the former attends to this; it might be different if each had their own department.

"Now is this too much to expect from a lady of average health and capacity? I think not. And if undertaken (as such an occupation surely should be) with a strong desire to do good, the work of a matron of this kind might be a real work of charity. For instance, let us take some of the classes of people who would come under her control. There are first the old and sick, often reduced to this low estate through their own improvidence, but still very frequently by the neglect or roguery of others. A kind word from a sympathising matron would cheer their dreary lives, and often, too, she might prepare the way for the chaplain, whose ministrations, coming upon an utterly unprepared mind, often fail, unless they are more individual than many chaplains have time to give. Perhaps a good religious matron might be able to influence for good even those lost ones, representatives of whose class are to be found in all city and in some country unions, and still more she might try to prevent the servant girl who, having fallen and gone into the workhouse for her confinement is put among these very worst, from becoming utterly hardened, as too many do after this fatal contact.

"To this we may add frequent and friendly visits to the school, and encouragement of the elder girls, by allowing them to dust her room, or to wait on her at meals, thus preparing them for the time when they go to service. I think that I have shown sufficiently, that the office of matron is not one which need be despised by a right-feeling and Christian-minded gentlewoman."*

CHAPTER III.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

FOR the contents of this chapter, I am greatly indebted to the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women. The objects of this society, which was founded in 1859 are, to introduce women into new trades, to promote their more general admission into those already open to them, and to assist by loans, as far as the funds will permit, those parents who desire to apprentice their daughters, but are unable to pay down the premium required in most trades. To the Secretary of the Society, Office: 22, Berners Street, w., I may safely refer my readers for further information upon every branch of industrial employment.

In order to consider the bearing of this subject upon the immediate needs of women in the present day, it will be well to divide industrial employments into two classes: those which may be adopted after a short apprenticeship by persons of any age, and those which require habitual practice from childhood. It is obvious that it is with the first alone that we have now to do.

It would be vain to dwell upon the advantages offered in the lace and pottery districts, when we know that practically there is no demand for outsiders, and that even if there were, they could not compete with workers whose baby fingers had wandered among the bobbins, or who had handled the clay before they could speak. In these and in many other trades a sort of monopoly arises, from the mere force of circumstances, with which it is as absurd, as it is useless, to try to interfere. It does not at all follow, because there are three hundred women out of work, say in Devonshire, that, were they transported to

Staffordshire, they could do the work for which hands are there wanted. Where such an exchange of work and workers can be effected, as in the emigration of cotton-spinners to Lancashire, the results may be most beneficial, but we must beware of thinking the mere need of hands a sufficient reason for moving bodies of people about the country, on the chance of their supplying the demand. The objection is specially strong in the case of women, who, if they have less to gain than men, have much more to lose. My object in this chapter will therefore be, rather to indicate new and exceptional industries than to supply information upon those already well known.

Perfumery Manufacture.—We may gather from an interesting paper in *Women and Work*, of July, 1874, that M. Rimmel employs female labour in his enormous trade of perfumery. The engravings in the article show some of the 150 young women, who are working for him in the handsome rooms of the fine old mansion, Beaufort House, Strand. The making of scents, and the gumming and manufacture of valentines, does not seem a heavy or disagreeable task, but the hours of work are from 8 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. on every day but Saturday, when they cease at 4 p.m. The wages vary from 8s. to 20s. a week, according to age and ability. As much as 36cwt. of soap a day is made on the premises.

Hair Dressing also offers an increasing field of work to better class girls, and in well-ordered establishments does not make so great a demand upon the strength as some other callings. Ladies might do much to extend this most desirable experiment made by Messrs. Douglas, Truefitt, and others, by always asking for female hairdressers, when requiring attendance in different localities. If the demand became universal, no large shop would be without female attendants to cut and dress ladies' hair. Apprenticeship, two to three years; the wages are from 15s. to about 30s. a week, but more can be made by commission on sales, and overtime work is paid for.

Artificial Flower Making.—This is suited to any who are either left-handed, or very handy with their left hands, so many of the operations for twisting the wire, etc., being done

by a left-handed movement. Even with this, one year's apprenticeship is necessary, after which the wages are from 15s. to 25s. a week out of the house, and £25 to £50 in the house.

Bookbinding.—This work employs a large number of women, and is very suitable to girls, of whom some hundreds are employed in London alone; the wages are as follows:—

Folders and sewers, 9s. to 12s. a week.

Vellum sewers, 12s. to 15s.

Stationery Work.—In this the relief and coloured stampers are the best paid, but even these only earn from 20s. to 25s. a week.

Envelope folders, 10s. to 18s.

Plain stampers, 6s. to 15s.

Envelope cementers, 8s. to 12s.

Best black borderers, 15s. to 20s.

Valentines and Christmas cards, 12s. to 16s.

Gillott's Pen-works.—In these works women are employed, and girls are taken on as learners between the ages of thirteen and twenty-two. The *Labour News* states that "women and girls are required in most of the manufacturing operations of Birmingham," but it is, perhaps, dangerous to repeat a need which may only have been ephemeral.

Cigar Rolling.—Women are employed in this trade in Messrs. Cope Brothers' tobacco manufactory in Liverpool, and earn from 15s. to 25s. 6d.

Match Making.—Women earn in this trade from 7s. to 20s. a week, and there is no apprenticeship.

Jewel Burnishing is a trade for which women are *preferred* in America, but an attempt to employ them in London was frustrated by the men, who struck work on finding that six young women were fortunate enough to be earning 3s. 6d. a day. The work is clean and easy, but somewhat monotonous. The employer was unwillingly obliged to dismiss the women.

Pattern Folding.—An occasional demand exists in some factories, such as those for machine lace at Nottingham, in

which comparatively unskilled labour may be used. Every lace machine employing two men, requires twenty to thirty women for winding, folding, and packing the goods. Those who make up and ticket pattern books, must be able to write fairly, and get about £1 a week, and the work generally is so light and agreeable that girls are attracted from a considerable distance.

Millinery.—One to three years. *First Class*, in the house, from £30 to £120 a year. *Second Class*, out of the house, £1 to £3 weekly, busy for six months; from 10s. to 30s. during the rest of the year.

Dress Makers.—One to three years. *First Class*, in the house, £50 to £60 or £70 a year. *Second Class*, in the house, £25 to £30. *First Class*, out of the house, £80 a year. *Second Class*, 15s. to 18s., often with meals; if really good, very little slack time. Workers, £15 to £18 in the house, 12s. a week out of the house.

Pin Makers.—Sticking pins in paper, 18s.; attending to machinery for solid headed pins, 6s. 6d.; japanning hair pins, 7s. 6d.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads.—Average wages: Painters, 12s. 6d.; ornamenters, 11s.; wrappers, 12s. 7d.; lacquerers, 8s. 2d.

Chandelier and Gas Fitters.—Lacquerers, 12s. to 13s.; press workers, 9s.; polishers, 9s.

Cabinet Brass Foundry.—Order clerks, 16s.; warehouse women, 10s.; lacquerers, 11s.; press workers, 8s. 6d.

Collier Women.—Average wages, 15s.

Military Ornament Manufacturers.—Burnishers, 12s. to 16s.; bronzers working at home, 12s.

Metallic Pen Manufacturers.—From 2s. 6d. to 15s. weekly.

Electro Plate Workers.—Polishers, 10s. to 14s.; colourers 12s. to 14s.; burnishers, 15s. to 22s.; wirers, 11s. 6d.; stoppers-off, 7s. to 12s. 6d.; enamellers, 15s.

Print and Bleach Works.—Women work sixty hours per week, and are rated at from 9s. to 14s. The average wages throughout the year, of forty-five employed in one factory, was 10s. 3d. a week each.

Tin Ware Works.—Japan stovers, 15s. ; Japan polishers 12s. ; Japan painters, 7s. ; cleaners, 12s.

Artificial Limb Manufacturers.—Seamstresses, 10s. to 15s.

Cotton Trade.—Blowing room hands, 11s. 6d. weekly ; card tenters (girls), 10s. ; draw frame, slubbing frame, fly frame tenters (girls), 12s. ; roving frame tenters, 17s. ; little piecers in mill-room (girls), 8s. 3d. ; large ditto, 11s. 9d.

Weaving Department.—Winders, 14s. to 17s. ; warpers, 20s. ; weavers, 20s. In this department all are on piecework, and the wages vary considerably ; but the above is a fair average.

Screw Manufactory.—Working hand machines, from 6s. to 20s. weekly ; attending self-acting machine, 7s. to 10s. ; assorting by aid of machine, 8s. to 13s. ; grinding and cutting by machine, 8s.

China Making.—Women working throwers' wheel, 9s. a week ; women working lathe turners, 9s. ; women working stilt makers, 9s. 6d. ; burnishers, 8s. ; enamellers and painters, 11s. 6d. ; stencillers, 10s. 6d. ; printers, 11s.

Upholsterer.—This occupation has its light and dark shade. At the West End, for instance, there are several upholsterers who frequently fit up mansions at an enormous cost, even to a hundred thousand pounds, and everything provided is of the very best quality and workmanship, and women must excel in their several branches, and are correspondingly remunerated. On the other hand there are the cheap trashy advertising houses, where any girl who can use a needle or machine is taken on at low wages, and worked to death. The chief West-End houses are Messrs. Holland, Douglas, Harvey and Nicholls, Hampton, Jackson and Graham, Shoolbred, Trollope, Wilson, and a few others. In most large firms the women have been taught—not exactly in the character of learners—but get

taken on by the forewoman at a fair wage of from eight to ten shillings per week, and work their way up to two shillings per day with a fair share of overtime. Excellent workrooms, carpeted, well-ventilated and warmed, with lavatories, and cooking conveniencies are supplied. The work is cut out and fixed by the foreman or forewoman, so that a good needlewoman does not find the upholstery more difficult than millinery work. It frequently occurs that the best hands are sent out to gentlemen's houses in town and country, and here the pay is increased, as well as generally obtaining a good dinner and tea, if not a bed. The hours are from eight to eight, one hour for dinner and half-an-hour for tea being allowed. The girls bring their tea and sugar, and a "mother" is chosen who "does" the brewing, and the honours of the tea-table. At the East End and sweating shops, most of the work is given out, and few earn more than five or six shillings a week.

CHAPTER IV.

HOME EMPLOYMENTS.

THE means by which women may either partially or entirely support themselves, without leaving their homes, at any rate by day, are very few. I will therefore not confine myself in this chapter to home-work, properly so called, but consider all callings which may be followed by women who desire to keep a home, either for themselves or for others depending upon them.

The first is suggested by a letter lately contributed to the *Labour News*, and I cannot do better than insert it as it appeared.

Letting Lodgings.—"Many a widow with daughters is left with a well-appointed house, but on the death of the father of the household the annual income dies, the furniture is sold, and the family becomes scattered in struggling to earn some miserable kind of livelihood, in which perhaps every member is unhappy. How different might it be if these families would keep their pride in subjection, and receive lodgers into their homes, and let each member take her share in superintending the domestic arrangements for the comfort of those who lodge with them.

Thorough gentlewomen frequently superintend cooking for their own families when they cannot afford to employ a good cook; they also train young and ignorant servants to do the household work properly under supervision; therefore it would be no more derogatory, if need be for a livelihood, to carry out

this very work for the comfort of lodgers than for the comfort of their own family circles.

"The wretched cooking, the miserable and dirty attendance, added to the frequent system of cheating which is to be met with in London lodgings, have become proverbial. Might not this uncomfortable state of things be lessened if ladies who require to earn money did not object to letting lodgings as a means of gaining a comfortable livelihood? It is true that some poor ladies have taken to letting apartments, but they have for the most part been far too fine in their ideas to succeed in this line of work, and have left the household management to dirty general servants, and failure has been the ultimate result, which failure is generally set down to misfortune in place of to mis-management

"I knew one lady who, with her daughter, took to letting lodgings, but as neither of them liked to be seen by their lodgers, and everything was left to the management of ignorant servants, the result was utter failure.

"I speak from experience on the subject of uncomfortable London lodgings, and can tell how weary ladies get in striving to teach every new servant at these lodgings how to cook a chop or boil a potato to be eatable and not to be good food wasted. Owing to bad cooking, dirt, and discomfort, I was obliged to give up living in furnished lodgings with attendance in London; the same has been the case with several of my friends.

"Letting lodgings is a thoroughly good paying business; it requires promptitude in making agreements, and a power of quick adaptability to the circumstances of the moment; hesitation in making an agreement has often been the means of losing first-rate and perhaps permanent lodgers. To prevent misunderstandings all agreements should be written down and duly signed by the contracting parties. Nothing can be so painful to any lady as misunderstandings on money matters which can always be avoided by the simple use of pen, ink, and paper in making agreements. The rule should always be—trust no arrangements to word of mouth. Once having made an agreement, let the contracting parties adhere strictly to the very letter of it.

"Ladies who have sensitive feelings had better not talk of their sensitiveness, but simply take practical business-like measures to prevent their sensibilities being jarred upon. Keenly sensitive women of education rarely speak of their own sensitiveness; they would rather conceal it from the notice of

strangers, and, in fact, strive to struggle against it; the very effort to overcome it will tend to subdue it to a certain extent. It is well to impress this fact upon the minds of young persons who have to earn their own living."

A further suggestion has reached me, originating, I believe, in an article in the same paper, which advocated the establishment of convalescent homes, by the seaside and elsewhere, for middle and upper class persons recovering from infectious illnesses. The proper use of disinfectants would remove any risk which might occasionally occur, and many people would gladly pay high terms for the comfort and safety of going to lodgings distinctly devoted to this purpose. Persons who had themselves once had all such illnesses, and who took proper precautions, would run very little risk by adopting this plan.

Commission Agents.—Persons able to shop judiciously for ladies residing in the Colonies, or with husbands residing in India and other stations, might add considerably to their incomes by executing orders economically and speedily. At present, ladies who either have no relatives to shop for them, or who do not wish to trouble them, frequently send their orders through their husbands' tailors. Were proper securities given on both sides, and safe arrangements for cash payments made, an adept at shopping, with good judgment, taste, business habits, acquainted with the right price to give for articles, and the right localities in which to obtain them advantageously, would be likely to find regular employment. It would be desirable to form a connection with one of the ordinary agencies employed by military and naval men when on duty abroad.

CHAPTER V.

MONEY MATTERS

AS THEY AFFECT WOMEN.

I HAVE alluded in the Introduction to the injury which results to women from their ignorance of money matters, both because it encourages the wealthy in reckless though perhaps unintentional extravagance, and too often assists to ruin those who need all the good management they can muster to make both ends meet.

To know the meaning of the words, Capital, Interest, Investment, Consols, etc., does not require a profound or unfeminine grasp of mind ; while even to master the elementary principles of money transactions—to know how a cheque should be signed, and to estimate the risk encountered in obtaining twenty per cent. interest—does not necessarily disorganise a woman's mind, though it will effectually protect her pocket. How much of the distress among women may be traced to the fact of its being taken for granted that they cannot look after their own interests ! The power of dealing with other people's money possesses an attraction which few men seem able to resist, and which tempts many, not otherwise dishonest, to run risks with it which they would not venture with their own.

In a report of a paper read at the Woman's Congress, at Chicago, which appeared in *Women and Work*, November 28th, 1874, it was shrewdly remarked that a woman who had earned money learnt something of its value, and was not so likely to give forty pounds for a pocket-handkerchief as another who had money for the asking, and the following extract from a

letter of Miss F. P. Cobbe's is worthy of everyone's attention :—

"The matter of money is the 'key of the situation.' Even when women happen to inherit any of it now, they are so ignorant and helpless as to its manipulation that it practically fails to convey to them the power it would naturally give. If we can put them in the way of independent management, and of understanding the common outlines of monetary transactions, we shall do perhaps more to emancipate them than in any other way. In England about half the rich fathers pay their daughters' bills, but give them no allowances at all. The other half allow them something quarterly—ranging from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty pounds a year—but very few indeed do the right thing of putting any capital in their hands or investing it in their names, so that they should both hold it independently of parental caprice and learn a little of pecuniary transactions. The result is that when our young ladies inherit their five or ten thousand a year at the death of their father—whether they are twenty-one years of age or fifty-one—they are equally ignorant and helpless, and, as you say, the practical management of their affairs is confided to their male relatives. When the eldest brother has land, the girl's fortune is usually a charge upon it, and all goes smoothly enough; but otherwise the brother or uncle next at hand cautiously advises the unhappy woman—just learning to feel her helplessness—to invest in some undertaking in which he is interested, and then, after paying her seven per cent. for two or three years, he tells her her capital is gone, and she is ruined. The mere knowledge of how money is entrusted to bankers and brokers, and how to draw a cheque, would, I verily believe, give such women a sense of independence, and cause them to look before they leap."

Perhaps the fact that women are being more frequently employed in situations involving money responsibility will tend to improve matters. Women now frequently act as cashiers, ticket-collectors, railway-clerks, etc., and with the careful system of checking accounts which is in use in such cases, there seems no undue pressure of responsibility, while the lightness of the employment, which can be followed as frequently in a sitting as standing posture, seems to point it out as a more suitable occupation for women than for men, who require more active employment to maintain health.

The *Englishwoman's Review* for October 2nd, 1874, informs us that Mrs. Murphy is the manager of the Branch Bank of

Ireland, at Limerick, and pertinently asks "Why should not other banks employ women as clerks?" On the Continent such a fact creates no surprise. At Nuremberg a lady, Madame Merteer, publishes a circular, after the death of her husband, announcing her intention of taking her son into partnership, and signs as head of the banking firm; and, in France, many women receive a direct business training.

During the war in America, which took the treasury-clerks away from their duties in Washington, women supplied their place, and have retained it ever since, handling, counting, and mending the damaged notes with a rapidity and accuracy to which it is stated men have never attained. Employment of this nature, involving only delicacy of touch and mechanical dexterity, seems certainly peculiarly suited to women.

Book-keepers, Cashiers, etc.—The first qualification for these posts is, of course, not only acquaintance with, but a considerable quickness in mental arithmetic, and a knowledge of the best forms of book-keeping. When a candidate is an adept at these, three months' training is sufficient to fit her for the post of cashier. The wages of such persons begin at about £15 in the house, and rise to £80, and more, if out of it, and may be roughly stated to be from 15s. to 30s. a week.

Saleswomen serve from one to two years' apprenticeship; wages average £25 a year, but if in charge of a small department they may rise from £30 to £40 for a good saleswoman. Managers have from £80 to £100, or even more.

It is perhaps significant of the more practical views which are now taken of women's education that book-keeping is one of the regular subjects of instruction in Miss Buss's excellent girls' school. This innovation in school education will probably be of great value, even to those of her pupils who do not require to practise it professionally.

To all women who are earning money, in however small sums, I would recommend a careful study of that excellent shilling series of tracts, by Mr. Bartley, entitled "The Provident Knowledge Papers," published by Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly, price one penny each. I subjoin the names of those most likely to be useful to my readers, and would remark, by the way, that a few women might do well to follow his suggestion, and to become his agents for the spread of such useful information:—

- No. 1. Pensions ; how to buy them by weekly instalments.
 „ 2. Insuring One's Life ; how to do it by weekly payments.
 „ 3. Easy Tables ; showing what a few pence a week will do towards insuring one's life or buying a pension.
 „ 6. Money in the Bank ; how everyone may have a banker.
 „ 10. Domestic Servants ; how to have a place always to fall back upon.
 „ 11. Incomes without Income Tax. Governesses, Clerks, and all persons who pay no Income Tax. What to do instead.
 „ 12. A Penny a Week ; or who earns enough to put by anything? or, Is a shilling, sixpence, threepence, twopence, or one penny a week worth putting by?

The Post Office Savings Banks also supply a means whereby persons may both deposit and draw out very small sums. A further benefit is obtainable at such post offices as are also annuity offices ; for at these, Government annuities may be purchased with the greatest ease, and for sums such as may be spared from very small salaries. For instance, eightpence a week, paid in between the ages of nineteen and sixty, secures a pension of five shillings for the rest of a person's life, *on Government security*, which, in the event of death before that age, will be paid to whomsoever he or she may appoint, and in case of illness the money may be withdrawn. Of course larger pensions may be obtained for larger payments ; and there are other ways in which investment may be made, for information on which I refer my readers to the tracts themselves, begging them to study the whole subject without loss of time.

Before leaving this subject I must warn women against perpetuating that false delicacy and those mistaken views of their relation to their earnings which have resulted from the conventional ideas upon this subject hitherto held. It seems a strange incongruity that at an age when the highest and best bred people occasionally forget their manners in the eager emulation of a bazaar stall, it should be considered somewhat of a disgrace to a family that some of its female members should honestly earn their bread. It is true that their male relatives occasionally feel their doing so a reflection upon themselves ; but this is surely something of a weakness remaining from the tradition of those gone days when all women were supported by all men.

A woman's absolute claim for maintenance may fairly be considered to end at the relationship of husband, father, or brother: and, even when possessing these near relatives, it may be questioned whether middle-aged women, able and willing to work, are not happier doing so than in depending upon the exertions of a father, who perhaps has reached the limit of man's working years, or on brothers who themselves have families to support.

These remarks are however specially aimed at the false pride which makes a woman disinclined to speak of her earnings without apology, or to ask for what she has earned when it becomes due. I am certainly no advocate for exceptionally tender treatment of women in money matters. I would warn them against asking for advance of salary upon any pretext whatever, and against placing themselves under obligations to anyone on the ground of their sex; but, on the other hand, I would beg them not to borrow from a friend rather than remind their employer when their salary is *due*. May I also beg employers to be specially thoughtful and considerate towards women. They are already heavily handicapped in the labour market. The conditions of regular labour are new to many of them—they have hardly outgrown the atmosphere of sentiment which used to be considered the becoming accessory of their lives—and this cold world of fact is stern and hard to their unaccustomed sensibilities. *Do not keep them waiting for their money*, whether they be national schoolmistresses or small saleswomen; their means of maintaining a decent appearance and of keeping out of the awful dangers to which debt exposes them, is—*punctual payment* of their wages.

CONCLUSION.

THE previous chapters have, I hope, proved that there is no lack of work in England whereby educated women, belonging to the middle and upper classes of society, may, if they need it, earn their bread. Existing impediments are being swept away by the adoption of a more thorough and practical education for girls, while public opinion is forming a juster estimate of the relation in which penniless women of all classes stand to the labour market.

Many thousands of women are required as teachers for the whole child-population of the Kingdom, which may be roughly held to include all boys up to the age of ten, and girls up to that of eighteen.

An important point in the reform so urgently needed by the pre-set system of Nursing, throughout the country, is the appointment of *thoroughly-trained* ladies as superintendents in all the hospitals, public and private training institutions for nurses, cottage hospitals, convalescent houses, and the like. For this purpose, and also to maintain the efficient nursing of the rich and poor in their own homes—the former by means of private nurses, and the latter by a well-organised system of district nursing—about two thousand highly-trained women, of more or less education, are required as superintendents while it is estimated that at least twenty-five thousand are required for the rank and file of the great army of nurses.

Besides hospitals there are seven hundred and thirty work-houses, one hundred and sixty-six lunatic asylums, the female departments of all prisons, reformatories, and a large number of private institutions of all descriptions, which should be officered by women of power and influence belonging to the educated classes. A corresponding demand of course exists, in each of these directions, for a still larger number of sub-

ordinate officials, who may be drawn from all classes, between that which supplies the superintendents and that from which our domestic servants are obtained.

The only obstacle which appears to intervene between the women who need this work as a means of livelihood and the work itself, arises from two causes, the one technical and the other moral: the first, the defective preparation for the work of life—supplied, or rather not supplied at all, by the education ordinarily given to girls—and the second that want of earnestness, and of deliberate determination to succeed, which in itself conduces so much to the fulfilment of its purpose.

Women must not, even for this reason, be unfavourably compared with men, so very differently is each sex affected by similar events and conditions of life. Marriage, for instance, while it acts as an additional spur, and perhaps even supplies the principal reason for a man's industry, not only often checks the need for, but actually renders impossible a woman's continuance in a remunerative calling. If this result of marriage were viewed as an argument *in favour* of, instead of against the definite preparation of girls for earning their bread, it would be truer logic, and the effects would be as excellent as they are at present disastrous. In fact, the withdrawal, by marriage, of women workers of all ranks from the labour market, offers to all a better prospect, by making numerous vacancies, and thus practically enlarging the field of occupation. It must not be overlooked that it also strengthens the argument for the definite preparation of girls for remunerative work, who should, in consequence, offer themselves for work in the proportion of at least five candidates to every three possible openings.

A wider question, and a problem more difficult of solution, opens before us as we approach the subject of the employment of the uneducated classes of our female population. For these it is not necessary to seek new work, nor to invent fresh schemes by which they may earn their bread. The need is rather to reconcile them to those means of maintenance which at present exist, and by creating a higher tone of mistress-morality, to establish more befitting conditions of domestic service. It seems to be the dread of service which is emptying middle-class homes of servants, while it makes the burden heavier upon those who remain, and drives many who should be there into the rough living and hard work of the factories. Even in straitened households, where wages are low and

food scanty, a true womanly heart in the mistress, and some responsibility, would do much to soften these disadvantages, and to lift onwards the poor little drudge whom she has brought home from the workhouse or picked up in a neighbouring alley. Even the excuse of the poet, that

“ Evil is wrought by want of thought
As much as want of heart,”

will hardly palliate the culpable thoughtlessness of women who send out their young servants on messages after dark, or the ridiculous straining after gentility which impels the mistress of one maid-of-all-work to ring the bell to have coals put on the fire. Hundreds of poor girls date their ruin from the habit of their employers sending them to the public-house for beer late in the evening, or (even before the early closing) far into the night. In the light of these facts, and with the further corroboration that the larger proportion of the inmates in most penitentiaries have been domestic servants, it is not as incredible as it at first appears, that, among the middle-class of respectable London tradesmen, parents have been heard to say that they would rather send their girls on the stage than into domestic service. I do not offer any comment upon these facts, and I feel totally unable to suggest any remedy; but I commend this subject to the earnest consideration of my countrywomen as one of the most serious “woman’s questions” of the day. If young girls of all ranks are the better for some protection and some guidance either by example or precept in those early years, when both body and mind are immature, how great must be the need of those poor children hardly in their teens, who add to their youth and ignorance the other too frequent inheritance of enfeebled frames, and a strong bias towards evil. If they see nothing higher, truer, purer than themselves in the homes which they enter as servants, how can they grow up other than that which they became—ignorant and prejudiced, taking evil for good and good for evil, with false standards of morality, little sense of religious obligation, and no higher safeguard against sin than the dread of being found out. A more Christian sense of responsibility, and a higher tone of feeling in the mistresses, would do much towards raising morally, and thus improving materially, the conditions and prospects of domestic service for women. It is not, however, only in the lowest state of society, that this evil to our young women is being done. The neglect or indifference of a mistress is almost more fatal in those large establishments where,

instead of being the presiding genius of her household, she is absorbed in her own pursuits, and neither overlooks her servants herself, nor provides for their supervision. Perhaps the dangers to the young women servants in large wealthy households, where show predominates, and where the state kept up necessitates a number of men, with only half enough to do, on the premises, are even greater than in those where but one maid is kept. A superficial refinement is caught from contact with educated persons, which only makes habits of evil more injurious to the soul. More reasonable views upon what is called "gentility" would do much to improve the *status* of domestic servants; at present any independent worker appears to rank higher in the social code below-stairs than any servant, however superior and highly esteemed, and I remember once when I, expostulating with an upper servant for sending her young sister from a comfortable situation in the same household under her own eye into the temptations of a shop, received the answer, "Oh, ma'am, I want Charlotte to marry well, and no one will marry her if she remains in service!" On inquiry I found that the matrimonial prospects of the flightiest girl behind the counter were considered better than those of the most respectable young servant. Perhaps, by showing more respect and consideration for our own servants, we might in some measure correct these false notions, and thus do more to improve the condition of life among them than by any arbitrary measures. We cannot legislate to keep girls from crowding into factories, and from underselling each other in their short-sighted efforts after independence and artificial flowers; but by making them comfortable in our service, and by *respecting them*, we may teach them to *respect themselves*—a state of mind which, after religion, is perhaps the best safeguard of a woman's virtue.

In conclusion, I would commend to my readers one general observation upon another point, which has resulted from some thought and consideration of these matters. The affairs of women are, in England at any rate, just now passing through a crisis. Such of the evils resulting from this transition as cannot be cured must be endured; others may be, while the rest may be mended.

Among the things which may be cured, are the prospects of all girls under the age of eighteen. At this age it is not too late to improve the style of their education, to make it more sensible and practical, and to set before each the idea of a useful life, and thus kindle in her the ambition of becoming a

blessing in her day and generation, rather than a mere lumberer of the ground.

The condition of young women much over that age, and even up to that of thirty-five, may be classed among those things which can be mended, more or less effectively, according to the mental and physical stamina of each individual. By making up her mind, at once, what she will be—whether a teacher, a nurse, or an artist—she may do much to repair any defects in her past education, and by putting herself at once into definite training for a specific purpose, may yet do good work for herself and others, before she is called away to that rest which will surely be sweet to us in some proportion as we have either laboured or idled here below.

I am loth to say of the condition of anyone that it must be endured; so patient with incapacity, weakness, or error—so pitiful with misfortune, and so inexhaustible in the strength given to those who ask—do I believe to be the Heart of that Father Who has promised to His children that “As their days so shall their strength be.” I must confess however that the lot of women who, at the age of forty and upwards, have to begin to earn their bread, is very hard, and needs not only all our commiseration but our substantial help. While I would recommend, that all money given to the young should, whenever possible, be given in the form of apprenticeship to some trade; or to training for some profession, I do feel that charity, pure and simple, as a matter of annuity or gift, is often the only resource in cases of age and sickness. These cases must be viewed as the unavoidable victims of an age of transition, and as irresponsible sufferers from circumstances beyond their control; and while we do what we can to relieve them, we shall do well to determine that, God helping us, English girls and English women shall no longer *be* thus at the mercy of circumstances. We must strive that each generation shall, in future, so far as is possible, bring to the work before it the full equipment of health, strength, developed faculties, and trained powers, which should be the heritage we leave our children, as we pass away and leave them to carry on God’s great work in God’s great world.

CENSUS STATISTICS

AS INDICATIVE OF

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN LONDON,

CONTRIBUTED BY

ALLERDALE GRAINGER,

OF THE CENTRAL LABOUR AGENCY, 1, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.1.

THAT a proper idea of the pursuits open to women may be grasped by our readers they are requested to study this chapter, wherein the principal callings followed by women in London are carefully enumerated. On referring to the last census it will be seen that in cities, the female element, even at an early age, preponderates over the male, owing to the greater mortality amongst male than amongst female infants of the same years. England and Wales have been divided into eleven districts; in the northern district there are more males than females at each age under fifty-five years, when women become and continue more numerous, in the London district however, after two years of age, females are more numerous than males. What is the reason of this large difference? Does it not show that the confinement of a great city is not as favourable to men as to women? Again, England, compared to Wales, shows the latter country is more favourable to young life. As women therefore appear to be more suited than men to London, it is better that the occupations of women, and their numbers in London, should be dealt with here, rather than that the whole Kingdom should be tabulated.

There are employments now followed by men which might be followed by women, and probably will be some day; yet until the numerous callings which now are filled by women afford no employment, man may be left to do women's work without molestation. The able-bodied woman should surely

be able to find suitable employment when we consider that there are women blind, lame, deaf, dumb, and otherwise afflicted, who are able to live without the fictitious aid of what is generally termed charity. If these heavily-weighted women can, dependent solely on their own exertions, successfully fight the battle of life, what but a morally blind, lame, deaf, or dumb nature hinders a healthy able-bodied woman from doing the same? It may very fairly be suggested that in the callings in which most women are employed "there is still room for a little one." Many foreigners seeking employment in England cannot speak the language; this ignorance one would think to be an insuperable difficulty to anyone seeking employment, such however is not always the case, and women in their native country should be in a position to secure a situation at wages which the foreigner is only too glad to get, and for which country and home are sacrificed. In England and Wales there are 32,495 foreign females; about half of these are classed as wives, or as engaged in household duties, while the other half are chiefly domestic servants. In London there are 21,824 foreign females, natives of European states, and only 3,887 are under twenty years of age. Of course there are many enumerated who are not ignorant of the English language, and numbers who are not dependent on their own exertions, yet there are many who have greater difficulty in obtaining work than an Englishwoman of less ability and energy would experience.

The single woman can consider others who are more heavily burdened than herself; there are women who are widows and have children to support, and wives, too, who support their husbands, and deserted wives. These cannot afford to sell their labour at the same rate as the single woman can, nor are the same number of situations open to them, by reason of their having others, requiring constant care, dependent on them for support.

	In England and Wales.				In London.	
Widowers	-	-	398,202	-	-	48,463
Widows	-	..	879,173	-	-	153,059
Bachelors	-	-	2,669,316	-	-	380,763
Spinsters	-	-	2,731,644	-	-	461,593
Husbands	-	-	3,883,363	-	-	556,788
Wives	-	-	3,948,527	-	-	571,621

Here we see that spinsters exceed the average in London, for

in London compared to the bachelors they are as 461 to 380, whilst for the rest of England and Wales they are as 228 to 227.

In London there are 121 spinsters to every 100 bachelors. Taking the returns for England and Wales, which include the spinsters and bachelors of London, there are 102 of the former to 100 of the latter.

The relation of husband and wife, in and out of London, is much the same, which strengthens the argument that London is the best place for the unemployed female, because wives are not supposed to be generally dependent on their own exertions; for if they were, we should expect them to be more numerous in proportion in London than in the whole of England and Wales.

Widows are much more likely to have to earn their own living, and they are in London compared to the widowers as four to one, whilst outside not three to one.

Moreover, in taking the London district, there are very few vocations followed by women in England and Wales that are not represented in London. The exceptions are scissor makers, stuff and blanket manufacturers, and press-workers.

Women compared with men, in London, are as follows :—

	Total.	Under 20 years.	20 years and upwards
London Males	- 1,523,151	- 680,358	- 842,793
„ Females	- 1,731,109	- 708,690	- 1,022,419

and are thus roughly classed :—

	Domestic.	Industrial.	Indefinite.	Professional.	Commercial.	Agricultura
Men ...	43,917	431,026	89,490	88,020	166,298	24,042
Women	773,277	180,320	37,266	21, 293	8,578	1,685
	+ 729,360	-250,706	-52,224	-66,727	-157,720	-22,357

+ stands for women in a majority. - ditto in a minority.

It is worthy of notice that the women in the Domestic class, owing to the introduction of many who are wives, exceed the men by nearly three-quarters of a million. The proportion is really 253,181 to 38,810, and not about 20 to 1 as the above table would at first lead us to suppose.

In the *Industrial* and *Indefinite* classes, there are over

two men to one woman ; in the *Professional* four men to one woman ; in the *Commercial* twenty men to one woman ; and in the *Agricultural* twenty-four men to each woman engaged.

In the *Indefinite class*, there are 89,490 men and 37,266 women. This difference we believe is not altogether owing to the unequal distribution of wealth. If from the women of this class we deduct those classified in the census as independent gentlewomen, general and factory labourers, shopwomen, assistants, apprentices, and machinists, there remains only 164 of really undefined occupation ; whereas in the 89,000 men, there are 34,000 of them who might be termed "loafers," for they are enumerated as "undefined."

Census returns are not always returns of the "whole truth and nothing but the truth ;" there are, unfortunately, numbers of women who, carrying on a trade which is not enumerated in the census, often return themselves as possessing an occupation or an independence when such is not the case. At the same time many of the poorer-paid callings largely recruit the ranks of those who find the price of degradation higher than the pay of an honest trade. We hope therefore that by pointing out the many openings there are for women, that the lowest and most ignorant class may endeavour to fit themselves for such wages as will enable them to live without fictitious aids. In many trades, which appear poorly paid, the women employed are often living at home with their parents, and consequently are not always entirely dependent on what they earn for support. Callings should not be chosen, consequently, where there is much of this kind of competition, or where the workers are receiving assistance from the parish or some other local charity ;* because, unless every woman starts on the same footing, those who are advantageously handicapped will be able to undersell those who are dependent solely on their own exertions.

* There are more males amongst the blind, the deaf, and the *dumb*. Amongst those classed as idiots and imbeciles, the sexes are equal, Female lunatics are in excess of the male ; men however in our prisons outnumber the women by nearly five to one. In hospital patients, with 3,562 women under this head, we find the male patients more numerous, and when men pass forty-five years of age, they predominate over women of similar ages in the workhouse, nor is their majority of 11,000 entirely owing to the fact that as man advances in years he stands a greater chance of being in a workhouse than the woman, for taking both sexes when not exceeding fifteen years of age, we find the male pauper in a majority. Whether this points to the emancipation from, and subsequent lapsing into pauperism, being about equal in both sexes, or that paupers are more prolific in males, the readers can determine for themselves.

Comparisons, unless fully commented upon, are sometimes deceptive. There are many curious comparisons in the census returns, and, perhaps, none more singular than the number of "*Independent Gentlewomen Annuitants, etc.*," in London, stated to be 29,000, whilst the men under the same heading are only 5,800. The greatest number in both cases are found between the ages of sixty-five and seventy-five years of age. Have women more than an equal share, or are there many of these so-called independents, etc., really in the case of the women, dependents on the charity or respectabilities of others? We are afraid this is the case, and we trust that many will be glad to follow what at the beginning may appear to be a wearying of the flesh, but yet, if properly studied, may enable them to understand something of the nature of those callings in which other women work.

Total of females in London - - - - - 1,731,109

DEDUCT

Those under 10 years - - -			
of age - - - - -	388,316		
Those over 65 - - - - -	74,200		
	<hr/>	462,516	
Students chiefly over 15 and under 20 - - - - -	14,628		
Scholars over 10 and under 15	83,970		
Children of no stated occupa- tion, but probably under tuition - - - - -	52,077		
	<hr/>	150,675	
		<hr/>	613,191
			<hr/>
			1,117,918
			<hr/>

Servants (including char- women).....	242,568	Machinists	10,703
Milliners and dressmakers	57,186	Bookbinders	5,192
Laundry keepers	39,808	School-mistresses	4,528
Wives of Inn and shop- keepers	31,093	Boot-makers	4,478
Shirt-makers and seam- stresses	23,804	Artificial florists	4,313
Tailoresses.....	14,268	Drapers and mercers	3,875
Governesses	10,897	Box-makers	3,659
		Lodging and boarding house keepers	3,311
		Shopkeepers (undefined)...	2,735

General dealers and hawkers	2,711	Weavers.....	414
Cabinet-makers and upholsteresses.....	2,675	Paper manufacturers	412
Musicians	2,664	Toy dealers and makers ...	409
Silk and satin manufacturers.....	2,577	Leather case, portmanteau, and bag makers.....	441
Institutions (service of) ...	2,402	Earthenware, glass manufacturers, and dealers ...	436
Fancy goods manufacturers and dealers	2,205	Stainers and others in paper	49
Hosiery and haberdashers	2,149	Timber-wood dealers	414
Staymakers	2,104	Paper box and bag manufacturers	409
Trimming makers	1,967	Labourers (general)	397
Hatters	1,760	Gold and silver jewellers...	390
Shop assistants.....	1,624	Parish officers	387
Furriers and skimmers	1,605	French polishers	386
Broom and brush-makers	1,518	Butchers	348
Envelope makers	1,211	Gardeners	334
Inn-keepers, hotel-keepers, and publicans	1,129	Hair and brush manufacturers	294
Umbrella makers	1,114	Fishmongers	283
Cowkeepers and milk sellers	1,113	Messengers, porters, and errand girls	259
Stationers (<i>not law</i>)	1,077	Beersellers.....	257
Confectioners and pastry-cooks	1,076	Midwives	234
Greengrocers, fruit and vegetable dealers	1,074	Rag dealers and gatherers	232
Bakers	1,064	Percussion cap-makers.....	231
Grocers and tea dealers...	933	Match-sellers and fuzee makers	226
Tobacconists.....	918	Booksellers and publishers	224
Coffee-house and eating-house keepers	909	Printers	220
Lace manufacturers.....	887	Photographers	204
Cartridge and ammunition makers	853	Provision dealers and curers	201
Feather dressers and dealers	826	Crape manufacturers	200
Civil service	811	Glove makers (all except leather)	198
Actresses	771	News-room keepers and newspaper agents.....	197
Embroiderers	736	Cotton manufacturers.....	194
Straw plaiters	735	Nurserywomen and florists	184
Hucksters and costermongers.....	679	Oil and colourmen	183
Sack makers and dealers...	677	Tobacco pipe-makers	178
Factory labourers	674	Basket makers	161
Hair-dressers and wig makers	600	Flour and seed merchants and corn dealers	159
Painters and artists.....	580	Surgical instrument makers	157
Commercial clerks	552	Tallow chandlers	153
Church and chapel officers	542	Woollen cloth manufacturers.....	147
Dyers, scourers, and calenderers.....	514	Saddlers, harness and whip-makers	144
Warehousemen.....	506	Prison officers	143
Missionary scripture readers	477	Musical instrument makers and dealers	141
Saleswomen (<i>not otherwise described</i>)	477	Cheesemongers	139
		Authoresses and writers ...	183

Button makers.....	132	Spinning and weaving machine makers.....	1
Theatres	130	File makers and dealers ...	4
Furniture brokers and dealers	129	Cutlers	33
Carvers and gilders	125	Needle manufacturers	46
Painters, map colourers, and mounters	125	Pin manufacturers	20
Agricultural labourers.....	120	Steel pen manufacturers ...	9
Coach-makers	116	Thimble maker.....	1
Carpet and rug manufacturers	114	Sail makers	29
Curriers	112	Builders.....	34
Ironmongers and hardware dealers	110	Carpenters and joiners.....	39
Watch and clock makers	109	Plumbers, painters, and glaziers	93
Net makers	105	Blind makers	77
Rope and cord makers.....	103	Undertakers	23
Burnishers.....	103	Dye-colour manufacturers	44
Manufacturing chemists...	102	Blacking makers and dealers	7
Others employed in connection with above callings	5,442	Worsted manufacturers	34
Connected with law.....	41	Flannel manufacturers.....	2
Chemists and druggists...	99	Ribbon manufacturers.....	18
Engaged in fine arts.....	48	Silk velvet manufacturers	23
Exhibition show service ...	64	Flax linen manufacturers	23
Teachers	40	Thread manufacturers.....	2
Scientific	17	Tape manufacturers and dealers	5
Pawnbrokers	31	Fustian manufacturer	1
Railway attendant servants	36	Calico cotton printers	9
Toll collector turnpike gate keeper	2	Factory workers (flexible fabrics)	10
Coach and cab owners and livery stable keepers.....	59	Hosiery manufacturers ...	30
Carrier carters	51	Glovers (leather)	51
Boat and barge women ...	9	Mat makers and sellers...	76
Ship owners	6	Hemp makers	8
Ship stewardesses and cooks	33	Canvass sail-cloth makers and dealers	9
Telegraph Co. service	87	Poulterers and game dealers	38
Farmers and graziers	30	Millers	8
Farm servants (indoor) ...	19	Brewers	6
Arboriculture	3	Wine and spirit merchants	53
Fisherwomen	6	Comb makers	31
Animal, bird dealers and keepers	18	Japanners	86
Book-agent and librarians	18	India-rubber and gutta-perch makers and dealers	94
Map publishers and sellers	14	Cork cutters	45
Fishing-tackle makers.....	30	Connected with mines.....	2
Pattern designers.....	36	Coal merchants and dealers	95
Philosophical instrument makers and opticians ..	31	Coal labourers	2
Gunsmiths and gun manufacturers	24	Day labourers	2
Engine and machine makers	29	Brick makers and dealers	15
Tool makers and dealers ...	27	Salt maker and dealer.....	1
		Plated ware manufacturers	9
		Copper manufacturers	7
		Tin manufacturers	13
		Tin-plate workers.....	37
		Zinc manufacturers.....	4

Lead manufacturers.....	56	Gipsies	37
Brass manufacturers and braziers	31	Independent gentlewomen	18,626
Wire-workers, weavers, and drawers	68	Undefined occupations.....	117
Lacquerers.....	37	Farmers daughters, grand-daughters, nieces, and sisters.....	253
Iron manufacturers	11	Capitalists.....	429
Blacksmiths	19	Land and house proprietors (not otherwise classified)	2,548
Nail manufacturers	6	Wives and others engaged in household work	560,925
Anchor chain manufacturer	1		
Screw-cutter maker	1		

The above list will we think suggest to many women openings for which special tastes may qualify them, though it would be obviously impossible to dwell in detail on the conditions under which such varied occupations are conducted.

A.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

To the Editor of the LABOUR NEWS.

SIR,—I am much interested in all that has been said in your paper about the necessity of educated women who desire employment possessing thoroughness in the humble branches of needlework and letter-writing. In your letter of August 15th you have put this very forcibly.

Fancy needlework seems the favourite occupation of nearly all the leisure of young ladies in England. Yet when it is a question of turning it to real account, as in the way of beautiful embroidery, how few can do it. Not long ago a trousseau was in preparation. Having long been interested in the subject of employment for poor ladies we welcomed the opportunity of giving them a large and costly order. We bought patterns of under-clothing in Paris, beautifully embroidered, and took them to one of the London societies for the sale of poor ladies' work. The manager was by no means as pleased as we expected. She explained that she had only one lady on her books who could execute satin-stitch embroidery similar to our pattern; and further said—and this surprised us—she had but few ladies who could make up the garments when they were embroidered. The result was that we left a small portion, which was sent home, beautifully done, after an immense time, the delay probably owing to there being but one embroideress. Some simpler articles were taken to another London work society. These were retained so long that we felt it quite hopeless to trouble the poor ladies with anything more elaborate.

The end was that nearly all the trousseau, which the work societies would have had could they have done it, was procured from the shops in the usual way.

In Germany, where education is more practical than with us, young ladies take lessons in embroidery. I know some young English girls who, while completing their education in Berlin, took regular lessons, and owe to this a power of beautiful needlework and embroidery, which is an uncommon gift among our countrywomen. I know the girls thoroughly enjoyed their needlework-hour, which came as a pleasant relief to a great deal of piano-playing and tough brain-work.

Then again I can corroborate all about letter-writing, and the provokingly stupid way in which educated women apply for situations. Not very long ago an advertisement was inserted in the *Times* for a governess. The duties were very light, the salary liberal, and very many were the answers received. Each of those who wrote ought to have felt her letter would be one among very many, and that it was most important for her to make her first letter so tempting that the lady she wrote to would wish to hear more of and from her : full particulars of her past life and experience, and any little details likely to create a favourable impression of the writer, should have been given. But, on the contrary, they were too stupid or too timid to say anything of the sort. As letter after letter was opened I was quite angry to read the same set phrase —“ Have seen your advertisement, I beg to offer myself, and feel I am quite competent to undertake the duties of your situation, which I think would be just what I should like.” All right if it had been followed up by precise information about the writer, but there were only two or three sentences more, and that was all. The result was that a governess was procured from another channel, and therefore none of the ladies who wrote were engaged. Yet probably among them were some who would have proved all that was required had they given themselves a chance by writing a good letter.

F. E. F.

APPENDIX.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.

APPENDIX.

THE progress in all branches of female employment since the foregoing pages were written has been very great. There is hardly any direction in which the facilities for adopting and following a remunerative calling have not been greatly increased, and in which they do not now extend over an area far beyond that anticipated by the most sanguine of pioneers. The mere enumeration of the Associations and Institutions which will be found in the *Directory* forming Part II. of this work testify to this fact, and is in many cases a sufficient indication of the nature of the employments open to women.

In Education, for instance, the list of Lectures, Classes, Examinations, Schools, Colleges, Kindergarten and Technical Institutions, very few of which were in existence ten years ago (see *Guide IV.*, p. 161-194), bear witness more powerfully than any amount of description to the strides which have been made in this direction, and render further details almost superfluous. That Oxford and Cambridge should each possess two Institutions devoted to the higher education of women, that Another should be contemplated in London in connexion with King's College University, and that so much of the Instruction originally intended for men only is now open to women; that women should possess a School of Medicine of their own, that they should study Music, Painting, Sculpture, Wood-carving and Engraving, &c. in Art Schools, on equal terms with men; that Schools of Nursing should have been gradually developed in connexion with almost all large Hospitals; that women should be admitted to the Laboratory as well as to classes of the Pharmaceutical Society; and that Classes for Instruction in Cookery, Needlework, and Domestic Economy,

should be common not only in London but throughout England, are all signs of a great and wide-spread movement, and tell its history in facts more forcible than words.

A considerable degree of progress was chronicled so far back as January 1876, when, after one year from the issue of the original *Year-book*, it became necessary to publish an Appendix to it in the *Woman's Gazette*, and to relate the opening of the Civil Service to women, besides the establishment or development of many other Associations for their benefit.

In Jan. '80, further progress had to be reported, and the following extract from the leading article in the first number of *Work and Leisure* is still sufficiently accurate to be quoted here:

'A considerable change has passed over society, so far as women are concerned, within the last few years. The exigencies of the times, and the fact of the numerical superiority of women over men, have made absolutely necessary some modification of that state of things in which every woman was supposed to marry and to live happily (or unhappily, as it might be) ever afterwards. That this custom was becoming extinct, even before each recurring census strengthened the suspicion, and finally transformed it into a fact, had been obvious to most people. No one can now doubt that England, and probably other European nations, are passing through a state of transition with respect to their women, which, like other transitional periods, may be a very *mauvais quart d'heure* indeed for those most concerned. We should endeavour to shorten it as much as possible, and to hasten the moment when, like other unwelcome times of change, it may perhaps reveal itself in its true light of a blessing in disguise—a time possibly of temporary anxiety and bewilderment, but one which may yet issue in a condition of society preferable to that which it has superseded. For if one great value of pre-eminence in a profession be the effect it has of raising the average quality of all the work in it, so we may expect that the special gifts and graces developed by this necessity of work as a means of livelihood to women, will lift the whole sex higher in the scale of

their common humanity, and strengthen and enrich the average of character among all women, whether married or single.

‘It is now nearly five years since we ventured to express this opinion, and to hazard the conjecture that “the present distress,” as it appears in the eyes of most, is not only good in itself, as developing faculties hitherto neglected in the education of girls, and in helping to abolish that *cultus* of matrimony, too often viewed as the primary end and object of a woman’s existence; but also because a body of persons at leisure from household cares and ties, as single women generally are, is absolutely needed in our country at this present time. The march of civilisation, as it is called, which involves the centralisation of population in the great towns, the massing of women in factories, our monster systems of Education, Hospital and Poor-law Administration, all point to the fact that these women are here “just because they are wanted,” and that they are no more “superfluous” than any other natural phenomena. Whether they are themselves ready—fit—able for the work which needs *them*, is a different question; and one which, even if answered in the negative, does not invalidate our argument. It only has the effect of making it the more important to impress these facts upon our countrywomen, so that we may, God helping us, be of some service to them, in helping them to bear the immediate pressure of their unwonted burden, and in hastening the arrival of that “better time coming,” in which we ourselves so devoutly believe.’

‘That it is coming may safely be prophesied, not only from the gradual removal of many of the obstacles which tradition and the absence hitherto of any general need for independence had gathered about the path of women in general, but also, most thankfully may we add, from the greater degree of preparation with which women now face this new duty of self-maintenance.’

‘For the duties of life generally, and for those of domestic, semi-domestic, and semi-public positions in particular, women are distinctly becoming more efficient. The necessity for previous and specific training is more generally recognised by

them, and is being sought at some expenditure of time and means: and it may be confidently asserted that more thoroughness, perseverance, and a deeper realisation of the responsibilities and duties of life, and of the importance of early training, is observable among women generally. The dignity, not only of work *per se*, but also of wage-earning work, is more commonly recognised; and though the fewer needs of single women, and the boundless benevolence of their hearts, make many wish to *give* their services, the fact of their being able to do so is viewed more as a happy accident than as in any way raising them to a moral standard above others. There is, besides, an enormous amount of voluntary work being done which is purely philanthropic, although the most sacrificing devotion cannot altogether debar itself from those pure thrills of joy which are inseparable from deeds of love, and which are in themselves a so exceeding great reward.

‘Work for soldiers, Work for sailors, Work for little children, for the sick, for the sinful, for the repenting—yea, even for the unrepenting—for those who seem past all human help—for each and for all of these, Women may be found at work. To do the work of England well, women as well as men are needed. To serve our country thoroughly, its citizens must be reckoned as of both sexes. Our country needs us all. Woman’s heart and a woman’s hand can find work to do in the palace and in the cottage, from one end of the land to the other.

‘Like that Sovereign Lady our Queen, who sets us so beautiful an example of a perfectly balanced life—of a life as faithfully dedicated to public Duty as it is truly devoted to the claims of the Family; so we, her women subjects, should endeavour, while striving to accomplish our duty in one direction, not to neglect it in another: or, in the words of Holy Writ, to “do the one and yet not leave the other undone.”’

EDUCATION.—This affords perhaps the largest field of employment open to women; for if they are, as is generally considered, the best Teachers for young children of all ranks, and if the almost universal opinion holds its ground that they more suitable than men for the charge of Mixed Schools

(those attended by children of both sexes), it is clear that an enormous number of Female Teachers will be required to educate the child-population of Great Britain, which amounts probably to more than four millions.

The salaries of Female Teachers of Public Elementary Schools average about 72*l.*, with house or furnished lodgings, varying from 40*l.* in country districts to 150*l.* and upwards under Town School Boards. Assistants obtain from 25*l.* to 40*l.* There is at the present time a very great depression in this calling, but recent Government regulations will shortly place it on a better footing.

The Girls' Day-school Company pay the Head Mistresses of their schools (for list of these see page 178) a fixed salary of 250*l.*, with capitation fees after the first hundred pupils. Assistant Mistresses are selected by the Head Mistress and appointed by the Council. Salaries, from 70*l.* to 150*l.*, and still rising. The salaries obtainable under the Endowed School Commission range higher still; for although the fixed salary does not exceed 100*l.*, the capitation fees may amount to much more; and it is among these schools that the prizes of the profession are to be found, the maximum in some cases being nearly 1000*l.*, and in one as much as 2000*l.* being possible. Candidates are generally required to possess some practical experience of class-teaching, and a certificate, testifying to some knowledge of the Science of Education, both in theory and practice, is becoming absolutely necessary. The opportunity for obtaining this has hitherto been confined to the Training Colleges for Elementary Teachers, but 'Chairs of Education' are being established in the Universities; and the Syndicate of Cambridge, as well as the Teachers' Training and Registration Society, have established Examinations for the encouragement of the Art of Teaching as a study, separate from that of mere acquirement. There is little doubt that even now, for those who can afford it, by far the most thorough training and the best preparation for these posts of Head Mistress is to be got by a two-years' residence in one of the Elementary Training Colleges, and the subsequent two years' charge of a National School insisted upon by Government before a full certificate can be granted. In this way a thorough mastery of the art of Teaching, and of the way of developing the minds of scholars, may be gained, and a foundation is laid upon which any amount of higher education may be satisfactorily grafted.

Training is, indeed, essential for every department of education—even for private teaching—although the need for it is

too often overlooked. Without training a woman *cannot* teach a number; without it she may not be able to teach even one. This task is, however, easier, and may be accomplished by the light of nature and by taking pains. Even from PRIVATE GOVERNESSES the public are however beginning to require the possession of a certificate, which guarantees a certain amount of acquired knowledge, even if it disregards that equally essential qualification for a Teacher which is technically called 'Teaching power.'

Nursery Governesses obtain, from board and lodging alone to board and lodging *plus*, 20*l.* to 30*l.* More than this it is rare for any one to receive who possesses neither certificate nor accomplishments. Some idea of the competition for such posts by untrained women, and of the absolute need in future of training for every one who has to earn her living, may be gathered from the frequent appearance of advertisements, in which gentlewomen actually *offer*, not only to *give* their services in teaching or domestic work, but even to pay a small sum in addition, in return for a 'comfortable home.' Private Governesses receive salaries in proportion to the subjects they teach, and these vary from 40*l.* to 100*l.* and upwards.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS, or SPECIALISTS, have a chance of higher salaries, while they are certainly in great demand. The applications to the Kindergarten Training College, 27 Upper Bedford Place, for Teachers to start classes in provincial towns, are far more numerous than they can supply, and the salaries begin at 80*l.*

The College for Training Teachers for the Deaf, on the German system, The Elms, Castlebar, Ealing, tells the same tale, and the salaries which may be obtained by Teachers trained in it are only commensurate with the need of them, which is considerable.

NURSING.—Under this head there is not much that is new to be said. In spite of some difficulties—a few of which have, unfortunately, been occasioned by want of judgment or over-haste in women who were otherwise doing their best to carry out a much-needed reformation of the old system of Nursing, great progress has been made towards raising it to its proper place as an honourable profession for women. In spite of these checks, a higher class of work, both technically and morally, is certainly being done by Nurses of all ranks, and, it may almost be said, in all Hospitals. The improvement is also extending into Workhouse Infirmarys (see the Association for

Promoting Trained Nursing, &c., pp. 185, 204), and into District and Parish work (see the Metropolitan and other Associations, on page 200, and the increased opportunities for training afforded by the Technical Institutions named at page 165). The salaries of the rank-and-file of Nurses are distinctly rising, and may continue to rise beyond the 20*l.* or 30*l.*, with board, lodging, and uniform, which are now the usual rates for Subordinate Nurses. Superintendents are, as a rule, required to be themselves fully trained, and this is a great step in advance of the old plan of employing a housekeeper or untrained matron in the position of authority. The salaries of Superintendents vary, according to the size and importance of the Institution, from 40*l.* with board and lodging, to 100*l.* or more. There seems also to be a more general desire, on the part of Hospital authorities, to make the arrangements such as may meet the necessities, mental and physical, of more educated, or even more cultivated, persons than those who have hitherto held office in these Institutions; but there is still much to be desired. For example, some provision for an annual holiday, and also the opportunity of more frequent recreation, the want of which, though greatly needed by all, is most felt by cultivated persons.

For trained Nurses, who possess experience and who are content with subordinate positions, there is a greater demand than supply in all departments of the profession; and for persons of good health, with a taste for Nursing, it affords a very good opening, though, with the exception of the Order of St. Katharine, lately founded by her Majesty, it does not offer the prizes supplied by education. The increasing numbers of small Institutions, Cottage Hospitals, Convalescent Homes, create a multitude of posts suitable to the social status and qualifications of educated women.

For DISTRICT or Village Nurses there is a very large demand, and though these posts are generally filled by women of the working class, the duties may not, in some localities, be considered entirely unsuitable to women of more education. It is a calling which requires a strong, active, cheerful person, fully trained in a Hospital, so as to be prepared for emergencies, accidents, &c., and to know what to do until the Doctor comes. The wages of a DISTRICT or PAROCHIAL Nurse are generally about 50*l.* a-year, with furnished lodgings, and sometimes coal and lights in addition. A MONTHLY Nurse, in a populous district, may make more; and, indeed, in this branch of the Nursing profession there is perhaps the greatest range of fees—from 10*s.* for the nine days' stay, which is all that is gene-

rally afforded by the artisan class, to the fee of 20*l.* or more for the month charged to the wealthy. It is not unusual for ladies to adopt the calling of Monthly Nurse, and the addresses of some who have given great satisfaction to their patients and the families in which they have nursed may be obtained from the writer of this *Year-book*.

But perhaps the higher and more scientific calling of MIDWIFE affords the best opening, pecuniarily considered. For this some education is essential, and a good deal will not be found amiss. Scientific study in the theory and practice of this calling, with the expenditure of some time and money, are requisite; but although the demand for Midwives is enormous, and though the incomes which may be earned are by no means despicable, this calling is at present followed by few. Only about a hundred Midwives have passed the examination of the Obstetrical Society, which is the only independent test of their qualifications obtainable in England; but the whole subject, together with a scheme for promoting the higher training of Midwives, is under consideration, and to the pages of *Work and Leisure* we must refer our readers for further information.

ON POSTS OF SUPERINTENDENCE there is not much to be added to the information supplied in the original *Year-book* (see page 11). As the qualifications of women increase, the demand for those who possess a greater degree of domestic attainment keeps pace with it. Ladies must no longer consider that to have moved in society, to have managed households, or even to have brought up families of their own, are sufficient recommendations for the post of Matron or Superintendent of any household, however humble. Some practical acquaintance and actual personal dexterity in cookery, laundry and needlework, cutting out and fitting garments, &c., is required for most posts of superintendence; and young ladies with a turn for the domestic rather than the intellectual arts should acquire a scientific knowledge, if one may so express it, of all these things, if they expect ever to turn them to pecuniary account. Salaries vary from 25*l.*, with board and lodgings, in a small Industrial School or Home, to 60*l.*, 80*l.*, or 100*l.* in larger Institutions and private families. Ladies thoroughly conversant with laundry work, and able to teach as well as oversee the same, might find a comfortable berth in the cottage or apartments generally attached to the laundry in large country-houses or noblemen's seats, and the fact of lodging rent-free,

and other advantages belonging to these situations, are by no means beneath their notice.

Nothing can be added to the communications received from the MATRONS OF PRISONS in the year 1875, which will be found in the *Directory*, beyond the Instructions to Candidates for the Prison Service which are appended below.* Posts of Superintendence merely, in large Institutions, Lunatic Asylums, Hospitals, Schools, Prisons, &c., are now more frequently filled by ladies than they were, and the acceptance by officers of her Majesty's Service of posts under the Local Government Board as Masters of Workhouses will, it may be hoped, facilitate the admission of gentlewomen to the position of Matrons in these establishments also—a result most earnestly to be desired in the interests of all, and for which it would be well that women themselves should most carefully prepare.

As PARISH WORKERS Ladies are frequently required, and occasionally receive a salary, sometimes with apartments in the clergyman's house. The power of training a choir or playing the organ facilitates this sort of arrangement; and I cannot too strongly impress upon my readers that while, as a rule, *no training obtains no pay*, there is hardly any talent, however humble, which, if thoroughly acquired, is not, sooner or later, of use to its possessor. It is impossible to give any idea of the money value of such situations, and equally so of that much-coveted post, so often inquired for, that of SECRETARY, or, as it is sometimes more ambitiously styled, Amanuensis. The demand for both is rare and fluctuating, and the payment depends too much upon the qualifications of the individual for me to be able to draw any conclusion; but with regard to the latter post I may be allowed to make the obvious, but by no means unnecessary remark, that a clear, well-formed, but not necessarily large handwriting, is a *sine quâ non*. I often receive letters in which a lady announces her willingness to accept a situation as Secretary written in a hand which has not even the one redeeming point of being legible!

* Female Candidates for appointment to the Subordinate Staff of the Prison Service must be single women or widows, between 23 and 40 years of age, of good health, sound constitution, and free from any organic defect, such as weak sight, &c. They must possess activity, intelligence, and good temper, and be of unexceptional moral character. Application should be made to 'The Clerk in charge of the Staff, Prison Department, Home Office, Whitehall, s.w.' A Medical Certificate will be required from an Officer of the Prison Department.

A demand for COOKERY INSTRUCTORS continues, and also, in a limited degree, for LECTURERS on Sanitary and Domestic Topics; but the duties require special qualifications of manner, voice, &c., and the pay, except in the case of ladies who have an exceptional gift for the sort of work, is hardly enough to leave a satisfactory margin when travelling and incidental expenses have been disposed of.

VISITING SEWING-MISTRESSES, or *Demonstrators of Needlework*, may often obtain fairly lucrative appointments in Board Schools; and now that so many of her Majesty's Inspectors have themselves advocated the appointment of Female Inspectors for Needlework, it is possible that women may be appointed to these posts, for which the experience thus obtained would certainly be considered a qualification. Special training for these branches of work is to be obtained at the London Institute for the Advancement of Plain Needlework. (See page 189.)

SPECIALISTS.—Proficients in Music and Singing, with a connexion, may make a good income as Daily Teachers in the Day and Endowed Schools; as well as *very* capable Linguists who possess a thoroughly scientific knowledge of grammar and derivation: but in their case there is the competition with foreigners, who are often preferred.

To persons without accomplishments the duties of SCHOOL-BOARD VISITORS may afford a fair remuneration. The duties of this post on the London School Board are as follows:—

1. To keep a Schedule, as directed by the Board, of the names and addresses of all children between three and twelve years of age in the district, and to produce it for the information of the Committee whenever required.
2. To investigate and report upon the nature of applications for the payment or remission of school fees.
3. To report to the Superintendent of the Visitors cases of infringement of the bye-laws, the Workshops' or other Acts.

It is also a duty of the Visitors to serve upon any parents notices pertaining to the regulations of the School Board, and to make report thereupon to the Superintendent.

The engagement, direction, and removal of all Visitors, is at the absolute discretion of the School Board of every district. The London School Board at one time employed twenty-six Female Visitors, at salaries commencing at 50*l.* a-year, and increasing to 70*l.*

REPORTER, SHORTHAND WRITER, &c.—This calling is very suitable to women, but preparation for it requires considerable time and care, while, besides the actual learning, about two years' practice is necessary before any speed is acquired. The regular rate of pay of Shorthand Writers varies according to the work. If they are taking notes of proceedings an engagement is usually made beforehand, and is governed so much by circumstances that no rule can be laid down. There are, however, to some extent, fixed prices: for instance, *to men*, Government always pays a guinea per day for taking notes, and eightpence a folio (there are seventy-two words in a folio) for writing them out. Law, Parliamentary Committees, and Companies generally, are charged a guinea, and one shilling per folio. Whenever the work is out of town it is *always two* guineas a-day, and travelling expenses. For transcribing notes—that is, taking from dictation any matter, and writing it out afterwards, twopence per folio is always paid, nothing being given for writing the notes. An ordinary Shorthand Writer gets from one to two pounds for a meeting; those connected with a newspaper get, of course, a stated salary.

ART.—Of the prospects afforded to women in this direction it is not easy to speak, so much must depend upon the natural aptitude and industry, not to say the taste or talent, of the individual. But it is not sufficient for a girl to possess a certain amount of taste and facility; a correct eye, a firm touch, patience, industry, and some enthusiasm, as well as natural gifts, are necessary when art-work is to stand the money test. A good general education and considerable means are also necessary for the higher branches of art; while even the lower cannot be trained for, satisfactorily, if anxiety about pecuniary ways and means enters too largely into the calculations. It is difficult to treat of art-work as a means of livelihood without trenching upon its lower and more industrial forms, so mechanical and conventional do some branches of decorative design appear.

Of the opportunities for training in Painting, Sculpture, &c., which are to be found in England, the list of Art-Schools of page 188 will give an idea. In these arts, as well as in that at Music or Singing, success depends upon circumstances, such as interest (social or professional), manner, appearance, presence, &c., as well as upon merit or industry. As regards Singing as a profession, reference may be made to a paper which appeared in *Work and Leisure* for June 1880, in which the writer, her-

self an artist of no mean pretensions, gives her experience for the benefit of younger aspirants.

Ladies capable of teaching Sketching from Nature, either in oils or water-colours, may earn fees of 5*l.* or more a-week, during the summer season, by visiting country-houses for the purpose of instructing the young ladies, or conducting Sketching Classes out of doors. As from three to four hours daily is about the time generally given to the pupils, a clever artist would have the opportunity of laying up studies for home use.

The addresses given at page 194 of *Schools of Wood Carving, Wood Engraving, China Painting, Printing, &c. &c.*, indicate the opportunities for training at the disposal of girls who may possess a taste for any of these pursuits. What deters many from adopting them is the length of time and study required before money is to be earned in them, and the delay in making up their minds to this fact, which prevails not only among young girls but among their parents and guardians, is most unfortunate.

Another point of great importance to girls who will need to earn their living is the question whether they will find employment in their handicraft after they have learned it. It is a matter which should press upon the consciences of every one who takes a share in establishing any sort of Technical School in this country at the present time. The distress among women is so great, that it is cruel to mislead them, even unintentionally; and it is little less so to establish training-places, the object of which is to revive a lost art, or to raise the standard of one which exists, without consideration for the permanent prospects of the pupils. The responsibility thus thoughtlessly incurred is not an enviable one, and all persons interested in establishing Schools of Instruction should endeavour to secure not only that the students be taught a style which is in itself marketable, but that their training should be a stepping-stone into a profitable, if not lucrative, career. Some disappointment of this kind has appeared to attach to several of the Art-Schools lately opened, the establishment of which offered at first sight so bright a prospect to girls of artistic talent. It is one, however, which will doubtless be removed whenever the attention of those in authority is called to the subject.

Wood Carving. The National School of Wood Carving at the Royal Albert Hall supplies training in this art. The hours are 10 to 5 on every day of the week besides Saturday, when they are 10 to 1. The fees, 2*l.* a-month and 5*l.* a-quarter. Twelve Free Exhibitions.

The School of *Wood Engraving*, lately established under the auspices of the Society for the Employment of Women, at 124 Kennington Park Road, offers perhaps a better prospect for permanent employment, as there is an increasing demand for *good* Wood Engraving to supply the illustrated literature of the day. Although a trifling sum may be earned during the four or five years' period of training in this art, self-maintenance and a high degree of excellence in the work cannot be expected till after some years more of practice. As, however, girls over 16 are eligible, and the fees are so low (four guineas for the year), this School offers special advantages to young persons not in immediate need of remuneration, especially as arrangements for efficient female superintendence during the hours of study, and for dining at a fixed tariff on the premises, have been made by the Committee. The hours are from 10 to 4, with a break for dinner, and from 6 to 8 p.m. twice a-week.

As there is only one office where *Plan Tracing* is taught to women in London, and the vacancies for apprentices are rare, it is useless to mention this as a calling generally for women. The success of the experiment made by Mrs. Crosby, and now so efficiently carried on by Miss Long, at 42 Queen Anne's Gate, and the beauty and perfection of the work done there, proves, however, that the work might be extended if opportunity arose. Tracers earn about 5*d.* an hour, and among the 170 Engineers and Architects who send plans appear the names of some of the most distinguished London firms.

Ephemeral Arts occasionally arise, for which my advice would be,—after ascertaining that they have an assured sale—to learn them as quickly and dispose of them as soon as possible. The stamped Linoleum, which, when painted in oils, is now so much used for dados, panels, &c., is an instance. It has been mentioned as possibly offering a suitable and lucrative employment for ladies, and, in fact, might prove so to any one who can obtain a sale for it. But this is very difficult, except through the trade; and therefore, although the effect of the material when done is admirable, and the work pleasant, the risk of buying the material and decorating it on the chance of obtaining a sale, which is by no means guaranteed by the manufacturers, seems too great for it to be recommended.

Stained Glass is always in demand, and I am glad to hear that one young girl has been apprenticed to the trade by the City and Guilds of London Institute. I trust that this may be an omen of the further introduction of women into it.

The large number of persons who paint fairly well on China has almost overstocked the market, and only persons who can design and draw thoroughly well, as well as colour, need hope to make money.

PRINTING continues to hold its own as a calling for women, and a considerable number are employed as Compositors, not only in London but in provincial towns.

More women would probably be employed as *Proof-readers* were they qualified for the duties, and I am informed that the Women's Printing Society, 21b Great College Street, s.w., is willing to train educated girls as Readers at a small charge. Perfection in proof-reading cannot be obtained in less than two or three years. The modes of marking proofs are, it is true, easily learned, but it is only after long practice that all errors are detected. A thorough knowledge of English and of punctuation is essential, and Latin and French are of use, but not indispensable. The earnings would probably be from 21s. to 30s. a-week; and it may be worth mention that I have heard of at least three situations as Proof-readers within the last few months, for which women would have been eligible at those salaries, had any been available.

Of what are called 'HOME EMPLOYMENTS' it is difficult, or rather painful, to have to speak, for nothing encouraging can be said of any of them. Where a lady has some special gift, and has made a connexion for the sale of her wares, whatever they may be, she should 'make hay while the sun shines;' in other words, while her connexion lasts, or until she has supplied every one she can reach with the particular article she is able to manufacture. If she is fortunate enough—and this is really a matter of congratulation—to obtain a sale through a shop or some other medium, such as a standing advertisement in some newspaper of which she has tested the value, she will require no advice from me; if not, I hardly know whether there is any one art that can be profitably carried on at home.

Lace Cleaning, Lace Mending, Christmas-card Painting, Decorative Needlework, &c., are all things which certainly may be done at home, if it were not essential that they should not stop there, and if their transformation into cash were not the object of their creation. All that can be said upon Home Employment has been so well said in the two works published by Messrs. Hatchard (1s. each), entitled *Ladies' Work, how to Sell it*, and *A Sequel*, that I cannot do better than refer my readers to them.

Of work that can be done by going out by day there are several kinds, and there are plenty of openings for ladies willing to visit houses to help in dressmaking, mending, or almost any stress of work. They should be treated on terms of equality by the lady of the house, and would take their dinner at her midday meal, whether lunch or early dinner, and receive from half-a-crown or more, according to the time and work required. A similar arrangement, per week or month, might frequently be made with a quiet household in the country, which would be of benefit to both parties, the town lady getting country air and scene, and yet bringing change of thought to the country folk. But for this work training is also required, and thorough efficiency in cutting out and finishing off in the way a professional dressmaker does, and not merely as an amateur.

In a lower social class, respectable women who had had experience of domestic service might add to their weekly sum by going out as Waitresses, without giving up their home or deserting an aged parent or family of young children.

The CIVIL SERVICE affords one of the pleasantest of daily engagements, and situations offering similar advantages may be had in the Stores as Cashiers or Book-keepers, &c. A knowledge of Book-keeping is useful in so many ways that there are few points I should wish to press more strongly upon the attention of young ladies of any rank, who are likely to require a means of maintenance, than the advantage of knowing book-keeping thoroughly. Book-keeping classes are held in different parts of London, or private lessons are to be had. But the weekly wages earned by this or any similar calling rarely, if ever, exceeds 30s., and is more frequently 15s., or even less. In fact, 21s. to 25s. a-week, without board or lodging, is the sum most frequently attainable. The salaries of the Female Clerks in the Savings'-bank Department of the Post Office range from 40*l.* to 150*l.* Vacancies are filled by a competitive examination, conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 17 and 20. Women are employed by the Prudential Life Assurance Company, and also in the Telegraph and General Post Office at St. Martin's-le-Grand; but the regulations for admission to these posts are often slightly varied, and the competition for the few vacancies which occur yearly is very severe. The scale of pay is 8s. to 30s. a-week for eight hours' daily work. The salary of a clerk in the Post Office commences at 65*l.*, and increases by 3*l.* per annum to 80*l.* Candidates

must be between 14 and 18 years of age; and after passing the Test Examination, must attend the Post-office Telegraph School for three months' instruction, for which no fee is charged.

A small work lately published by Miss Grogan (price 1s. Cassell's), *How Women may Earn a Living*, enumerates Dentistry, Map Mounting, Concertina Making, and some branches of Jewelry, as suitable to women, and gives the details of apprenticeship and earnings; but these trades are of such limited extent, and the chance of success in them would seem to depend so much upon local circumstances or family connexion that they are hardly worth mention. Mr. Grainger's paper at page 53 shows that the trades followed by women are numerous, and I wish there were as much variety in the money to be made out of them as there is among the trades themselves. But wages are at a dead level, and, with few exceptions, 10s. to 12s. a-week for unskilled, and 15s. to 20s. for skilled work, is all that can be earned; 30s. a-week is almost the limit of such callings, and more than that sum can only be earned by genius.

It seems a pity that HAIRDRESSING should not be more frequently adopted. Messrs. Truefitt and Douglas of Bond Street both employ women and pay them *well*; and a hair-dressing establishment has lately been opened at 48 South Molton Street, New Bond Street, by two of their female *employées*.

TELEPHONY has lately been adopted by those women who can obtain a private introduction to one of the great Telephone Companies, and who can comply with the educational requirements, which are not onerous. Salary commences at 32*l.* 10*s.*

EMIGRATION.—But, when all is said and done, perhaps one of the best openings left to women with some enterprise, but without any specially strong bias or talent, is—EMIGRATION, No one can doubt that England is overstocked with women, although if they were more generally trained to employment the pressure would be less painfully felt. But surely it is better for any one free from family ties, and better still for a family of women who might emigrate altogether, to leave this island, where their presence is but tolerated, and turn to brighter climes, where they would be sure of a cordial welcome, and where they might, while maintaining themselves, feel that

joy so dear to a woman's breast, that they are conferring as well as receiving benefits.

Upon this point I feel I can do no better than refer my readers to the Women's Emigration Society, the Prospectus of which affords so much valuable information that I offer no apology for transferring it almost verbatim to these pages, adding that frequent reports of the current work of the Society will be found in *Work and Leisure* for next year.

WOMEN'S EMIGRATION SOCIETY, REPORT ISSUED NOV. 1881.

The success which has attended the work of this Society since its foundation in the spring of 1880, and the experience both of the urgent need for such an agency, and of the best means for carrying it out, which has been since obtained by the Committee, encourage them to lay the following scheme for its permanent establishment before the public, and to solicit funds for the same.

Object of the Women's Emigration Society.—To facilitate the Emigration of Englishwomen of all classes.

Principles of Working.—1. To collect and distribute information from reliable sources respecting each Colony, its climate, resources, &c. 2. To arrange for the comfort and safety of Emigrants during transit to those Colonies for which their circumstances appear to render them most suitable. 3. To establish relations with trustworthy persons at each Port, who shall pledge themselves to receive and befriend the Emigrants accredited to them by the Society. 4. To raise and to administer a Fund for the purpose of assisting, after due and careful investigation, the Emigration of suitable women of sound health and good character, who are unable to raise the sum required for the purpose. The assistance to take the form of a Loan, on which security for repayment is required, and on which interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum is charged. The Committee have power to dispense with security under very special circumstances.

The work of the Society is carried on by the Committee, through the instrumentality of the Honorary Secretary. For the second department, as far as Australasian Emigrants are concerned, the Society is for the present indebted to the kind assistance of one member of the Committee, who has for many years acted as the accredited Government Agent for female emigration to the colonies of Queensland and New Zealand. This lady grants interviews, by appointment, to intending Emigrants introduced by the Society; personally superintends the arrangements for their embarkation; gives them all needful information respecting outfits, &c.; commends them to the care of the authorities belonging to each ship; and, whenever possible, visits them on board. Information as to the qualifications, &c., of those going out is sent to the Society's friends by previous mail, whenever practicable.

Qualifications for Emigration.—The disproportion in number between the sexes in most parts of Canada, Australia, and South Africa, is considerable; and women are acceptable colonists in all these

places. But it is necessary to state that knowledge of domestic duties is absolutely essential. Actual cooking, housework, or even needlework, may not be required of all; but no woman should emigrate if she is not well acquainted with the principles of these domestic arts, and is not able to instruct others in them, and willing to perform them herself if called upon to do so. Ladies may have to direct and carry on household management, even if they possess the highest cultivation, or have been, or are, engaged as governesses, or in intellectual or artistic pursuits. Working Women and Domestic Servants are needed in all colonies. There is also a good prospect for strong, rough Girls, who, though inexperienced, may be trained in the service required of them.

For educated women, the daughters of professional men, there is also a large demand; principally, however, in Queensland. It is desirable they should not be much under twenty-one (except when they go out in families with a mother or older relatives) nor over forty; though for ladies of mature years there are good openings as housekeepers; while for trained nurses, midwives, &c., there is everywhere a demand. Nothing can be better than the prospect offered to a father and mother with a large family of daughters who have been well brought up and practically accustomed to domestic duties. All Governesses must be proficient in Music and French.

General Arrangements for Third-class Passengers.—The Governments of New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland, arrange with well-known firms to carry the emigrants assisted by them in vessels chartered for the purpose. The vessels employed are usually sailing ships, but the Queensland Emigrants are also conveyed in the mail steamers *via* Torres Straits. The authorities see that every arrangement is made for the comfort and safety of their Emigrants, from the time they arrive at the dépôt at Plymouth till they find work in the Colonies. Free or assisted Emigration is still open to most of the Colonies for young single women. They must be of good character, and willing to perform domestic service, as the Agents in England are responsible to the Colonial authorities for the class of Emigrants they send out; but, of course, many of them are very rough. The strict regulations remove all the real dangers to which single women were formerly exposed when on board ship. The best, or saloon end of the vessel, is set apart for them, and they are not allowed to quit it. The accommodation is divided into compartments containing eight or ten berths, with a separate mess for each party. A well-qualified matron is put in charge of them: they are under strict rules and discipline as to leaving their berths, taking the air on deck, &c. The married Emigrants are placed amidships, and the single men at the steerage end, with whom no communication whatever is allowed, except in the case of a father or brother. No application for servants is entertained at the Colonial Immigration Dépôts except from employers known to be of good character. The Committee are usually able to make some arrange-

ments for the comfort of their Emigrants, so that refined women may avail themselves of the cheapness and protection of this mode of transit; but all women who obtain Government assistance to any colony must be willing to perform domestic service. Good character is necessary, and careful inquiries are made by the Colonial Agents in England on this head; but, of course, many of the girls are very rough. Emigrants and steerage passengers paying their own fare to these three Colonies and assisted Emigrants to all others are carried by the ordinary mail steamers; but the arrangements for privacy, &c., differ widely on the different lines, and women are strongly advised to consult with the Society before taking their passages.

AUSTRALASIA.

Most Colonies have now the system of 'Nominated Passages,' by which a Colonist paying a portion of the passage money can facilitate the immigration of any person in whom he is interested. Cost of Passage: Steamer, 2nd Class, 35 guineas, all found; 3rd Class, 18 guineas and kit; voyage from six to eight weeks. Sailing Vessel, 2nd Class, 20 to 25 guineas and kit; 3rd class, 14 to 17 guineas and kit; voyage from three to four months. Servants' Wages vary from 20*l.* to 60*l.* a-year. Governesses get from 30*l.* to 100*l.*

Victoria.—No assistance is given towards immigration.

New South Wales.—Passages are granted to servants under thirty for 7*l.*; and at Sydney they may either remain twenty-one days in the Emigrants' Home while seeking employment, or be forwarded up country free of expense within three days of landing.

South Australia.—Climate resembles that of Southern Italy. Nominated passages are granted to servants; and any immigrant above twelve years of age, who pays full passage and is approved by the Agent-General, receives a 'Land Order Warrant,' entitling the holder to select land to the value of 20*l.* at once, and if, after two years' residence in the Colony, the immigrant does not require the land, the value may be received in money.

Queensland.—Climate fine inland; hot on the coast, but tempered by the south-east trade-winds. Good openings exist for respectable healthy women of all classes, who understand domestic work and will go up country. Free passages are granted to women between seventeen and thirty, and good arrangements exist for such immigrants at all the ports. They are forwarded free of expense up country, within fourteen days of landing. The Society has made private arrangements for the reception of ladies at Brisbane, at the cost of 18*s.* per week. Cost of voyage to Free Emigrants is 1*l.* for ship's kit and fare to Plymouth.

Western Australia.—Climate healthy and favourable to consumptive patients. Nominated passages granted.

Tasmania.—Climate fine and very healthy. Third-class steamer passages are granted to servants under thirty for 5*l.*, and Nominated Passages to other persons. Those paying their own passages are entitled to grants of land on the following terms, according to age and

position of applicant: 1st and 2nd Class, from 10 to 30 acres; 3rd Class, from 9l. to 18l. in value. The selection must be made within a year of arrival in the Colony; but the Freehold is not obtained till after five years' residence.

New Zealand.—Climate very fine and healthy. Wages high. No assistance given towards immigration at present.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal.—Steamer, 2nd Class, 21 to 26 guineas; 3rd Class, 15l. to 18l., all found; voyage three weeks. Climate remarkably healthy and pleasant. Nominated passages granted.

NORTH AMERICA.

Canada.—The climate, though liable to great variations, is healthy and agreeable. Domestic Servants get from 14s. to 35s. per month, all found. Manitoba, which is situated in the centre of North America, offers land grants to any person over eighteen years of age under certain conditions. Cost of passage to Quebec, 1st Class, 12l. to 18l.; Intermediate, 8 guineas; 3rd Class, 6 guineas. Domestic Servants between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five get tickets for 4l. 6s. including ship's kit. They pay their own expenses to the port of embarkation, but are forwarded free of travelling expense to their destination in Canada.

British Columbia.—The expense of the journey will, for the present, prevent much emigration to this Colony. The Bishop of New Westminster has kindly promised to assist and protect on their arrival any immigrants who may come accredited from the Women's Emigration Society.

Iowa, U.S.A.—Strong, respectable, untrained Girls, get good wages in the English Colony of Le Mars: strong, hard-working Housekeepers get from 30l. to 40l. Ages from 30 to 45. The life is rough. Cost 16l.

Apply to Hon. Sec., Mrs. Walter Browne, 38 Belgrave Road, s.w.

MIDWIFERY.—The importance of this calling as affording a maintenance to Women cannot be overrated; and the following statement has been put forth by the promoters of a Society which, under the title of 'The Matrons' Aid, or Midwifery Institute,' it is proposed to establish in the course of the ensuing year. Persons interested in the subject may communicate with the initials, 'M. A. S.', c.o. Editor of this *Year-book*:—

'Out of 1,250,000 births which take place in Great Britain annually, it is calculated that only about 3 in 10 are at present attended by Medical Men. This was stated in 1869 by a Committee appointed by the Council of the Obstetrical Society to investigate the causes of Infant Mortality; and another equally good authority reduces the number to 1 in 10. From 7 to 9 births in 10, or over one

million births annually, are therefore attended by women only. These women are under no control or regulation whatever in England, although it appears, from the Report of a Committee appointed by Lord Derby in 1875, to inquire into the customs of other civilised countries, that in France, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Austria—in fact, in eight other countries—Midwives are not allowed to practise without a Diploma.

‘A large majority, if not the whole, of the Medical Profession, earnestly desire that, in the words of Peter Chamberlen, the first accoucheur, 250 years ago, since echoed by Dr. Aveling, Dr. Edis, Dr. Matthews Duncan, and many others, “some order may be settled by the State for the instruction and civil government of Midwives.” A Bill providing for the Registration of Midwives by Act of Parliament is under preparation, and will probably be shortly introduced. At present the only instruction and training obtainable by Midwives is that supplied in seven or eight Lying-in Institutions in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. These receive Midwives for a course of from three to six months, and sometimes grant Certificates upon examination before leaving. Among these Institutions there is no uniform system of training and no uniform standard of examination, and the number of Midwives who can be trained in them annually hardly exceeds 100. The only *independent* Examination and Diploma is that granted by the Obstetrical Society of London, and it has therefore been taken as the qualification for membership of the M. A. S.

‘In countries where Midwives only are employed the proportion to the population is one Midwife for 2000 in population. Allowing for the present rate of attendance of lying-in cases by medical men in this country, it is calculated that about 10,000 Midwives are required. To meet this demand, only eighty women at present hold a Certificate of any value. In addition, therefore, to the argument that an increase in the number of trained and licensed Midwives is absolutely needed, a larger adoption of this calling would afford maintenance to the numbers of women who need to earn a livelihood; from 80%, which is easily earned in fees in towns even among the poorest class, to several hundreds a-year in the Colonies, or where Midwives practise among the wealthy, being obtainable.’

MEDICINE.—Now that the Medical profession has been opened to women by the late Right Hon. Russell Gurney’s enabling Bill, clever hardworking women can obtain diplomas registered by the General Medical Council.

The King’s and Queen’s College of Physicians in Ireland, the University of London, and the Royal University of Ireland, have opened their examinations to women, and have recognised the London Medical School for Women, 30 Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square, and the Royal Free Hospital, Gray’s Inn Road, as Institutions from which certificates of attendance can be received.

The London School of Medicine for Women was established in 1874, at considerable expense, on the system pursued at the London medical schools for men. The association of the School in 1877 with the Royal Free Hospital provided the necessary clinical instruction, and students can now enter the School and pass through a complete course of medical training, preparatory to presenting themselves as candidates at one or other of the Licensing Boards.

Before entering the School students should pass one of the examinations in Arts recognised by the General Medical Council. The course of study at the School and Hospital occupies between four and five years. The fees are 80*l.* for the lectures and practical work at the School, and 45*l.* for four years' teaching at the Hospital. Separate fees are paid for instruction in Vaccination, Practical Pharmacy, and Practical Midwifery.

The license of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, costs 16*l.* 16*s.*, and confers the title of 'Licentiate' and the right to use the letters 'L.K.Q.C.P.I.' The degrees of the University of London cost 25*l.*, and give the right to use 'M.D.' and 'M.C.' An Entrance Scholarship is offered every year, value 30*l.*, by the Executive Council of the London School of Medicine for Women.

The National Association for the Promotion of the Medical Education of Women (Miss Louisa Stevenson, Hon. Sec., 13 Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh), and the Birmingham Ladies' Association for the Promotion of the Medical Education of Women (Mrs. Matthews, Hon. Sec., Oak Gate, Edgbaston, Birmingham), offer Scholarships from time to time.

The following is the list of Lecturers at the School:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Anatomy and Practical Anatomy</i> | { Mr. W. OTTLEY, M.B., B.S., University College. |
| | { Mr. ALBERT LEAHY, Charing Cross Hospital. |
| <i>Physiology and Practical Physiology</i> | { Professor E. A. SCHÄFER, F.R.S., University College. |
| <i>Chemistry and Practical Chemistry</i> | { Mr. C. W. HEATON, F.C.S., Charing Cross Hospital. |
| <i>Botany</i> | —Dr. P. H. STOKOE, B.A., F.L.S. |
| <i>Materia Medica</i> | —Dr. T. J. MACLAGAN. |
| <i>Practice of Medicine</i> | { Mrs. GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D. |
| | { Dr. H. DONKIN, Westminster Hospital. |
| <i>Midwifery</i> | —Dr. FORD ANDERSON. |
| <i>Diseases of Women</i> | —Mrs. LOUISA ATKINS, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P.I. |
| <i>Forensic Medicine</i> | { Dr. DUPRÉ, F.C.S., F.R.S., Westminster Hospital. |
| | { Mr. T. BOND, F.R.C.S., Westminster Hospital. |

Practice of Surgery—Mr. A. T. NORTON, F.R.C.S., St. Mary's Hospital.

Pathology—Dr. W. ALLEN STURGE, Royal Free Hospital.

Comparative Anatomy or Zoology and Biology { Dr. MURIE, F.L.S., Middlesex Hospital.

Hygiene { Dr. SOPHIA JEX-BLAKE, L.K.Q.C.P.I.
Dr. EDITH PECHEY, L.K.Q.C.P.I.

Mental Pathology—Dr. SANKEY, University College.

Ophthalmic { Mr. CRITCHETT, F.R.C.S., Middlesex Hospital.

Surgery { Mr. JAMES ADAMS, F.R.C.S., Royal Ophthalmic Hospital.

Experimental Physics { Mr. EDMUND NEISON, Fel. Inst. Chem., Mem.
Phys. Soc. Charing Cross Hospital.

Demonstrator of Anatomy—Miss EMILY TOMLINSON.

Honorary Librarian—Mrs. ANDERSON, M.D.

Dean of the School—Mr. A. T. NORTON, F.R.C.S., St. Mary's Hospital.

The Royal Free Hospital contains 150 beds, and has a full staff of physicians and surgeons. The clinical clerks, surgical dressers, and pathological registrar, are selected from amongst the senior students, who thus have special advantages in the clinical study of disease.

MEDICAL OFFICERS AT THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.

Physicians—Dr. COCKLE, F.R.C.P.; Dr. BUCHANAN BAXTER, F.R.C.P.

Assistant Physician—Dr. SAMUEL WEST.

Surgeons—Mr. GANT, F.R.C.S.; Mr. W. ROSE, F.R.C.S.

Assistant Surgeon—Mr. JAMES SHUTER, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Physician for the Diseases of Women—Dr. W. HAYES, F.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. GROSVENOR MACKINLAY.

Pathological Demonstrator—Dr. SAMUEL WEST.

The Hospital teaching includes courses of instruction in Minor Surgery and use of Surgical Appliances, Auscultation and Percussion, &c.; daily Clinical Instruction in the out-patients' departments and the in-patients' wards, attendance at the Cliniques for the Diseases of Women and for Ophthalmic Surgery, bi-weekly Pathological Demonstrations and Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, and a tutorial class for senior students.

Ladies not desiring to study Medicine with a view to practise may, by permission of the Executive Council, attend the classes on payment of the fees, without passing the examination in Arts, but will not receive certificates of attendance.

The courses of Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Physiology, Practical Physiology, Botany, and Comparative Anatomy or Zoology, are available for Ladies preparing for the examinations

of the University of London in Arts or Science on the ordinary conditions for non-medical students.

Students are permitted to use the valuable Library and Museums free of charge.

Twenty-six Ladies are now on the register of the General Medical Council, of whom thirteen have been partially and six entirely educated at the School and Hospital. Three of these Ladies are Medical Missionaries, one in Africa and two in India. Several Ladies have been House Surgeons at the Midland Hospital for Women, Birmingham; the New Hospital for Women, 222 Marylebone Road; and the Children's Hospital, Birmingham.

All persons requiring information on subjects connected with the medical education of women, with the residence of students in the neighbourhood of the School, or respecting Scholarships, are invited to apply to Mrs. Thorne, Hon. Sec., 30 Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.

Nov. 16th, 1881.

A. T. NORTON, *Dean*.

For further information on all the subjects treated of in the *Year-book* I must refer my readers to the volumes of *Work and Leisure* for 1880-81, which may be had on application to Messrs. Hatchard, 187 Piccadilly, 2s. 6d. post free; and to the forthcoming numbers of the same periodical for the year 1882, price 3½d. by post monthly.

CONTENTS OF 'WORK AND LEISURE' FOR 1880.

EDUCATIONAL—	PAGE	Hints and Helps on the Way	PAGE
Children and Crime . . .	340	to Work	81
Educational Facilities at		Hints for turning an Honest	
Carlsruhe	193, 269	Penny	52
French CorrespondenceClass	215	Home Employment . . .	122, 155
Lady Kay Shuttleworth on		School of Technical Needle-	
Mothers and Governesses	161, 225	work	125, 360
Teaching by Governesses . .	24	Women and Trade . . .	315
Teaching Geography . . .	52	Women and Work, 1880 . .	1
EMIGRATION	129, 205, 246, 331	Women and Work Directory,	
EMPLOYMENT—		. . . . .	33, 255
Agencies, Registries, &c. . .	266	MISCELLANEOUS—	
Amateur Bookbinding,		Club for Women	302
.	276, 295, 335, 359	The Girls' Friendly Society.	65
Artists' Corner	176	Experiences in Search of a	
Church Deaconess Work . .	345	Governess	88
Employment for Widows . .	186	Flower Missions	215, 247, 275
Food Production	214	Homes for Ladies and Work-	
Governess' Agencies . . .	185	ing Women	248, 310, 313
		Law of Lodgers	198
		Musical Mission	310

	PAGE		PAGE
Peculiar Institutions . . .	122, 185	Homes for Students in London . . .	284
Plea for Shopwomen . . .	184	Homes for Working Girls in London . . .	148
Singing in Public . . .	164	Homes for Young English-women in Paris . . .	279
Total Abstinence . . .	237, 272	Institute for Governesses in Paris . . .	28
What a Society is . . .	158	Lodging-house for Girls . . .	221
Work among Girls, Girls' Friendly Society, &c. . .	65, 125, 126, 251	Metropolitan and National Nursing Association for providing Trained Nurses for the Poor . . .	368
NURSING, or MEDICAL—		Mission Work at Portsea . . .	58
Domestic Hygiene . . .	208	Musical Entertainments in Hospitals and Workhouses . . .	365
Guy's Hospital . . .	282, 314	Otter Memorial College . . .	189
Home Cure for Bad Legs . . .	213, 337	People's Entertainment Society . . .	221
Hours in a Hospital . . .	18, 36, 77, 110	Prison Mission . . .	221
Invalid Ladies' Home . . .	248	St. John's Home . . .	92
Matrons' Aid Society . . .	285, 336	St. Luke's Invalid Home . . .	280
Nursing Institutions . . .	97, 153, 186	The P. P. C. and A. F. D. Societies . . .	91
Registered Medical Women . . .	144	Voluntary Workers . . .	150
Registered Midwives . . .	336	Wimbledon Guild and School of Church Embroidery . . .	366
St. Mary's Hospital, Southampton . . .	25, 213	Women's Emigration Society . . .	57, 281, 307, 341, 366
REPORTER—		Women's Home-Farm Association . . .	92
Annual Meeting of Homes for Working Girls . . .	279	Women's Printing Society . . .	93
Art Galleries . . .	28	Women's Temperance Association . . .	149
Art-Pottery Galleries . . .	58	Young Women's Christian Association . . .	26
Art Students' Home at Rome . . .	307	TEMPERANCE . . .	237, 242, 272, 311
Association for the After-Care of the Poor, &c. . .	56	Intemperance among Women . . .	24
Association for Trained Nursing . . .	93		
Cambridge Examination . . .	307		
Children's Home, Petersfield . . .	341		
Coffee Music-Halls' Company . . .	26		
Cottage Hospital for Women . . .	188		
Deputation Work of the G. F. S. . . .	75		
Edinburgh Association . . .	150		
Emigration . . .	27		

CONTENTS OF 'WORK AND LEISURE' FOR 1881.

EDUCATIONAL—	Pen and Brush . . .	149
A Few Thoughts on Girls' Education & What Then? . . .	South Wimbledon School of Art . . .	52
139, 356	Yorkshire Council . . .	194
Cambridge System . . .		
219	EMIGRATION—	
Conference of Head Mistresses . . .	Female Emigration, . . .	
216	53, 93, 118, 127, 193, 239, 250, . . .	
Co-operation among Govern-esses . . .	261, 268, 306, 308, 336, 366	
221, 278, 308		
Correspondence Classes . . .	EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN—	
94, 188, 220	Employment Registries . . .	81
Kindergarten Training . . .		
28		

	PAGE		PAGE
Improved Refreshment Rooms	861	School of Dressmaking	153
Ladies as Landscape Gardeners	214	Schools of Cookery	194-5
Ladies as Rubbers	213	Société de Placement	216
Laundry Work	271	Society for Promoting the Employment of Women	190
Literature as a Profession	40	Workhouse Infirmaries	153
Needs of Young Girls in Cities	87		
New Dépôt for Ladies' Work	272	MISCELLANEOUS—	
Poultry and Goat-Farming	79, 174, 205	A few Words about Cosmetics	9
Retail Trade	352	A Penny Saved is a Penny Made	266
The Englishwoman's Year-book	1	Beneficial Effects of Work,	289, 322
The Stage	129, 159	Drawing-room Gardening	75
To Amateur Authors	362	How to Live on Sixpence a Day	300
Women as Authors	245	Method	298
Work in Elementary Schools	65	On Economy	268
		Our English Girls	231, 311, 341
INSTITUTIONS OR ASSOCIATIONS—		Private Tyrants	12
Boarding Houses & Homes of Rest	17, 26, 118, 153, 216, 306	Spinsters' Money Matters	101
Care of Girls in Brussels	216	Step-mothers	269
Co-operative Needlewomen	193	The Legal Protection of Women	167
Deaconess Institution	191	The Marriage Laws of England	231
Flower Mission	128	The Servant Question	211
Guild in Aid of Home Duties	153	Women and Business	332
Hospital for Hip Disease	52		
Ladies' Sanitary Association	191	NURSING and MEDICAL—	
London School of Medicine for Women	195	New Hospital for Women	89
Metropolitan Association for Young Servants	21	Ladies as Dispensers	38
Perseverance Association	153	St. John's Maternity Home	93
Rescue Home and Work,	21, 124, 155, 186, 192	The Matron's Aid	33, 97
Sanatorium for Inebriates	194		
		WORKING LADIES' GUILD—	
		15, 51, 85, 111, 144, 182, 208, 240, 273, 303, 331, 360	

PART II.

DIRECTORY OF INSTITUTIONS EXISTING
For the Benefit of Women and Children.

INTRODUCTION.

A FEW REMARKS UPON CHARITABLE AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS EXISTING FOR THE BENEFIT OF WOMEN.

(Reprinted from 'YEAR-BOOK,' 1875.)

AN inquirer into the nature and working of these Institutions can hardly fail to be struck by the singular ignorance in which most of them seem to be of the existence of the rest. Neither for purposes of defence or offence does there seem to be any bond of union or principle of co-operation among them. And yet, where should one expect to find a stronger fellowship, or a more intelligent sympathy, than among persons disinterestedly working in a common cause—with the same end in view—fighting the same battle for the common weal against the common enemies of mankind—sin, sickness, and poverty? It is difficult to judge whether this independence of action and isolation of interest be the result of deliberate choice on the part of these societies or no. The strength and the weaknesses of human nature seem often to lie so near together that it is hard to distinguish from which root our actions spring, and the fact we are regretting may arise either from a total devotion of the entire individual to his work for its own sake, or in the subtle selfishness which values the work principally for the sake of the self who has organized it, or is carrying it out. The disparaging remark or the expressive shrug at the mention of some other society with kindred or similar aims too often indicate the least creditable of these causes, but whatever the reason may be, the result affects injuriously the work as well as the worker. For instance, what a stronghold for imposture is this ignorance of each other's experience among London societies alone! Only last week we recognised among the clients of one charity an unscrupulous and disreputable woman, who had been helped four years ago from the slender funds of another, and who, since then, had probably been preying upon many others. Were there even sufficient confidence between these institutions, to permit of the interchange of a secret list of these unworthy characters, their funds would be spared for cases of real need. As it is, a clever impostor can live for some years upon different charitable institutions, by a judicious combination of lying and begging.

Swindlers and impostors have also taken advantage of the charitable impulses of the public, and of that less creditable weakness which makes men put their hands in their pockets either to escape importunity, or to get rid of that sense of

responsibility which should rather stir them up to action, and thus prove that "prevention is better than cure."

We have heard of moneys collected for objects which have collapsed, and of Institutions formed for ostensibly charitable objects, which have looked curiously like efforts of private speculation; and it behoves all philanthropic and benevolent Societies to look so carefully to the soundness of their principles and to the exact correspondence between their practice and their profession, as to avoid even the appearance of evil. It is easy when one's own conscience is clear to neglect the injunction, "to preserve things honest in the sight of all men," and to forget that in these matters there may be friends as well as foes to be saved from. Women should specially look closely into the business parts of their charitable undertakings, and take measures to carry on all their work on a strictly sound financial basis. The defective education of their reasoning faculties of which we hear so much, prevents their grasping the logical sequence, and possible result of the means they adopt to accomplish their ends, while the softness of their hearts makes them an easy prey to those who attempt to work upon their feelings. If this is thought too severe I can but quote an instance of the "gullibility" (if I may be excused so ugly a word) of my sex, which, though not exactly a case in point, illustrates the characteristic I complain of to perfection.

A NEW SWINDLE.—(To the editor of the *Standard*)—Sir, —A well-dressed, dark, rather good looking, youngish man is now victimising unmarried ladies and widows about London to a considerable extent. I know of three recent examples of his success in this neighbourhood. He selects houses where there are no male residents, so that if detected in his imposture he makes his escape without difficulty. As the police appear to be entirely useless in detecting this scoundrel I trust you will give this letter publicity. He obtains his information, I believe, from servants, and probably in a few instances from lawyers' clerks and copying clerks. The following is his mode of procedure:—"Madam, you have lost an aunt lately." "Yes." "I am happy to tell you she has left you £500." The lady expresses her surprise, "Madam, you read the *Times* newspaper?" "No." "Then if you did you would see that the legacy is mentioned there under the head of wills and of bequests." This takes the lady off her guard. The money is to be handed over to her the next morning, but the stamps come to £10. He succeeded in this instance in getting £5 only. In another case he obtained from a Lady £26 for stamps

for money he was to leave her the next day. In the third case the lady, not having money by her, gave him valuable jewels. Surely, Sir, there must be something radically wrong about the state of our "detectives" that allows such a rascal as this to walk the streets for months with impunity.—Yours obediently, M.D., Chelsea, March 15th.

Who could believe women could be so easily taken in !

This illustration shows to what an extent women who do not use their thinking or reasoning powers may be at the mercy of unscrupulous impostors. Were such credulity and mental sluggishness a necessary attribute of all womankind, the argument of these papers would be in vain. We believe, however, that women only need to be made aware of the work which lies before them, and of the responsibilities which await them, to set to work at once, by the development of their too frequently latent logical faculty, and by the cultivation of business habits, to make themselves equal to their new duties. For that there are new duties to which women are called in the present day, few who look outside their happy home horizon will deny. Were we not wilfully blind to much that does not absolutely obtrude itself within that charmed circle, we should have sooner discovered the real meaning of the presence of the extra million of women in Great Britain, and spared ourselves much anxiety about them and the future. The poverty, the crowding, the sickness, and sin, which are some of the concomitants of our present civilization, require to be dealt with in a more or less public and official way ; and where these evils are met with in the persons of women and children, it is certain that the remedies must be applied in a large measure by female officials. This fact has not yet been fully realised, and hence many of the defects in otherwise well-planned and organised efforts.

The obvious impossibility of masculine superintendence in feminine institutions has, it is true, necessitated the appointment of the traditional "matron," but the authority entrusted to her is generally either nominal, or absolute to a degree that would not be accepted by women with wider views of their duties, and a deeper sense of the responsibilities involved.

An essential point in the constitution of any large institution is, in our eyes, that the really responsible official, the true "house-mother," the last authority in the establishment, should be an intelligent, well-educated woman, as much as possible what is understood by the word "lady," i.e., a woman of tact and common-sense, accustomed to rule, and to rule graciously. Check and counter-check her as much as you please, not only

with respect to the amount of the washing bills, but also as to her moral and mental influence upon her household ; but if you give her authority, hold her responsible for its use (and have means of ascertaining how she exercises it), and if you give her responsibility, it is only just to give her also full authority. This may be done, and indeed only can be done, by a real and not a sham committee, and by *having women on it*. It has been hitherto too much the fashion for ladies only to act upon committees of their own, separate from the real governing body of the institution they nominally represent. The result has been that the "ladies' committee," feeling themselves to be only an ornamental appendage to the real committee, and possessing little or no power of their own, have either done nothing, or interfered vexatiously with matters over which they have no real control. The evil is twofold. An inferior woman in the post of matron, defective either in personal qualifications or from lack of education, sinks into a nonentity, and the household is really ordered by masculine influence alone, and this exercised by men who, spending at the outside two hours weekly (perhaps only monthly) in the institution, must act absolutely in the dark as to the rights and wrongs of many of the questions they are called upon to decide.

If, on the contrary, the matron be a clever, capable woman (or indeed however incapable she may be, provided she be also pleasant-looking, and have taking manners), she can, intentionally or not, take in any number of gentlemen with comparative ease. Besides the vantage-ground of being mistress of the situation in the capacity of matron, she has the advantage of that heightened influence which (all else being equal) persons of different sex unconsciously exercise upon each other. In the first case, the feminine influence on the institution is practically *nil*, in the last, it is paramount to the exclusion of the valuable qualities exercised by men over women.

Our idea, therefore, of the best constitution for all institutions affecting women and children in any number is that which combines masculine and feminine rule, and therefore assimilates these large and abnormal results of our civilisation to the Divinely ordained model of family life.

The presence of ladies on the committees of these institutions, on equal terms with the gentlemen, but fewer in number (to allow for the greater weight of feminine influence in the person of the matron), has another advantage. It is the old adage over again—"Two heads are better than one." No one whose attention has once been called to the subject can fail

frequently to notice the equally valuable but different views of the same subject taken respectively by men and women. Allowing largely of course for variety of temperament and character in individuals of both sex, there will still remain broad lines of difference, indicating the different standpoints and different mental processes by which each has judged of the matter before them. This, by enriching the premises, must certainly add value to the conclusions arrived at.

Miss Twining states in her evidence before the Select Committee on Poor Relief, in 1861, that in her opinion "one matron, being in authority, is able to deceive a body of gentlemen in a way she could not do if ladies shared the inspection."

Miss Nightingale, in the suggestions for improving the nursing service in hospitals, incorporated in one of the Blue Books of 1867, lays down principles with regard to the duties of the female superintendent of a hospital, which bears on the same subject.

"I may perhaps again point out that the superintendent should herself be responsible to the constituted hospital authorities, and that all her nurses and servants should, in the performance of these duties, be responsible to the superintendent only. No good ever comes of the constituted authorities placing themselves in the office which they have sanctioned her occupying. She should be made responsible too for her results, and not for her methods. Of course, if she does not exercise the authority entrusted to her with judgment and discretion, it is then the legitimate province of the governing body to interfere and to remove her. It is necessary to dwell strongly on this point, because there has been not unfrequently a disposition shown to make the nursing establishment responsible on the side of discipline to the medical officer, or the governor of a hospital. An attempt to introduce such a system would be merely to try anew, and fail anew, in an attempt which has frequently been made. In disciplinary matters a woman only can understand a woman."

When more attention is paid to these questions, a further benefit will arise. Ladies, however distinguished in position, will recognise that there are duties connected with the pleasantness of patronage, and not allow their names to be used as freely as they now do. They will not, out of mere good-nature, lend the sanction of their names to institutions of whose working they know nothing, and of whose general scope and purpose they have but the vaguest idea. A change in this respect alone will do much to add to the value of

genuine institutions, and to obviate some of the evils which result from fraudulent make-believes.

The last few years have seen the establishment of so many Institutions designed for the benefit of women and children, that it has always seemed as if the greatest service which could be rendered to the latter would be that of supplying a classified guide to these Institutions at a price within the reach of all. It is now nearly three years since, with this end in view, we presented our readers with that portion of a *Guide to all Institutions existing for the Benefit of Women and Children*, which gave information respecting the numerous Hospitals, Homes for Convalescents and Incurables, Boarding Homes and Homes of Rest, of which we were then able to obtain the addresses.

This was shortly followed by another Part, subsequently named Part I., of twenty-four pages, which gave the names and addresses of over 300 Orphanages, Training and Industrial Schools; and Parts III., IV., and V., dealing especially with Educational and Benevolent Associations, Work Dépôts, Penitentiaries, &c., have since been issued and continue in circulation, being corrected up to date as fresh editions are called for.

It is hardly necessary to say that no responsibility can be taken by the Compiler for any of this numerous host of Institutions, nor is it safe to presume that all are well managed, or even fairly satisfactory in detail. It is rather because their establishment has been of late so much the fashion, because interested ends creep in and mingle with true philanthropy, and because caprice or weariness in well-doing has damaged works which were begun at least with a pure intention, that publicity is so desirable. Even if it were possible to publish any sort of guarantee or certificate of *bond fide* intent and of good management in individual cases, it would not be well to do so, as the change of even a subordinate official, or a gradual lowering of moral standard in the founder, may work a disastrous change in a few months. Sad experience shows that the loftiest purposes are capable of deterioration, and the hottest zeal of becoming cool; and until a system of Government

Inspection touches ALL Institutions in which sick people or children are gathered together, careful personal inquiry into the *present condition* of every one should be made before using them.

Especially is this so in the case of Institutions for befriending Children. Adults have some power of self-preservation, at any rate, when fairly sane in mind and body, but poor little children are helpless; and while philanthropy continues to be as much the fashion as it now is, it is not wise to send a child, without due inquiry, into a Home which is even the pet hobby of a lady whose rank or position places *her personally* above suspicion. Much, sometimes *all*, depends upon the character and disposition of the Matron; and until ladies will realise that they should delegate to no one else the responsibility they accept when they undertake the charge of other people's children, nothing but constant personal supervision will secure them from the possibility of failure.

In short, a much higher degree of responsibility than is often recognised is involved in the establishment of Works of Charity, and side-issues are sometimes opened up of a most startling and unlooked-for character. In dealing with persons of different social habits from our own, great consideration is necessary, as is proved in the case of many Convalescent Homes, not only for adults but also for children. There are moral as well as sanitary conditions to be considered which are too often overlooked. When persons of both sexes, who are strangers to each other, are brought into the close proximity of family life in the enforced idleness occasioned by illness or convalescence in Cottage Hospitals, very close supervision is required by some one who is sufficiently above the inmates in social position, for her example not only to carry weight but to enable her to *enforce* a high standard of conversation and manners. Sad to say, even little children occasionally suffer from the bad habits and free conversation which prevail in some Convalescent Homes, where those in authority are either indifferent, or not alive to the mischief which children may thus do each other.

A Sister in a London Hospital once remarked to us how

anxiously she endeavoured to learn the character of a Convalescent Home before sending a child to it, knowing how low would be the moral atmosphere of her own ward if she were not always on the watch ; and remembering from sad experience the moral deterioration she had noticed in children who had passed but a week or two in some Institutions of the kind. Nor is this danger only confined to small establishments. A sad light was thrown upon the moral conditions of one large and well-known Institution by the discovery that the invincible reluctance of one young girl, for whom a ticket of admission had been obtained, and which had been attributed to stupid ingratitude, was due to this source. 'No respectable girl would like to go there, ma'am,' was the reason most unwillingly given, when the suspicion that this might be the case was once aroused. And may not something of this kind be at the bottom of much of the horror of Hospitals often expressed by respectable poor ? The introduction of ladies to the office of Nurse, and especially as Matrons and Superintendents, has done much to purify and raise the moral tone of most of the larger Hospitals ; but this is a matter of such universal importance, that, painful and unpopular as the subject may be, we should not be doing our duty if we did not take every opportunity of drawing the attention to it of those in power. It is a comfort to think that in most cases forewarned is forearmed ; and that almost every one concerned in the management of such Institutions would desire to avert the evil if they could only be brought to believe in its existence.

THE *Directory* which follows lays no claim to completeness. It is but an effort towards such a bird's-eye view of the many Institutions, charitable and otherwise, existing for the benefit of Women and Children, as may be of service to those who need them, and of interest to the General Public.

The Compiler takes no responsibility whatever for any of the Institutions named therein, but will receive gratefully any additions or corrections which may be thought necessary. It was to afford opportunity for these that the *Directory* was originally issued in separate Parts. All these Parts having successively appeared, and having been subject to revision and correction, they are now issued together.

Persons wishing to apply to the Institutions for further information should not fail to enclose a stamped and addressed cover, or two penny stamps, to cover the postal expense of the answer.

Persons desirous of advertising in future editions of the *Year-book* should apply for terms to the Manager of *Work and Leisure*, c/o Hatchards, 187 Piccadilly, W.

CONTENTS.

GUIDE I.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND YOUNG WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

	PAGE
Associations for the benefit of Shopwomen and Girls in Service . . .	107
Homes in connexion with the Young Women's Christian Association . . .	111
Branch Associations of the Institute Union	111
Boarding Homes for Young Women in Business, Servants, &c.	113
Homes for Working Girls in London	114
Certified and Voluntary Institutions for Girls	115
Certified Reformatories	116
Scotch Reformatories and Certified Institutions	117
Certified Schools and Institutions	118
Reformatory and Refuge Union	121
Voluntary Institutions connected with Refuge Union	122
" " " for Roman Catholics	129

GUIDE II.—HOSPITALS, CONVALESCENT AND BOARDING HOMES.

Hospitals and Homes for the General Treatment of Women and Children . . .	131
Lying-in Hospitals and Charities	133
Institutions for Special Cases	134
For Fever Patients	135
Hydropathic Establishments	135
Asylums for Idiots and Imbeciles	136
Dispensaries under Medical Women	136
List of Registered Medical Women	136
Homes for Invalid and Convalescent Women and Children in England . . .	137
Homes for Chronic and Incurable Cases	145
Homes for Gentlewomen, Governesses, and for Aged Poor	147
Convalescent Homes Abroad	149
Students' Homes	150

GUIDE III.—ASSOCIATIONS AND HOMES FOR PENITENTS.

DITTO FOR INEBRIATES. DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES, ETC.

Homes for Penitents	151
,, in London	152
,, in the Provinces	155
Scotch and Irish Penitentiaries	158
For Roman Catholics	158
Penitentiary Work conducted by Sisterhoods	159
Homes for Inebriates	160
Miscellaneous	160

GUIDE IV.—EDUCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

	PAGE
Associations for the Promotion of Education	161
„ „ Benefit of Teachers	163
Lectures and Classes open to Women	164
University and other Examinations for which Women are eligible	167
Instruction by Correspondence	169
Students' Libraries	169
Periodicals devoted to Educational Subjects	170
Free Libraries	170
Colleges and Proprietary Schools	171
Kindergartens	175
Endowed Schools for Girls	176
Public Day Schools for Girls	178
Schools under Committee Management for Special Classes, Clerical, Naval, and Military, &c.	179
Moravian Schools	180
Schools conducted by Members of Sisterhoods	181
Technical Institutions for Training in—	
I. The Science and Art of Teaching	182
Training Colleges for Elementary Schoolmistresses	183
Teachers of the Deaf	185
Training in Mission Work at Home and Abroad	185
II. In Music	186
III. In Art	186
IV. In Needlework	189
V. In Pharmacy	189
VI. In Medicine	189
VII. In Nursing	190
„ of Children	192
VIII. Monthly Nursing and Midwifery	192
IX. In Cookery	193
X. In China Painting, Printing, Law Copying, &c.	194

GUIDE V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Benevolent Associations for Befriending Women—	
(A.) General	195
(B.) Special.—For the Widows or Children of Clergy and Noncon- formist Ministers, Medical Men, Naval and Military Officers, Artists, Farmers, &c.; also for Teachers, Governesses, &c.	199
II. City Companies which make Charitable Grants, Pensions, &c.	200
III. Employment Societies, Registries, &c.	201
Dépôts for Sale of Ladies' Work	202
IV. Religious Communities—	
Deaconess' Institutions	203
Sisterhoods	203
V. Nursing Homes and Institutions for supplying Sick Nurses, Mid- wives, &c.	205
VI. Associations for Religious, Social, and Political Purposes, Emi- gration, &c.	210
VII. Philanthropic and Public Enterprises conducted by Women	212
VIII. Clubs	213
IX. Periodicals specially intended for Women	213

GUIDE I.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND YOUNG WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

ASSOCIATIONS

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN ENGAGED IN DOMESTIC SERVICE AND IN TRADE.

L'Union Internationale des Amis de la Jeune Fille. Mdle. Amélie Humbert, Rue du Château, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Mrs. Josephine Butler, 343 Park Road, Liverpool. (See *Work and Leisure* for November, 1881.)

The Girls' Friendly Society (President Mrs. Townsend) is an organization working upon the lines of the diocesan and parochial system of the Church of England, for the purpose of befriending girls of *good character only*, without respect to their religious opinions. These are called Members, and number some thousands. Associates, *i.e.* the ladies who work among these girls, must belong to the Church of England, and number now (1881) 10,000, working for 50,000 members.

The Society has also four Homes for Members in London: The Holborn Lodge (for Young Women in Business), 11 Red Lion Square, Holborn, E.C.; Rochester Diocesan G. F. S. Lodge, Brixton Rise, S.W.; Kensington G. F. S. Lodge, 19 Gordon Place, Campden Hill, W.; Highgate G. F. S. Lodge, 2 Southwood Terrace, Highgate, N.; and thirteen in the Provinces.

There are nearly 500 Branch Associations of the G. F. S. at work in different parts of England, and Associations at Cannes, Florence, Marseilles, Mentone, and Rome, in Europe, and at Kingston in the diocese of Jamaica. Also Associates in Paris, Miss Leigh, Mission House, Avenue Wagram; Berlin, Miss Bellson, 9 Burggrafer Strasse. A list of these can be had from the Secretary. The organ of the Society, *Friendly Leaves*, a monthly periodical, price 1d., and all the G. F. S. publications, can be had from Messrs. Hatchard, 187 Piccadilly.

The following Parochial Societies are in communication with the G. F. S. :—

BATTYFORD CHURCH UNION, Mirfield.
YOUNG WOMEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY, East Molesey.
YOUNG WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Hanbury.
ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S GUILD, Clewer.
GUILD OF THE ANNUNCIATION, Chislehurst.
ASTBURY YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH UNION, Bristol.
ST. JUDE'S CHURCH SOCIETY, Southsea.
ALNWICK CHRISTIAN YOUNG WOMEN'S SOCIETY.
ST. BARNABAS' GUILD, Peasmore.
ST. MICHAEL'S GUILD, Ledbury.
ST. MARY'S ASSOCIATION, Chiddingfold.
WINGHAM CHURCH UNION FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS.
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, Wantage.
ST. MARTIN'S GUILD, St. Martin's Parish, London, W.C.
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHURCH UNION, Marychurch, Torquay.
ALL SAINTS' YOUNG WOMEN'S GUILD, Babbacombe, Torquay.
LYNWOOD FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
TEDDINGTON YOUNG WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
HOLY TRINITY, HOXTON, FRIENDLY SOCIETY FOR YOUNG WOMEN.
ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY FOR YOUNG CHRISTIAN GIRLS.
ST. PETER'S BAND OF MUTUAL HELP, Marlborough.
YOUNG WOMEN'S FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION, Brighton.
ST. MATTHIAS' EVANGELICAL UNION, West Kensington.

***The Scotch Girls' Friendly Society.** President, the Dowager Countess of Aberdeen, Alva, Stirlingshire; General Secretary, Miss Macleod, 20 Coates Gardens, Edinburgh.

***The Girls' Friendly Society for Ireland.** President, the Countess of Meath. Secretary, the Rev. J. A. Cross, 11 Quinsboro' Road, Bray.

A Girls' Friendly Society has also been established for America; another at Brussels, but not in connexion with the above. Address for latter, Mrs. Delas, 41 Rue St. Bernard.

Home for French Women, Governesses, Maids, &c. Salle Evangélique, 11 Portland Street, Soho, and Collier Street, Pentonville Road, with Agency for Foreigners at 10 Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W.

The Home Life Society. Rev. Teignmouth Shore. To provide Homes for Girls of good character in London. 26 New Cavendish Street, W.; 220 Marylebone Road.

House of Charity, 1 Greek Street, Soho.

Ladies' Associations for the care of Friendless Girls, aim at befriending those who are placed in positions of danger, and at the prevention as well as the cure of moral evil. Sec., Miss Ellice Hopkins, Percy House, Brighton. See also page 151.

The Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants. Office, 14 Grosvenor Road, Westminster, S.W. Hon. Secretary, Miss Anne Townshend. Is intended for the benefit of

* These Societies are similar in working to the G. F. S. in England, but have each a separate constitution and are entirely independent.

girls of good character between the ages of 13 and 20, and without denominational restriction either in the Committees of the Association or of the girls themselves. Local Committees are at work in many parts of London. This Association took its rise out of the work of the late Mrs. Nassau Senior, as Poor-Law Inspector, and aims specially at keeping in view and improving the condition of the girls brought up in workhouses and pauper schools. It has a Laundry at 3 Cambridge Villas, Crown Road, Fulham, and Registries in connexion with the District Committees at 147 Marlborough Road, Chelsea; 42 Church Street, Kensington; 4 Bryanstone Place, Seymour Place; 120 Highgate Road; 36 York Street, Westminster. Also at 18 Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.; St. Pancras, N.; St. Andrew's School, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, Pimlico, S.W.; Richmond, 19 The Quadrant. All these open daily. For list of others apply to Central Office.

Nottingham Town and County Social Guild, Teulon Road, Nottingham. Hon. Sec., Miss E. Allen, Western Terrace Park, Nottingham. Established to promote the welfare of shop-girls and those engaged in warehouses. Member's ticket, 6d., or 2s. 6d. for six months. Quarter-of-an-hour Drawing classes twice, and Singing classes four times a-week, 1s. extra per quarter. Music ditto, 10s. per quarter. Sewing, reading, writing, and arithmetic classes, savings' banks, clothing club, and lending library. Committee for boarding-out pauper children.

Guild of Aid in Industrial Duties. Warden, Rev. F. L. Henslow, Zeals Rectory, Bath. Places girls for industrial training in the houses of Associates, obtains situations for, and watches over them afterwards.

College for Working Women, 7 Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square, W. Open every evening, except Saturdays, for reading, recreation, classes, &c. Membership Fee, 1s. per term. Prospectus free on application.

College for Men and Women, 29 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. Open for the same purposes as the last.

Brompton Evening College for Women, 1 Queen Street, Brompton. Free lectures, library, classes, refreshments, &c. Fee, 1s. per term. Classes, 2s. to 4s. per term.

Brighton Young Women's Christian Association. Hon. Sec. for East Cliff, Miss Green, 3 Chichester Terrace. Hon. Sec. for West Cliff, Miss W. A. Cubitt, 46 Montpellier Road.

St. Mary's Institute for Young Women. Memorial Hall, Church Street, Upper Street, Islington. For Classes and Refreshment. Subscriptions, 2s. per quarter.

Association for Supplying Homes for Working Girls

in London. Hon. Sec., Mr. John Shrimpton, 38 Lincoln's Inn Fields. Has Homes at 88 St. John Street, City; 135 Queen's Road, Bayswater; 14 Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square, W.C.; 8 Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.

The National Union of Working Women, 4 King Square Avenue, Bristol. Hon. Sec., Miss Mary S. Coleman. Established to promote the formation of benefit clubs, unions for self-help, and to watch the action of the Legislature in its effects upon women's work, and generally to improve the condition of female operatives.

The Women's Protective and Provident League, 36 Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. Mrs. Paterson. Established to protect the trade interests of women, to register work and workers, to arbitrate between employers and employed, to promote the formation of unions and benefit clubs, and to encourage habits of providence and mutual good-will among its members. This Society has an organ of its own, the *Women's Union Journal*, published monthly, price 1d., at the office of the League.

Church of England Young Women's Help Society. Sec., Miss Dimock, 29 Queen Square, W.C. Office hours, 1 to 3 p.m.

Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families. Hon. Sec., Mr. Walter Senior, 98 Cheyne Walk, S.W.

Working Girls' Institute and Home, Old Palace, St. Leonard Street, Bromley-le-Bow, and St. Luke's. Hon. Sec., Pascoe Fenwick, Esq., 1 Coleman Street, E.C.

Young Women's Christian Association and Institute Union, as a Society in union, which has for its object the welfare of young women. The Central Office for London is at 17 Old Cavendish Street, W. Secretary, Miss Weithrecht; Travelling Secretary, Miss Malden; for the Country and Foreign Branches, Miss Lucy Moor, Cossington, Clifton, Bristol.

A List of upwards of 100 places in London where Bible Classes are held in connexion with the Young Women's Christian Association, with the day and hour of meeting, may be had on application to the Central Office, and persons in the country are invited to give young women coming to-houses of business letters of introduction to the Superintendents of any of the Institutes and Homes in connexion with the Association, the names of which are given on the opposite page.

A List of about 350 localities in the United Kingdom at which Secretaries and Referees hold classes and meetings in connexion with the Association, may be had on application to the Secretary; and Branch Associations, with Rooms or Home, &c., are to be found at the addresses the list given opposite.

***Institutes and Homes in connexion with the Young Women's Christian Association.**

BATSWATER EVENING HOME : 22 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.
BRIXTON EVENING HOME : 5 Mayall Road.
CENTRAL INSTITUTE : 17 Old Cavendish Street, W.
CLOUDESLEY INSTITUTE : 24 Upper Barnsbury Street, N. Under the direction
of Mrs. W. T. Paton.
CRAVEN BOARDING HOUSE AND INSTITUTE : 21 Keppel St., Russell Sq., W.C.
FINSBURY INSTITUTE : 31 Finsbury Square, E.C.
KENSINGTON BRANCH HOME : 7 Upper Phillimore Place.
LIMEHOUSE CHRISTIAN INSTITUTES : 14 Dod Street, Burdett Road, E.
NORTH LONDON INSTITUTE : 12 Mornington Crescent, Hampstead Road, N.W.
PRINCESS HOUSE RESTAURANT FOR WOMEN : 106 Brompton Road.
SOUTH BELGRAVIAN BRANCH : 9 Cambridge Terrace, S.W. Under Mrs. F. Paget.
And at 58 Elizabeth Street.
SOUTH BELGRAVIAN INSTITUTE : 58 Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W.
SOUTH LONDON INSTITUTE : 56 New Kent Road, S.E.
WELBECK STREET BOARDING HOUSE : 55 Welbeck Street, W.
WOOLWICH HOME : 100 Wellington Street.
WORK IN BETHNAL GREEN : 42 St. Peter's Street, Hackney Road, E. Mildmay
Deaconess.

Branch Associations of the Institute Union.

ABERDEEN : 12 Albyn Place.
BATH : Home, 13 and 14 Old Bond Street.
BIRMINGHAM : Home, 17 Colmore Row.
BRISTOL : Home, 18 Royal Parade.
CAMBRIDGE : 5 Sydney Street.
CHELTENHAM : 3 Promenade Place, Clarence Street, and 4 Clarence Parade.
CHESTER : Miss Collinson, Cholmondeley House, Northgate Street.
DUBLIN : Governesses' Home, 6 Lower Fitzwilliam Street ; Protestant Servants'
Home, 21 York Street ; Female Assistants' Home, 42 York Street ; Church
of Ireland Y. W. C. A. House, 7 Lower Gloucester Street ; and Rooms at
13 Nassau Street.
EASTBOURNE : Westdown Boarding House.
HASTINGS : Miss Wollaston, 39 Western Road.
LEAMINGTON : Home, 10 Portland Road, 14 Regent Street.

* See also current number of *Home Friend*, 1d. (Partridge, Paternoster Row), for List
of over fifty other addresses in different localities.

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE UNION—continued.

LIVERPOOL : Homes, Mildmay House, 8 Sandon Terrace, and 149 Upper Duke Street, Islington. Servants' Registry. Apply to Mrs. Stephen Menzies, 10 Croxteth Road. Bromboro' House, 10 Great George's Square.

MANCHESTER : 100 Corporation Street (Central Institute); Windsor House, 94 Bloomsbury, Oxford Street; Female Strangers' Lodging House, 105 Piccadilly.

NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE : 111 Commercial Street.

PLYMOUTH : 28 Bedford Street.

READING : 2 St. Mary's Churchyard.

RYDE : 59 St. George Street.

SHREWSBURY : 13 High Street.

SUNDERLAND : Home, 2 Tavistock Street.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE : Mrs. Hunt, 1 Sandeman Terrace.

WORCESTER : 9 Foregate Street.

GREAT YARMOUTH : 139 King Street.

Boarding Homes for Young Women in Business, Servants, &c..

(Those marked with an asterisk are in connexion with G. F. S. Branches.)

LONDON.

HOME LIFE SOCIETY, 26 New Cavendish Street, W., 220 Marylebone Road, N.W..
G. F. S. Lodge, 19 Gordon Place, Kensington.

TRYON HOUSE : 115 Sloane Street, Chelsea, S.W. Miss Ellis.

KENSINGTON BOARDING HOUSE AND INSTITUTE : 7 Upper Phillimore Place.

THE PARK CHAPEL INSTITUTE : 276 Fulham Road, S.W. Miss Virgo.

DRESSMAKERS' HOME : 72 Gower Street, Bedford Square, W.C. About 11s. weekly..

THE WOMEN-SERVANTS' HOMES : 186 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. Miss
Freeman.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME SOCIETY : 85 Queen Street, Cheapside. Has Homes where
lodging is supplied at 2s. 6d. a-week, at 21 Nutford Place, Edgeware Road, W. ;
88 Blackfriars Road ; 205 Great Portland Street, Marylebone ; 74 High Street,
Camden Town, N.W.

THE LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTE : 200 Euston
Road, N.W. Has a Home for Friendless Girls of Good Character at 195
Hampstead Road, N.W.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION : 49 and 51 Great Marlborough Street,,
and 12 Beech Street, E.C.

HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN : 47 York Street, Portman Square.

YOUNG WOMEN SERVANTS' TEMPORARY HOME : 1 Bessborough Gardens, S.W..
Board and Lodging, 6d. a-day.

HOME FOR NEEDLEWOMEN AND SERVANTS OUT OF PLACE : 33 Parker Street, Little
Queen Street, Holborn. 4d. a-night ; board, 7s. a-week.

*G. F. S. LODGE, Brixton Rise (next Brixton Church), Brixton, S.W.

GENERAL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTE : 32 Sackville Street,
Piccadilly. Grants Pensions and Temporary Relief to aged and infirm
Domestic Servants who have subscribed to the funds.

WHITFIELD MISSION HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS : 8 Percy Square, W.C.
44 beds.

*THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY LODGE (for G. F. S. Members only) : Victoria Mansions,
Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

HIGHGATE : 6 Southwood Lane.

SERVANTS' HOME, 32 Sydney Street, Fulham Road, S.W.

TEMPORARY SERVANTS' HOME : 8 Star Street, Edgeware Road.

NIGHT HOME FOR GIRLS OF GOOD CHARACTER (Roman Catholics), 8 Lower Sey-
mour Street.

CHELSEA : St. Peter's Lodging and Registry for Superior Female Servants of good
character, 30 Britten Road, King's Road.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, S.W., No. 293 : St. Peter's Registry.

THE PROVINCES.

BATH : 2 Caroline Buildings.

BIRMINGHAM : Servants' Home, 30 Bath Row.

„ Girls' Training School, Edgbaston.

„ Free Registry and Temporary Home for Destitute Girls, Bath House, Bath Row.

BRIGHTON : Servants' Home and Registry, 69 Gloucester Road.

BRISTOL : 2 Lower Park Row, and 35 Montague Hill.

CAMBRIDGE : 61 King Street, and 5 Sidney Street.

CARDIFF FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME : 30 Great Frederic Street. Lodging at 1s. a-week.

CARLISLE : G. F. S. Lodge, 12 Fisher Street.

CHELTHENHAM SERVANTS' HOME : 4 Clarence Parade. 1s. a-night; for a week 6d. a-night.

***CLIFTON :** 3 Upper Park Street.

***DORCHESTER :** The Girls' Friendly Home.

DUBLIN : Protestant Servants' Home, 42 York Street. Lodgings 2s. a-week.

EDINBURGH : Y. W. Association, Young Street.

ESHER : G. F. S. Mrs. McConnel's Cottage Home. 1 guinea for 3 weeks.

LEAMINGTON : Home for Day Workers, Stanhope House, 14 Regent Street, founded by Miss Taylor.

***LEAMINGTON :** 12 Portland Street.

LEEDS : Female Servants' Home, St. Alban's Street, Wade Lane.

MAIDSTONE : G. F. S. 45 Marsham Street.

MANCHESTER : Girls' Lodging House, Cheetham.

„ Female Strangers' Lodging Houses, London Road, near Station.
Carnarvon Street, York Street, Cheetham, near Victoria Station.

„ Girls' Lodging House, near Rydal Mount, Waterloo Road.

„ Servants' Home, 52 Grosvenor Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock. For girls under 24. 5s. a-week.

ROCHESTER CONVALESCENT HOME : 34 King Street, Troy Town.

***RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT :** 4 Star Street.

SOUTHAMPTON : G. F. S. Lodge, 59 Oxford Street. Reference required from Non-members.

ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA : Servants' Home, &c., 39 Western Road.

STRATFORD : Girls' Mission. Hon. Superintendent, Mr. Sansom, 6 Holly Terrace, Leytonstone Road.

TAUNTON : Servants' Home in St. James' Parish.

TORQUAY : 1 Lauriston Place, Torre.

***WYMOUTH :** Bridge Cottage, Commercial Road. Lodging 1s. a-week.

WORCESTER SERVANTS' HOME : The Precincts.

WREXHAM : The Beehive.

PARIS : Y. W. C. A., 88 Faubourg St. Honoré.

Homes for Working Girls in London.

ALEXANDRA HOUSE : 88 St. John Street, West Smithfield, E.C.

VICTORIA HOUSE : 135 Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.

MORLEY HOUSE : 14 Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square, W. Lodging from 2s. 6d. and board from 4s. 6d. per week. Separate meals at fixed tariff.

GORDON HOUSE : 8 Endsleigh Gardens, Tavistock Square, N.W. Especially for Germans.

WOODFORD HOME, 28 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.

G. F. S. HOLBORN LODGE, 11 Red Lion Square. For clerks, &c.

CERTIFIED AND VOLUNTARY INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.

It may be well to preface this portion of the *Guide* with some explanation of the action taken by the law with regard to these Institutions, and of the classification rendered necessary thereby in the following Tables: Certified Reformatories and Schools being Institutions under Government inspection and partly supported by Government funds, and Voluntary Institutions (see page 122), those supported partly or entirely by charity. These latter have been again divided into those which are and those which are not in connexion with the Reformatory and Refuge Union. (See pages 116 and 117.)

The need of shelter and education for destitute children on the verge of pauperism was felt some years ago to be too extensive to be left entirely to private charity, while the advantages of Government inspection were obvious in institutions possessing so great an influence for good or for evil over the future of their inmates. The matter was therefore submitted to the deliberations of a Committee of the House of Commons, before whom the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Mrs. Way, and other eminent persons, gave evidence of much importance; and the Home Office has in consequence extended its support to those Institutions which conform with certain regulations laid down in Acts 29 and 30 Vict. cap. 117 and 118.

Under these Acts 'CERTIFIED REFORMATORIES,' so called, are provided for the reception, by *sentence* of a magistrate, of criminal children under 16 years of age, who must have undergone at least ten days' imprisonment. The Magistrate may order the parents to contribute to the maintenance of such children. For a list of these Reformatories in England and Scotland, see pages 116 and 117.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS are for the reception, under the *order* of a magistrate, of unconvicted children under 14 years of age. The charge for receiving a child in these Schools under the Act varies from free admission to 3s. per week. Other children are received by some of them at from 3s. 6d. to 7s. per week. For a list of these Institutions see pages 118 and 119.

CERTIFIED REFORMATORIES FOR FEMALES* IN LONDON AND THE PROVINCES.

'R.' stands for Reformatory. 'S.' for School.

Number Received.	Age Preferred.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.
...	Under 14	BATH.—Limpley Stoke R. S.
64	10 to 14	BRISTOL.—Red Lodge Girls' R., Park Row.
50	10 to 15	CLAPHAM OLD TOWN.—Surrey R. S., Netherton House, S. W. 3/ per week.
45	9 to 13	COVENTRY.—Warwickshire R. for Girls, Little Park Street. <i>From the county, free.</i>
60	Under 15	DONCASTER.—West Riding R. for Girls. 2/ per week.
60	Under 16	EXETER.—Devon and Exeter Girls' R.
110	10 to 16	HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—R. S., Heathfield House, N. W. Miss Nicoll. 5 guineas entrance fee.
40	13 to 16	IPSWICH.—St. Matthew's Girls' Industrial Home, Gothic Place. <i>From the county, free.</i>
84	12 to 15	LIVERPOOL.—Girls' R., 6 Mount Vernon Green. 1/ per week and £1 for clothing.
75	10 to 14	" Texteth Park Girls' R. S., 9 Park Hill Road.
30	Under 14	NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire Society's R. S. for Girls, 58 Abingdon Street.
60	12 to 14	SUNDERLAND.—Durham and Northumberland Girls' R. S., 6 Tatham Street.
<i>For Roman Catholics.</i>		
100	12 to 15	BRISTOL.—Arno's Court R., Brislington. Miss Ann Parish.
18	... ..	LANCASHIRE.—R. for Girls, Blackbrooke, St. Helen's.
100	Under 12	SHEFFIELD.—St. Joseph's Home and R. S. for Girls.

* Girls are received under the order of a Magistrate, sometimes free, but generally at a charge of 2s. per week. Charges for voluntary cases various. Payments are in addition to Government allowance.

SCOTCH REFORMATORIES AND CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS.*

* 'C. I. S.' stands for Certified Industrial School. 'R.' for Reformatory. 'B.' signifies that Boys also are received.

Number Received.	Age Preferred.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.
100	7 to 13	ABERDEEN.—Female School of Industry, King Street. <i>Free.</i>
60	10 to 16	" Industrial Asylum and R., Mount Street.
350	10 to 12	" Industrial School Association. C. F. Runcey, Whitehall. <i>B.</i>
100	5 to 14	ABBROATH.—C. I. S., Dale Cottage, Forfarshire. <i>B.</i>
110	6 to 12	AYR.—Ragged or C. I. S., Carrick Street. <i>B.</i>
120	6 to 15	BUTE.—C. I. S., Mill Street, Rothsay. <i>B.</i>
220	8 to 15	DUNDEE.—C. I. S., Ward Road. <i>B.</i>
280	7 to 12	EDINBURGH.—United Industrial School, Blackfriars Street. <i>Local cases free, others 2/6 to 4/ per week. B.</i>
67	Under 15	" Dalry Western R. S., Dalry Road. <i>2/6 per week.</i>
80	7 to 12	" Original C. I. S., Lovers' Lane, Leith Walk. <i>Free.</i>
70	5 to 15	FALKIRK.—C. I. S., Kerse Lane. <i>Free. B.</i>
150	9 to 14	GLASGOW.—Girls' Refuge, Lochburn, Mary Hill.
250	Under 15	" C. I. S., 61 Rotten Row.
50	7 to 14	" Govan Parochial School, Merryflats. <i>B.</i>
235	9 to 12	GREENOCK.—C. I. S., 13 Captain Street. <i>B.</i>
100	6 to 16	KILMARNOCK.—C. I. S. <i>2/6 per week. B.</i>
150	5 to 14	LEITH.—Ragged I. S. Association, Lochend Road. <i>B.</i>
180	6 to 14	PAISLEY.—Ragged I. S., Albion Street. <i>B.</i>
100	7 to 10	PERTH.—Girls' House of Industry, Wellshill.
70	6 to 10	" Ladies' House of Refuge, Craigie. <i>For Destitute Girls.</i>
70	7 to 14	STIRLING.—Ragged I. S., Spittal Street. <i>B.</i>
50	7 to 12	WIGTONSHIRE.—Newton Stewart C. I. S. <i>£10 per annum.</i>
110	8 to 14	GLASGOW.—Dalbeth R.
...	... ..	" Orphanage and C. I. S., Abercromby Street.
		<i>For Roman Catholics only.</i>

* For the Irish Certified and Voluntary Institutions, which number over Fifty, and are mostly for Roman Catholics, see page 34 of the Classified List of Reformatory and Preventive Institutions published by the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 435 West Strand, W.O., price 6d.

CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS IN LONDON AND PROVINCES.

'C. I. S.' signifies Certified Industrial School. 'B.' that Boys also are received.

Number Received.	Age Preferred.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.
200	1 to 10	ADDLESTONE.—C. I. S., Princess Mary's Village Homes.
50	13 to 15	ALRESFORD.—C. I. S. <i>Voluntary cases, £10 per annum.</i>
40	8 to 14	BATH.—C. I. S., 17 Walcot Parade.
180	8 to 14	BIRKENHEAD.—Albert C. I. S., Corporation Road. <i>B.</i>
150	7 to 13	BOLTON.—C. I. S. Lostock Junction.
50	10 to 16	BRISTOL.—C. I. S., Stanhope House, Cotham Road, South. (<i>Under sections 14 and 15 of the Acts only.</i>)
50	Under 14	" C. I. Board School, Carlton House, Kingsdown.
25	11 to 14	BROOKHAM.—Home and Training School, near Reigate. <i>Private cases, £10.</i>
12	2 to 10	" Nursery Home. <i>Private cases, £10.</i>
150	6 to 14	CHESTER.—C. I. S. <i>B.</i>
34	10 to 14	COSHAM, HANTS.—C. I. S., Sydenham House, Waterloo.
60	7 to 12	COVENTRY.—Girls' C. I. S., Leicester Street.
70	All ages	DORSET.—Home and C. I. S., Poole. <i>Dorset Girls, 3/ per week.</i>
150	8 to 13	FAKENHAM.—C. I. S. <i>Voluntary cases for training as servants. From 3/6 to 6/6 per week.</i>
50	6 to 12	GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.—Abbot Memorial C. I. S. <i>B.</i>
70	Under 10	HALSTEAD.—C. I. S., Essex. <i>5/ per week.</i> And at 'The Chase,' Miss Greenwood.
80	8 to 12	HAMFSTEAD.—Field Lane C. I. S., 9 Church Row.
50	8 to 13	HULL.—C. I. S. <i>Free.</i>
450	7 to 13	KIRKDALE.—Certified Girls' Home, 1 Walton Road, Kirkdale, Liverpool.
100	7 to 16	" Ragged School, Stanley Road, Liverpool. <i>B.</i>
100	6 to 14	LEEDS.—C. I. S., Windsor House, Windsor Street.
100		LIVERPOOL.—C. I. S., 27 Northumberland Terrace, Everton. <i>6/ per week.</i>

THE REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION,

435 WEST STRAND, W.C.,

A. J. S. MADDISON, ESQ., SECRETARY,

Is a Voluntary Institution acting as a central agency for Reformatories, Industrial Schools, and Refuges. It collects and distributes information respecting the work, and institutes conferences and various meetings for discussions on the same. From its funds it makes grants to voluntary institutions, and inspects them, both as to general management by a Member of the Council and as to education by a competent examiner, before doing so. In short, it supplements Government action, standing in a relation to Voluntary Schools similar to that which the Home Office occupies to the Certified Institutions.

It maintains a Provident Fund for Masters and Matrons of its affiliated Institutions, and employs officers to examine into cases of destitute children seeking admission into Industrial Schools.

The Union also maintains a considerable effort for the rescue and reformation of fallen women and girls by means of its Female Mission, but this is noticed in the portion of this *Guide* specially devoted to that subject. (See page 152.)

Grants are made, after examination, to 40 Voluntary Schools, containing 4000 children; and there are also 478 Institutions of different kinds affiliated with it, but not seeking, or, by reason of being supported by Government, not qualified for, pecuniary aid. Thus the Union comprises in all over 500 affiliated Institutions, and the names and addresses of those which come within the scope of this portion of our *Guide* are given on the following page, separately from other Voluntary Institutions.

The Council of the Reformatory and Refuge Union place upon its list those Institutions only which apply to be put in connexion with it, and in the case of Uncertified Institutions supported by, or seeking, public contributions, none 'which has not a Committee responsible in itself, and ready to guarantee the *bond fide* character of the Institution.'

VOLUNTARY INSTITUTIONS.

ORPHANAGES AND INDUSTRIAL HOMES.

'B.' signifies that Boys also are received.

Number received.	Age preferred.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.
60	4 to 14	ALRESFORD. —Orphan Home. <i>Girls trained for Household Service and Pupil Teachers. £12 to £15.</i>
200	6 to 12	BABACOMBE. —Orphanage. Near Torquay.
15	14 to 16	BAGSHOT, SURREY. —Albert Orphan Asylum, Collingwood House. <i>Elections in May and November.</i>
170	...	BANGOR. —Industrial School for Girls.
60	7 to 17	BATH. —Girls' Orphan Home, 2 Macaulay Buildings.
...	...	BEDDINGTON. —Female Orphan Asylum. <i>Trains for service.</i>
24	...	BEDFORD. —Girls' Modern School, Harpur Street.
30	12 to 18	BEDMINSTER. —Industrial Home for Girls.
...	...	BIRMINGHAM. —38 George Road. Training School for Girls.
...	...	Sandwell Hall Industrial School. <i>B.</i>
...	...	*Sandwell Training Home. <i>Girls in Household Work; Boys in Farm, Garden, Stable. 2/6 to 5/ per week.</i>
...	...	*Bath House, Bath Row. Free Registry and Temporary Home for Destitute Girls.
...	...	*Emigration to Canada. Mr. Michelmore, Luke's Road.
...	...	Wesleyan Orphanage, Erdington. Address Secretary, Children's Home, Bonner Road, London, E.
95	3 to 10	BOURNEMOUTH. —Orphanage of the Sisters of Bethany, Springbourne. 4/1, 5/1, and Entrance-fee of £3.
...	...	BRADFORD. —Crossley Orphanage, Home and School.
...	...	Orphan Home for Industrial Training of Girls.
...	...	*Orphan Girls' Home for Industrial Training. Hon. Sec. Miss Lambert, 11 St. Paul's Road. 3/ per week for
82	5 to 15	<i>Natives of West Riding of Yorkshire; 7/ for Girls from other parts of England.</i>
...	...	BRIDGE OF WEIR. —Scottish Orphan Home, Nittinghill. Mr. W. Quarrier. <i>In connexion with Emigration to Canada.</i>
...	...	BRIDLETON QUAY. —St. Anne's Orphanage. <i>Free.</i>
...	...	BRIGHTON. —Mission Home of Hope, 5 Lansdown Street. Miss Gordon. 4/ per week.
15	8 to 20	Eastern Road. Female Orphan Asylum. <i>Domestic Training.</i>
27	...	Agnew House Training School for Servants. Rev. Jas. Vaughan.
...	...	Home for Training Neglected Girls, 17 Warleigh Road, Ditchingly Road.
15	12 to 14	Industrial School and Nursery, Queen Square. Under Sisterhood of St. Mary's Hospital. <i>B.</i>
...	...	Warren Farm Industrial School. Chaplain, Rev. A. Tooth.

* In connexion with Reformatory and Refuge Union. See page 121.

2050	...	BRIGHTON AND HOVE.—12 Egremont Place. Industrial School. Miss Clark.
...	...	BRISTOL.—The Orphan Houses, Ashley Down. <i>Destitute Orphans.</i> Mr. George Müller, New Orphan House, 3 Ashley Down. <i>Free.</i>
35	...	Asylum for Poor Orphan Girls, Hook's Mills, Ashley Hill. Henry Cooke, Esq.
24	...	The Guardian House. Miss J. Leiffert, 5 Berkeley Crescent. <i>Trains Girls for service.</i>
70	7 to 12	*Industrial Home, 11 Dowry Parade, Hotwells, Clifton. £10 per annum.
...	...	*The Preventive Mission Home, Royal Fort, St. Michael's Hill. 3/6 per week and outfit. <i>Local cases free.</i>
90	...	Free Registries at 70 Kingsdown Parade and 111 Stapleton Road, Bristol.
25	11 to 14	BRIXTON.—Orphanage for Fatherless Girls. Barrington Road. Unsectarian. <i>Trains for Service.</i>
...	7	BROCKHAM.—Certified Industrial Home, Reigate. Mrs. Bates.
...	...	CALNE.—Orphan Boys' Home. <i>Attend National School.</i> Miss Maria Gabriel. £12 to £15 per annum.
...	...	CHARLSLE.—Home for Friendless Girls of Bad Parents, Stanwix. Under Committee and Chaplain.
...	...	CHILSEA.—Argyll Orphans' Home, 25 Oakley Crescent, Manor Street, King's Road.
...	...	CHELTHAM.—Female Orphanage, Winchcombe Street.
40	...	Servants' Training School.
36	5	CHISLEHURST.—Orphanage for Boys. Rev. H. F. Murray.
...	11 to 14	CHISWICK.—St. Agnes' Orphanage, Grosvenor House.
...	...	CLEVEDON.—Industrial School. Miss Jacob.
...	...	CLEWER.—St. John's Home. <i>To train Orphans of respectable Parents.</i> Outfit £3; £10.
...	...	COLCHESTER.—Industrial School. Mrs. Bree, East Hill.
...	...	CRIEFF, N.B.—St. Michael's Orphan Home. <i>Entrance-fee for Child just weaned, £100. £8 8s. per annum. B.</i>
8	...	CROYDON.—Home for Infants.
...	8	DAWLISH.—The Crèche. Industrial School and Girls' Training Home. Miss E. C. Gardiner. £11.
...	...	DERBY.—Free Registry and Association for befriending Destitute Children. The Refuge, Evans' Cottage Home, Windmill Hill Lane.
12	...	DEVONPORT.—Royal British Female Orphanage for Daughters of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines.
56	13 & up.	DITCHINGHAM, BUNGAY.—Allhallow's Industrial Training School.
30 to 35	7 to 10	DOUGLAS.—*Industrial School, Isle of Man.
200	7 & up.	DOVER.—Folkstone Road. Training Home for Orphan Girls. Miss Baker. <i>Entrance fee £5, and 3/6 per week.</i>
50	7 to 12	DUBLIN.—19 York Road, Kingstown. Bird's Nest Home. <i>Free, or £12 per annum. B.</i>
...	16 to 20	19 Luke Street. Dublin Girls' Home. Mrs. Robinson. <i>Free, or £8 entrance.</i>
...	...	Donnybrook, King William Street. Miss Whately.
100	...	William Henry Elliott Home for Waifs and Strays. Townsend Street.
60	...	DUNSTABLE.—Endowed School. The Ashton.
30	14 to 16	EAST GRINSTEAD.—St. Margaret's Orphanage for Girls. 5/ per week.
80	10 to 15	EDINBURGH.—*Dean Bank Institution, Stockbridge. <i>Board 2/ per week. Necessitous cases free.</i>
...	7 to 11	*Sheriff Watson's Female I. S., Shane Street, West Aberdeen.

* In connexion with Reformatory and Refuge Union. See page 121.

ORPHANAGES AND INDUSTRIAL HOMES—continued.

Number received.	Age preferred.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.
20	4 to 12	EDINBURGH.—*Home for Crippled Children, 9 Salisbury Place. 4/ per week.
12	12	" Mrs. Blackie's Home.
70	Under 16	EXETER.—St. Sidwell. St. Martha's Orphanage and Nursery.
22	Any	FAKENHAM.—*Industrial School and Orphanage. Training for Nursery, Laundry, and Dairywork. Mrs. R. Hamond.
22	14 & up.	5/ per week, 3/6 second year.
100	4 to 16	FAREHAM.—Industrial Home. Manager, Mrs. Deane, Fairfields. £10 per annum, and £1 entrance fee.
100	Under 12	FROME.—St. John the Baptist's Orphanage. 5/ per week.
100	Under 12	GALWAY, CLIFDEN.—Connemara Orphans' Nursery. Girls for domestic service and schoolmistresses. Boys for trades.
100	Under 12	Mr. Dallas.
100	Under 12	GLASGOW.—Scottish Orphan Cottage Homes. Wm. Quarrier, 318 St. Vincent Street. With Emigration to Home in Canada.
22	8 to 10	GRAVESEND.—35 Harmer Street. In connexion with Miss Sharman's Home, Southwark.
12	12	GREENROYD, RYON.—*Industrial Home for Orphans. Mrs. Phillips. £11 per annum, with Subscriber's letter.
12	12	GREENWICH.—Girls' Industrial Home, 1 Croom's Hill Grove, Greenwich Park, S.E. 5/ per week.
12	12	GUERNSEY.—St. John the Evangelist's Home. Free.
12	Under 14	GUILDFORD.—Littleton Industrial Home. Mrs. Chilton, Littleton, Guildford. 5/ per week.
12	Under 14	" Girls' Training School and Home. Trains also Girls living in their own homes in all kinds of domestic work.
12	12	5/ per week.
56	4 to 10	HAMPSTEAD.—St. Mary's School of Health. Sister Superior.
8	8	HAMPTON, MIDDLESEX.—Female Orphan Home. Office: 85 Queen Street, E.C.
40	40	HASTINGS.—Miss Sharman's Home for Better-class Orphans. 113 High Street. Attend High School.
40	40	HATFIELD.—St. Andrew's Home for Motherless Girls who attend National School. B. Apply to Rector of Parish.
40	40	HEREFORD.—The Orphanage and Industrial School, St. Owen's Street. Mrs. Atlay, The Palace, Hereford. £10 a-year.
40	40	" St. George's Home for Orphan Girls. Infants received. £10 a-year and £2 Entrance-fee. Address Mrs. Heywood, Acle Court, Hereford.
12	12	" Servants' Home and Free Registry, 75 Commercial Road. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Meredith.
12	14 to 16	HERTFORD.—Stapleford Industrial School. Mrs. Robert Smith. £12 per annum.
12	12 to 17	HODDESDON.—The Industrial Home. For training for Domestic Service. Miss Otley. 5/6 per week, or £3 11/6 per quarter.
20	3 to 12	HUNGERFORD, BERKS.—St. Michael's Home for Motherless Girls, Shalburne. £15 per annum.
20	20	ILFORD.—Village Home for Orphan and Destitute Girls, Mossford Lodge and Stepney Causeway, E. Barkingside, Essex.
20	20	4/6 per week.

* In connexion with Reformatory and Refuge Union. See page 121.

6 to 12 & 13 to 18	...	Ipswich.—Female Orphanage and Servants' Training Institute. Mrs. J. P. Cobbold. £10 and £11.
200	...	" Pauper Home for Girls and Boys.
106	...	JERSEY.—Female Orphans' Home and Nursery. Terms by arrangement. Over 15 years of age free. Rev. A. Le Sueur, Gronville.
20	...	KILKHAMPTON.—Home of Faith, North Cornwall. Sister Eleanor.
...	...	LEAMINGTON.—Leicester Industrial School. 3/6.
24	4 to 16	LEEDS.—Knowsthorpe, St. Saviour's Home. Mother Superior. £13 per annum.
...	...	LEICESTER.—Female Asylum, The Newark. Trains for service.
...	...	LEICESTERSHIRE.—Infant Female Orphan Asylum.
11	9 to 15	LEOMINSTER.—Training Home. Miss Davis. £10 and £15 per annum.
...	...	LIVERPOOL.—Sheltering House, Byrom Street. In connexion with Emigration to Canada.
...	...	" Asylum for Orphan Girls, Myrtle Street.
...	...	" *Toxteth Park Girls' Industrial School, Dingle Lane. Free.
60	11 to 14	LLANDAFF.—Howell's Charity. Miss Kendall, Head Mistress.
30	7 to 12	LONDON.—Industrial School and Orphanage under All Saints' Sisterhood, 82 Margaret Street. £12 12s. per annum.
35 and	5 to 14 & 40	Kilburn, N.W. Mount Hermon. Girls' Orphan Home, Cambridge Road, N. Miss Cole. £12 per annum.
120	5 to 12	" Orphanage of the Infant Saviour, Percy Road. Terms 5/ to 5/ weekly.
55	...	" St. Peter's. Girls. £12 per annum.
16	12 to 16	" 27 Kilburn Park Road. Orphanage of Mercy for Workhouse Girls.
20	...	" 110 Newington Green Road. Orphanage. Under Midway Deaconesses. B.
...	13 to 18	" 6 Stockwell Green. Girls' Industrial Home. For Motherless Girls. £10 per annum.
68	6 to 16	" St. John's Wood, Grove Road. Home for Female Orphans.
50	...	" Training Home for Young Women, Gore Road, Victoria Park, E.
40	...	" Holloway, 3 Manor Road. Orphan Home. Mrs. Ginever.
52	8 to 10	" Bloomsbury, 22 Queen Square. The Ladies' Charity School. Free.
...	...	" Highgate, N., Hornsey Rise. Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, and Senior School at Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Under 10 Under 14	...	" Pimlico, 7 Bloomfield Place. St. Barnabas' Orphanage. £10 per annum.
...	...	" Soho, 9 Rose Street. Mission House and Industrial Home. £12.
40	...	" Walworth Holy Cross Home, St. Paul's. Under Cookey Fathers. B.
120	...	" Tottenham, N. Girls' Industrial Orphan Home and Printing Office, Lower Tottenham.
...	4 to 13	" Peckham, Avenue House, High Street. Miss Rye's Emigration Home for Destitute Girls. Free.
25	14 to 17	" Clapham Servants' Training Institution, Manor House. 5 guineas sub.; or 10 guineas don. Girls go out serving in subscribers' families.
130	1 to 21	" Hans Town School of Industry, 103 Sloane Street, S.W.

* In connexion with Reformatory and Refuge Union. See page 121.

ORPHANAGES AND INDUSTRIAL HOMES—continued.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.			
Number received.	Age preferred.		
77	2 to 16	LONDON. —Miss Mittendorf's Home for Deserted Children, Clayton House, Epsom.	
"	"	Spitalfields Home of Industry, 60 Commercial Street, E. Miss Macpherson. <i>Emigration to Canada.</i>	
"	"	The Crèche and Infant Home Infirmary, 16 Stepney Causeway, Commercial Road, E. Mrs. Marie Hilton.	
"	8 to 15	Home for Female Orphans, Grove Road, St. John's Wood.	
"	"	St. John's Orphanage, Paddington, 26 Titchborne Street. £10 per annum. <i>Outfit, £3.</i>	
"	"	Baywater Orphan Asylum, 26 Kensington Park Road.	
20	"	Christian Home for Orphan Girls, 1 Chatham Place, Hackney, E.	
27	"	Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, Surrey. Office: 32 Essex Street, Strand, W.C. <i>By Election.</i>	
150	"	Girls' Industrial Home and Orphanage, 3 Lewis Place, Hammersmith.	
"	"	Mrs. Parson's Orphan Home, Cumberland House, Greenleaf Lane, Walthamstow.	
"	"	Miss Sharman's Home, South Street, West Square, Southwark. £15 per annum. Branch Home at 35 Harner Street, Gravesend.	
214	Free	National Orphan Home, Ham Common, Richmond, Surrey. Office: 9 West Strand, W.C.	
200	"	Orphanage of Mercy. Free Home for Destitute Girls under Sisters of the Church, 29 Kilburn Park Road, N.W.	
"	"	Pimlico Home for Children of Servants, 3 Cumberland Street, S.W. Country Home at Thornton Heath. <i>Girls till 15. Boys till 9.</i>	
16	"	Pimlico Orphanage, 36 Bessborough Gardens, S.W. £10 10/ per annum.	
"	"	Royal Caledonian Asylum, Holloway, N. <i>For Scotch Children. B.</i>	
"	7 to 13	Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum. Office: 5 St. Martin's Place.	
"	13	Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead. Office: 7 Whitehall, S.W. <i>By Election or Payment.</i>	
"	Over 15	Industrial School, Clarence Street, Richmond, S.W. <i>Entrance fee £1.</i>	
400	No limit	*The Children's Home, Bonner Road, Victoria Park, E. Lancashire Branch, Wheatsheaf Farm, Edgworth, near Bolton. Canadian ditto, Hamilton, Ontario. <i>B.</i>	
100	10 to 16	*The National Refuges, Sudbury Hall, near Harrow. N.W. <i>Free, and 6/ per week.</i>	
100	9 to 14	" " Ealing House, Ealing, N. <i>Ditto.</i>	
20	14 to 20	" " Field Lane Servants' Home, Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.	
30	16 to 17	*Field Lane Girls' Certified Industrial School, 9 Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.	
80	7 to 14	*Girls' Industrial Home, 57 Stockwell, Clapham Road, S.W. £8 per annum.	
32	2 to 8	*Cripples' Nursery, 14 Old Quebec Street, W. £12 per annum.	
46	4 to 10	*Kensington, W. Coburg Home, 66 Thistle Grove, Brompton. £14 per annum.	
30	12 to 15	" " " "	

* In connexion with Reformatory and Refuge Union. See page 121.

80	12 to 15	LONDON.—*Kenington, W. 3 Church Street. Industrial and Training School. Miss Maitland. 2/6 and 5/.
80	11 to 14	*Princess Louise Home, Woodhouse, Wanstead. Office, 20 New Broad St., E.C. For girls exposed to bad influences.
23	14 to 18	*Training Refuge, 59 Warwick Road, Maids Vale, N.W. £8 per annum.
15	10 to 26	*Hackney. Trewint I. S. For girls without character, but who have not been in prison. 3/6 per week.
35	13 to 18	*Association for Befriending Young Servants, 22 New Ormond Street, W.C.
...	8	St. Matthew's Home for Female Orphans. 35 Ossington Street, Baywater. By Election and Payment.
...	...	Archdeacon Hunter, 23 St. Petersburg Place, W.
...	...	Forest Hill. Home for Girls. Rizach Road, B.
...	...	St. Agnes' Orphanage. 32A Fitzroy Square, Miss Halea.
100	...	Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home, Hampstead. Office: 50 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
...	...	St. Peter's Orphanage, Lambeth, Vauxhall. To train Clergymen's Orphan Daughters for National School Teachers.
16	...	LUDLOW.—Corve Street. Industrial Home and Day Nursery. Miss Freeborn. £15 per annum.
...	...	MAIDSTONE.—Industrial School. Mrs. Stewart, The Vicarage.
...	Over 12	19 and 20 Romney Place. Training School for Servants. Mrs. Whatman. £12 per annum. 5/ per week.
...	...	MALVERN, GREAT.—Madresfield. Industrial School.
40	...	MANCHESTER.—Jubilee School, New Bridge Street.
30	6 to 14	" *Orphan Home and Refuge, 60 Moreton Street, Strangeways. Free, and 6/ per week.
40	6 to 16	" *Girls' Home, Devonshire Street, Higher Broughton. Free.
...	...	NORBITON.—The Children's Home, Park Road. Sec. Mrs. Charrington, St. Anbyn, Kingston Hill.
25	8 to 12	NORTHAMPTON.—County Orphanage. Capt. Rose. Free, or £16 per annum.
2	8 to 12	Orphanage for Girls, St. Giles' Street. Election and £16.
...	...	NORWICH.—The Stanley Home for Girls of good Character, Peacock Street, St. Saviour's.
...	...	" The Orphan Home, Chapel Fields.
...	...	OXFORD.—Convent of Holy Trinity Orphanage.
...	...	" St. Thomas' Industrial Sisterhood for Destitute Girls.
16	...	" Mrs. Herbert Morrells' Home for Girls.
48	...	PLAISTOW, ESSEX.—Broadway. Home for Destitute Little Girls. Miss Lee.
...	...	READING.—Female Servants' Training Institution. Miss Shettle, London Street. £10 per annum.
...	...	Industrial School for Training Girls of good Character. Southampton Street.
...	...	" School of Industry. Friar Street.
...	...	" Green Girls' School. Broad Street. Trains for Domestic Service.
...	13 to 15	REEDHAM, CROYDON.—Asylum for Fatherless Children. Office: 6 Finsbury Place, South London.
...	7 to 16	RIPON.—Industrial Home for Girls. Mrs. Phillips-Green Royd. £11 per annum with Subscriber's Letter.
40	...	ROCHESTER.—House of Charity for Motherless Children. Educates and trains for service.
...	...	ROEHAMPTON.—The Hambro' Orphanage for Orphan and Destitute Girls. Board and Education. Payment at the rate of £12 per annum. Sec., H. Ellis, 10 The Cedars, Putney.

* In connexion with Reformatory and Refuge Union. See page 121.

ORPHANAGES AND INDUSTRIAL HOMES—continued.

Number received.	Age preferred.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.
12	7 to 12	RUGBY.—Church Street. The Home. <i>B.</i> Boys lodge with Schoolmaster. <i>Trains for Pupil Teachers. 5/ per week.</i>
...	...	" Winnick Rectory. Miss Poole. House of Industry. <i>Trains for service.</i>
12	...	SALISBURY.—St. Ann's Street. Deaconess' Home, Crane Street.
12	4 to 10	" SIEFORD.—Orphan Home. Miss M. Greene. <i>Entrance fee, £10.</i>
160	...	SLOUGH.—British Orphan Asylum. Mackenzie Park. Office, 47 Cannon Street, E.
12	...	SOUTHWARK.—King Edward's School, St. George's Road. <i>B. Election. Address Chaplain, Whitley, near Godalming.</i>
12	14 to 16	" Orphans' Home, South Street, West Square.
...	...	STAPLEFORD.—Industrial School. Mrs. Robert Smith. <i>£12 per annum.</i>
...	...	TAUNTON.—Home for Training Servants.
...	...	THANET.—St. Peter's Orphan Home. <i>£15.</i>
...	...	TORQUAY.—Warborough Mount. Industrial Home and Orphanage. Miss Anna Lowe.
...	...	WANTAGE.—St. Mary's Industrial and Middle-Class School.
40	3 to 12	WARMINGSTER.—The Orphanage of Pity. <i>Free. B.</i>
...	...	WARWICK.—School of Industry. <i>3/6 per week.</i>
...	13 to 15	WATFORD.—Office: 1 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate. London Orphan Asylum for Destitute Children of respectable descent.
30	14	WINCHESTER.—79 Eastgate Street. Servants' Training School. <i>£12 and outfit.</i>
...	15	" BROADLANDS.—Training School for Young Servants. <i>Promising cases free.</i>
...	...	WOLVERHAMPTON.—Orphan Asylum, Goldthorne Hill. <i>B. By Election.</i>
...	...	" Orphan Home, Clarendon Street, Tottenhall Road. <i>£10 per annum.</i>
...	...	WORCESTER.—St. Alban's Home. Miss Stillingfleet. <i>£12 12/ per annum.</i>
20	8 to 13	WREXHAM.—The Beehive Orphan Home and Industrial Training School. Mrs. White. <i>3/3 per week.</i>

* In connexion with Reformatory and Refuge Union. See page 191.

FOR ROMAN CATHOLICS.

- BARNET.—St. Catharine's School. *From £10 per annum.*
 BIRMINGHAM.—Maryvale Orphanage, Perry Barr. *£10 10/ per annum.*
 HOLYWELL, PANTASAPH.—St. Francis' Orphanage. *£10 per annum.*
 LONDON.—Bayswater.—St. Elizabeth's Home, Portobello Road. *£15 per annum.*
 " Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Blandford Square, N. W.
 " Hampstead Orphanage of the Sisters of Providence, Bartrams.
 " Nazareth House, Hammersmith.
 " St. Ann's Orphanage, 24 Alpha Road, N. W.
 " St. Ann's Orphanage, Cale Street, Chelsea.
 " St. Mary's Orphanage, Walthamstow, E. *£10 per year.*
 " St. Anne's Orphanage, Albert Place, Spicer Street, E.
 " St. Patrick's Schools and Orphanage, Tudor Place, Soho, and Tottenham Court Road.
 " St. Mary's Home, 41 Brook Green Road, Hammersmith.
 " St. Mary's Orphanage, Commercial Street, Pimlico.
 " St. Vincent's, 36 Church Street, Kensington.
 " Sisters of Charity, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S. W., and 4 Bulstrode Street, W.
 NORWOOD.—Orphanage of the Faithful Virgin, and at Folkestone.
 STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Convent of St. Roze. Boarding School for Working-class Children. *£10 per annum.*

** There is an Orphanage for English Children at Paris, in connexion with Miss Leigh's Work,
 at 35 Boulevard Bureau, Neuilly,

GUIDE II.

HOSPITALS, CONVALESCENT & BOARDING HOMES.

HOSPITALS AND HOMES

FOR THE GENERAL TREATMENT, SURGICAL AND MEDICAL, OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

LONDON.

- All Saints' Institution for Women, 127 Gower Street. Surgical Cases. Sister in charge. 1 to 3 guineas per week.
- Belgrave Hospital for Children, 79 Gloucester Street, s.w. 20 Beds.
- Bolingbroke Pay Hospital, Wandsworth Common. Prospectus from Mr. Wood, Woodville, Upper Tooting, s.w.
- Chelsea Hospital for Women, 178 King's Road, s.w. 8 Beds. Free, and from 10/- to 42/-
- Cheyne Hospital, 46 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, s.w. For Sick and Incurable Children. 4/- weekly. Miss Strange.
- Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street. 172 Beds. 52 Beds at Convalescent Hospital, Highgate.
- Deaconess' Nursing Home, 12 Tavistock Crescent, Westbourne Park. 10/- per week. Head Sister. Children's Ward, Boys 3 to 7; Girls 3 to 10. 3/- per week and upwards.
- East London Children's Hospital and Dispensary for Women, Ratcliff Cross, Ratcliff, E. 36 Beds.
- East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, E. 90 Beds.
- Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, s.e. 60 Beds.
- Home for Invalid Gentlewomen, 90 Harley Street. Receives Surgical Cases. 15/- to 23/- weekly.
- Home Hospitals Association for Paying Patients of both Sexes. Office: 246 Regent Street. —Medical and Surgical Home and Sanatorium for Ladies and Gentlemen, 15 Fitzroy Square, London, w.c. 3 to 7 Guineas per week.
- Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children, 3 Vincent Square, s.w. 5/- to 21/- per week.
- Hospital for Women, Soho Square, w. 61 Beds. *One Wing free.* 25/- to 3 guineas per week.
- London Temperance Hospital, 42 Gower Street, w.c.
- Medical and Surgical Home, 25 Alma Square, Abbey Road, St. John's Wood. 2½ to 6 guineas.
- Medical and Surgical Home, 34 Harley Street. Terms from 5 guineas a-week for Ladies and Gentlemen. Attended by their own Medical Man if preferred.
- Mrs. Marie Hilton's Infant Infirmary and Home, 12 Stepney Causeway. Langveld House, Burdett Road, E.
- New Hospital for Women, 222 to 224 Marylebone Road, n.w. 26 Beds. Attended by Female Physicians.
- North-Eastern Hospital for Children, 327 Hackney Road, E. 26 Beds. With Convalescent Home. Freemasons' Road, Croydon, s.e.
- North-West London Hospital for Children, Bell Street, Edgeware Road, w.; and Kentish Town Road.
- Paying Hospital for Ladies, Cedar View, Denmark Hill. D. Chambers. 6 to 10 guineas a-week.
- Princess Frederica of Hanover's Convalescent Home for Poor Women leaving Lying-in Hospitals. Hon. Sec., J. G. Noel, Esq., 161 New Bond Street.

HOSPITALS AND HOMES (*continued*).

- Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge Road, S.E. 50 Beds.
 Samaritan Free Hospital for Women, Lower Seymour Street and 1 Dorset Street.
 South London Dispensary for Women and Home for Sick Children, Sydenham Park, S.E. 30 Beds.
 St. Saviour's Cancer Hospital, Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. Free by letter or 20/- per week. Paying cases received. Nursed by Voluntary Nurses.
 Training Hospital, The Green, Tottenham, N. For Medical Treatment and Nursing. Deaconess in Charge.
 Victoria Hospital for Children, Queen's Road, Chelsea; and Nursing Home, 10 Queen's Road, Chelsea, S.W.; and at Churchfields, Margate.

IN THE PROVINCES.

- Aberdeen.—Children's Hospital, Castle Terrace. Miss Lumsden. 30 Beds.
 Belfast.—Hospital for Sick Children. 50 Beds.
 Birkenhead.—Oxton Road. Wirral Hospital and Dispensary for Sick Children. 20 Beds.
 Birmingham and Midland.—Hospital for Women. 18 Beds. In-patients, 16/-.
 Birmingham.—Children's Hospital, Broad Street.
 Bournemouth.—Lansdowne Road. Hospital for Hip Disease for Children (and in London). 10 Beds.
 Bournemouth.—Boscombe. Provident Infirmary. On Home Hospital System. 15/- to 44/-. Men and Children. For Operations, &c.
 Brighton.—Dyke Road. The Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children. 40 Beds. 7/- per week.
 Bristol.—Old Park. Lock Hospital for Women. 16 Beds.
 „ Royal Fort, St. Michael's Hill. Hospital for Sick Children and Out-door Treatment of Women. 50 Beds.
 „ Redland. Dispensary for Women and Children. Special Departments for the Eye and Ear.
 Cheltenham.—5 Bath Street. Coburg Society. Dispensary for Women and Children.
 Gloucester.—Kingsholm. Free Hospital for Children of the Poor. 24 Beds.
 „ St. Lucy's Home and Hospital for Invalid Children. Under Clewer Sisterhood.
 eeds.—Hospital for Women and Children. 35 Beds.
 Liverpool.—Myrtle Street. Infirmary for Children under 12 years of age. 70 Beds.
 Manchester.—Pendlebury and Garlside Street. General Hospital and Dispensary for Children. 168 Beds.
 „ Park Place, Cheetham Hill Road. Clinical Hospital and Dispensary for Children. 55 Beds.
 „ Clifford Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester. Southern Hospital for Women and Children. 21 Beds.
 Margate.—Royal Sea-bathing Infirmary. Secretary, 30 Charing Cross. 150 Beds.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Steavenson Place, Hanover Square. Hospital for Sick Children. 24 Beds.
 Norwich.—Jenny Lind Infirmary for Children. 20 Beds.
 ttingham.—The Children's Hospital. Miss Morse.
 ; „ Hospital for Women, Castle. In-patients, 10/6 a-week.
 haffield.—Fig-tree Lane. Hospital for Women. 12 Beds.
 „ Jessop Hospital for Women.

HOSPITALS AND HOMES (continued).

- Sheffield.—Free Hospital for Sick Children. Brightmore House, Brookhill.
- Southport.—North of England Children's Sanatorium, Hawkshead Street South. For 60 Children between 2 and 16. B. till 14. 6/- per week.
- Southsea.—Surgical Home for Women. Granada House. 10/6 to 21/-. 11 Beds.
- Stratford-on-Avon.—Rother Street. 2/6 and Nomination.
- Sunderland.—21 Lambton Street. Hospital for Sick Children. 18 Beds.
- Ventnor.—Undercliff. Royal National Hospital for Consumption for Adults. 100 Beds for Women.
- Weymouth.—Sanatorium. For Women and Children. 25 Beds.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.**LONDON.**

- British Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street, Long Acre. For Married Women only. 30 Beds.
- City of London Lying-in Hospital, City Road, E.C. For Married Women only.
- General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, S.E. 20 Beds.
- Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Marylebone Road, W. For Married Women, or Single with First Child. 50 Beds. In connexion with which is St. Mary Magdalene's Convalescent Home for Patients before or after residence in Hospital, 14 Ranelagh Road, Paddington.
- Royal Maternity Charity for attending Poor Married Women in their Homes. 30 Midwives. Office, 31 Finsbury Square.
- St. John's House Maternity Home for Lying-in Patients, 7 Tadema Road, Chelsea, S.W. For Married Women only. Under the care of the Sisterhood of St. John the Evangelist, 8 Norfolk Street, Strand.
- St. Saviour's Maternity Hospital and Refuge for Women and Children, Philip Lane, Tottenham, N.

IN THE PROVINCES.

- Anerley, Surrey.—Dispensary and Lying-in Charity.
- Bakewell.—Dispensary and Lying-in Institution.
- Bath.—Lying-in Charity.
- Birkenhead.—Ladies' Charitable Institution and Lying-in Hospital.
- Birmingham.—Lying-in Charity.
- Brighton and Hove.—Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary. C. Also 5 Beds.
- Bristol.—Lying-in Institution. 16 Beds.
- Dublin.—Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Rutland Square.
- Edinburgh.—Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital, Lauriston.
- Exeter.—Lying-in Charity.
- Glasgow Maternity Hospital. Sec., 146 Buchanan Street.
- Gloucester.—Lying-in-Charity.
- Liverpool.—Ladies' Charity and Lying-in Hospital. 37 Beds.
- Malvern (Great).—Lying-in and Samaritan Charity.
- Manchester.—St. Mary's.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES IN THE PROVINCES (*continued*).

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Lying-in Hospital. 12 Beds.

Oxford.—Lying-in Institution.

„ Medical Dispensary and Lying-in Charity.

Penge.—General Dispensary and Lying-in Charity.

Wiveliscombe, Somersetshire.—Maternity Charity.

HOSPITALS AND ASSOCIATIONS FOR SPECIAL AILMENTS.

Blindness—

Association for Promoting General Welfare of Blind, 28 Berners Street.

Asylum and School for the Blind, Magdalen Street, Norwich.

Blind Asylum for Roman Catholics, 56 Brunswick Road, Liverpool. 10*l.* 10*s.* per ann.

Blind Pensions. Hon. Sec., Dr. Bird, 18 Duke Street.

Carnes' Charities, grant Pensions of 5*l.* to Blind Women over 30, Deaf and Dumb over 25. Apply to Clerk of Cordwainers' Company, 7 Cannon Street, E.C.

Cheltenham and Gloucestershire Home Teaching Industrial Society, 47 Winchcombe Street, Cheltenham. Miss Stokes.

Clothworkers' and Drapers' Companies assist the Blind. For addresses see page 200.

College for Blind Ladies, 2 Beechwood Villas, Babenhall, Worcester. 60 to 80 Guineas per annum.

Gardner's Charity for the Blind, 1 Old Palace Yard. Bequest, 300,000*l.* Trustees: Lord Kinnaird, Bishop of London, and Mr. W. Richardson-Gardner.

Grainger's Charity, grants Pensions of 10*l.* to the Blind. Apply to Clerk of Drapers' Company, 27 Throgmorton Street.

Henshaw's Blind Asylum, Old Trafford, Manchester.

Hetherington's Charities. Pensions of 10*l.* in December to persons over 61, possessing an income of less than 20*l.* per annum. Forms of application may be had at Christ's Hospital in October.

Home for Blind Children, Goldsmith's Place, Kilburn, N.W. Miss Newberry.

Indigent Blind Visiting Society, 27 Red Lion Square, W.C.

Institutions at Bath, Edinburgh, Leicester, Nottingham, and Southsea.

Mr. Hampton's Home for the Blind, 52 Webber Road, Waterloo Road, S.E.

North London Home for Aged Blind Women, 90 Junction Road, Holloway.

Painter-Stainers' Company, grants Pensions to Aged Blind. Painters' Hall, E.C.

Phoenix Home for Blind Women, 44 Alma Square, Hill Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. Miss Gill. 20*l.* per annum.

Protestant Blind Pension Society. Office, 235 Southwark Bridge Road. Paupers eligible.

Cancer—Middlesex Hospital has special wards for Females afflicted with Cancer. See page 132.

Consumption and Chest Diseases—

Hospital for Consumption and Chest Diseases, Mount Vernon, Hampstead, Sec., W. Hornbrook, Esq., 218 Tottenham Court Road.

Infirmary for Consumption, 26 Margaret Street, W.

Cripples and Hip Disease—

Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease, 18 Queen Square, London, W.C. 71 Beds, with Branch Hospital at Bournemouth.

HOSPITALS AND ASSOCIATIONS FOR SPECIAL AILMENTS (*continued*).

Children's Home, 9 Convent Gardens, Kensington Park Road. Attended by Mr. Hutton. 4/- per week, and half-cost of fees and appliances. Adults received by special arrangement. Address to Miss Hall, Urthey Manor, Godalming.

Cripples' Home, 17A Marylebone Road. Miss C. Blunt receives Girls aged 12 at 10/- per annum for 3 years.

Cripples' Home, 9 Salisbury Place, Edinburgh. 4/- per week.

Cripples' Home, Bray, Ireland. Miss Brady.

Cripples' Nursery. B. 14 Old Quebec Street, and Eaton Road, Margate.

Hospital for Children with Hip Disease or Chronic Ailments, The Vine, Sevenoaks. Paying Patients also received. 2 Beds in Surgical Home, 25 Alma Square, St. John's Wood.

Deaf and Dumb —

Asylum for Indigent Deaf and Dumb Children, Old Kent Road, Surrey, with Branch at Margate. Offices, 93 Cannon Street.

Ladies' Christian Homes for Deaf and Deaf-mute Children. On the Oral System. 80 Pentonville Road, N.; 6 Victoria Park Square, Bethnal Green; 171 Grange Road, S.E.

Private School for Upper-class Children who are Deaf and Dumb. Miss Hull. 89 Holland Road, Kensington.

British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females over 12 years of age, Lower Clapton, E. Office, 27 Red Lion Square, W.C.

London School-board Homes for Deaf and Mute Children, 6 Victoria Park Square, Bethnal Green; 80 Pentonville Road; 171 Grange Road. Rev. W. Stainer.

St. Vincent de Paul's Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Boston Spa, Tadcaster.

Training College (German System). The Elms, Castlebar Hill, Ealing, W. A. Kinsey, Esq. Teachers, 30/- to 80/- a-year. Children, various.

Heart, Epilepsy, &c. —

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, 23 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. In Memoriam Wing, for Female Patients of the Middle Classes in reduced circumstances, 12/- a-week.

Lunacy —

St. George's Retreat for the mentally afflicted Roman Catholics of both Sexes, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

Paralysis —

Hospitals for Paralysis and Nervous Disorders, Portland Terrace, Regent's Park.

West-End Hospital for Paralysis, 73 Welbeck Street. With Ward for Infants. Free.

For Fever Patients.

Leeds.—York Road. C. H. 30 Beds. 12/- a-week.

Carlisle.—House of Recovery from Infectious or Malignant Illness. 7/6 to 10/6 a-week. Children half price.

Mineral Water or Hydropathic Establishments.

Bath.—General or Mineral Water Hospital. 145 Beds. M. For Poor Persons requiring the Bath Waters. Free, but 3/- deposit required, with Certificate.

Buxton.—Devonshire Hospital and Buxton Bath Charity. 154 Beds. In and out patients. Inquire for terms.

Horncastle.—Woodhall Spa. For Rheumatism. Subscription, Nomination, and 10/- per week.

Ilkley (see also page 139) Hospital.—Patients admitted on Subscriber's recommendation. Yearly subscription, 1 Guinea.

London.—Temperance Hospital, 112 Gower Street, W.C.

Asylums for Idiots and Imbeciles.

Earlswood, Redhill, Surrey.—For both sexes above Pauper class and under the age of 16. Election by vote or payment of 50 guineas. Office, 36 King William Street, London Bridge.

Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster. Free Patients elected by the Subscribers of the County to which Candidates belong. Paying Patients admitted at various rates, from 25 to 200 guineas per annum. *Sec.*, James Diggins.

Eastern Counties Asylum, Colchester. By election, or 60*l.* per annum and clothes.

Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross, Exeter. 5*/-*, 10*/-*, and higher weekly fees.

Midland Counties Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham. Payments, 30*l.* to 60*l.* per annum and upwards. With election, not less than 10*l.* per annum, or 60*l.*

Bath Institution for Feeble-minded Children, 35 Belvedere. 25*l.* to 50*l.* a-year.

Conifers, Hampton Wick. An Educational Home for Invalid or Backward Children. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Wills. Both sexes. 12 inmates.

There are **Dispensaries for Women and Children**, under **MEDICAL WOMEN**, at 73 Grove Street, Fountain Bridge, Edinburgh; at Bristol, Leeds, and Birmingham; and the following is a complete list of the women (sixteen in number) whose names have, up to April 15th, 1880, been entered on the British Register of duly qualified Medical Practitioners. The names are arranged in the order of registration.

REGISTERED MEDICAL WOMEN.

1858. Elizabeth Blackwell (M.D. Geneva, New York), Rock House, Hastings.
 1866. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (M.D. Paris, L.S.A.), 4 Upper Berkeley St., London, w.
 1877. Eliza Walker Dunbar (M.D. Zurich), 4 Buckingham Villas, Clifton, Bristol.
 Frances Hoggan (M.D. Zurich), 7 Trevor Terrace, London, s.w.
 Sophia Jex-Blake (M.D. Bern), 4 Manor Place, Edinburgh.
 Louisa Atkins (M.D. Zurich), 68 Abbey Road, London, n.w.
 Mary Edith Pechey (M.D. Bern), 4 Warwick Villas, Leeds.
 1878. Annie Reay Barker (M.D. Paris), 7 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
 Ann Elizabeth Clark (M.D. Bern), Children's Hospital, Birmingham.
 Agnes McLaren (M.D. Montpellier), 3 Walker Street, Edinburgh.
 Anna Dahms (M.D. Paris), 24 Ducie Street, Manchester.
 1879. Jane E. Waterston, Medical Missionary in Africa.
 Alice J. S. Ker, University of Bern.
 Eliza F. McDonogh (M.D. Zurich), 4 Warwick Villas, Leeds.
 1880. Mary A. Marshall (M.D. Paris), 42 Ladbroke Grove, London, w.
 Matilda Chaplin Ayrtton (M.D. Paris), 98 Palace Garden Terrace, London, w.

The last fourteen on the list all hold the diplomas of the Irish College of Physicians, with or without a foreign degree in addition.

It will thus be seen that there are now five medical women in London, two in Edinburgh, two in Birmingham, and two in Leeds; though of these last it is understood that only one is residing there permanently. There is also one medical woman in Hastings, one in Clifton, one in Manchester, and one in the far wilds of Livingstonia.

HOMES FOR INVALID AND CONVALESCENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ENGLAND.

'C. H.' means Convalescent Home, in full Address. 'M.' Men, 'C.' Children, also received.

No. of Inmates	Weekly Charge.	If by Letter or Nomination.	Length of Stay.	POST-TOWN, NAME OF INSTITUTION, AND MATRON OR SECRETARY.	
...	...	...	...	ABERDEEN.—St. Margaret's of Scotland C. H. for Poor Women and Children at small charge. <i>Affiliated from East Grinstead Sisters.</i>	
7	...	...	...	ADDLESTONE, SURREY.—Nursing Institution. <i>Receives Invalid Ladies.</i>	
17	5/6 7/6	...	4 wks	BATH.—Combe Down C. H. <i>M. W. and C.</i>	
20	8/6	...	...	BECKENHAM.—St. Agatha's Home for Invalid Children, Oak Hill. <i>Receives Cripples and Blind.</i> Miss J. L. Hawthorn.	
...	5/- to 8/-	Yes	...	BERKHAMSTEAD.—Nursing Home and C. H. <i>Apply to Sec. M. and C.</i>	
6	2/	...	4 wks	BIRMINGHAM.—Solihull C. H. for Children.	
75	10/6	Free	3 wks	BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES.—Blackwell Sanatorium. <i>M.</i>	
...	...	...	...	BOGNOR C. H. Address Clerk of Merchant Taylors' Company. <i>M. and C.</i>	
10	4/- to 10/6	Yes	4 wks	BONCHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT.— <i>B. under 10.</i>	
...	8/	...	4 wks	BOTLEY, HANTS.—Shedfield Cottage Hospital. <i>Receives Convalescents all the year round.</i>	
24	12/6	1/a-week	4 wks	BOURNEMOUTH.—Herbert C. H. The Matron; or Mr. G. Cookman, Secretary, Salisbury.	
...	21/ 17/6	No	15 wks	Dean Park, St. Mary's C. H. Mrs. Nugent. <i>12 weeks in the winter; 3 in summer.</i>	
...	7/6	Yes	12 wks	" National Sanatorium for Consumption. <i>M. also.</i>	
10	12/	...	8 wks	St. Joseph's C. H. <i>For Consumptive Females. Roman Catholics.</i> Address Miss Shea.	
...	8/ 5/	...	...	BRACKNELL.—Ascot Priory C. H. <i>Separate ward for Ladies. £1 per week.</i>	
...	...	...	...	BRADFORD, YORKS.—Ripley C. H.	
180	6/3	Yes	4 wks	BRIDLINGTON QUAY.—St. Ann's C. Hospital and Orphanage; also comprises an Industrial Home for Girls.	
...	...	...	...	Orphanage for Invalid Children at 12l. a-year.	
24	11/6 8/	...	...	BRIGHTON.—Kemp Town Invalid Home, 15 Chesham Rd. Matron; or Mrs. Warner, 66 Mildmay Pk. London, E.	
34	10/	Yes 3/ 10/	...	Blackrock C. H., Rottingdean. Miss Marsh. <i>M. and C.</i>	
...	Yearly 20l.	...	...	St. John's C. H., 12 and 13 College Road. Miss Borradaile. <i>C. only.</i>	
...	8/6	...	...	St. Bernard's Home for Invalid Ladies. 67 Dyke Road.	
12	15/ to 44/	...	...	Female C. H., Crescent House, Marine Parade Brighton. Application daily, before 12, to Mrs. Marshman, 4 Ladbroke Square, W. <i>Children, 6/.</i>	
...	8/ to 15/	Free	...	The Ladies' C. H., 5 North Road, West Brighton, Sussex. Mrs. Sketchley.	
...	20/ 18/ 16/	...	4 wks	Home for Invalid Children, 70 Montpelier Road. Miss Freeman.	
18	10/ 7/	4 free	...		

HOMES FOR INVALID AND CONVALESCENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ENGLAND—continued.

No of Inmates	Weekly Charge.	If by Letter or Nomination.	Length of Stay.	Post-Town, NAME OF INSTITUTION, AND MATRON OR SECRETARY.
80	7/10/	Free	...	BRIGHTON.—Convalescent Department of Brighton Hospital for Children, Dyke Road. The Downlands, Rottingdean, principally for pauper children from Unions. All cases not infectious received.
15	3/6 to 12/10/-	...	...	BRISTOL.—Wolton C. H., near Clevedon. M. Under Sisters of Charity. <i>For Convalescents generally.</i>
...	10/-	...	...	" Hambrook Village Hospital. Address Medical Director.
...	7/	...	...	BROADSTAIRS.—St. Peter's C. H. Miss Tait, Lambeth Palace.
...	7/	Free	3 wks	" Children's C. H., 5 Wrotham Crescent. Connected with Church Extension Society.
4	Free	...	4 wks	RURSTREAD, ESSEX.—Cottage C. H. Children only. Mrs. Dalton, Little Burstard Rectory, Brentwood.
15	12/6 to 15/-	Yes	4 wks	BUXTON.—Hartington House for Ladies of limited means. Sec. Mrs. Rushton, The Deyne, North Amberley, Stroud.
...	Free	...	3 wks	CHARLBURY, WILTS.—Mrs. Sartoris receives Young Women needing rest and change.
134	...	...	...	CHEADLE, CHESHIRE.—Barnes C. H. <i>In connection with the Infirmary at Manchester and Neighbouring Counties. M. and C.</i>
...	5/	...	...	CHELTEMHAM.—C. H. for Servants, Bath Road.
6	8/6	...	4 wks	CHISLEHURST.—St. Joseph's C. H., Prickend. Address the Matron, or Hon. Mrs. Denman.
95	10/6	Free	...	CLEWER.—St. Andrew's C. H. <i>Children under 14, 5/-</i>
10	7/6	...	...	DERBY.—Mickleover C. H. Open May to November. Address Mrs. Newton, 'to be opened.'
...	5/10/	...	...	DITCHINGHAM.—All Hallows' Hospital and C. H., Rungay.
...	7/6 & 9/	5/ & free	...	DOVER.—London and Dover C. H. Mrs. Rusher; or Dr. Steele, Guy's Hospital. <i>Married couples received.</i>
...	...	...	...	DUBLIN.—Linden, Blackrock. <i>For patients from St. Vincent's Hospital.</i>
...	20/ if without letter.	Yes	3 wks	DUNOON, N.B.—West of Scotland Seaside Homes. C. <i>Infants 2/6 per week extra.</i>
22	7/ to 20/	...	...	EASTBOURNE.—21 Hyde Gardens. The House of Rest. Miss Mason. <i>(See Kilburn.)</i>
300	9/	Free	...	" All Saints' C. H. M. and C. G. Thurlow, Esq., 58 Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square.
8	Free	...	2 wks	EAST MOLESEY.—St. John's Mission-House. Inmates board themselves, but receive 5/- a-week and coals. Age from 16 to 65. Address Miss FitzRoy, St. George's Bank, East Molesey, Surrey.
...	...	...	...	EDINBURGH.—C. H., Costorphine. Peter Bell. <i>Connected with Royal Infirmary.</i>

...	...	...	...	...	EDINBURGH.—Ravencroft C. H. for Men and Women, and Branch at Gilmerton for Children. Apply to Livingstone Dispensary, 39 Cowgate, Wednesdays at 2.
12	13/ 7/	...	2 wks	...	EPPING.—C. Cottage, The Plain. Apply to Hon. Sec., Miss Catlin, 21 Arthur Rd., Stoke Newington, N. M. and C.
30	15/ 10/6	5/ 2/6	3 wks	...	FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK.—C. H. and Sea-bathing Infirmary. Open from May to March. M. and C.
...	...	...	...	...	FOLKESTONE.—St. Andrew's C. H., Guildhall Street. Sister in charge. M.
...	...	...	...	...	HAMPSTEAD.—St. Mary School of Health for Invalid Children, Adelaide Road. Under Mission Sisters from Wymering, where gentle education is combined with medical care and nursing.
4	5/	...	3 wks	...	HAMPTON COURT ROAD.—Hope Cottage, s.w. Private Charity. Address Housekeeper, Lady Bouchier's C. H. Ten minutes' walk from Hampton Court Station.
...	...	...	...	...	HANTS.—Shedfield Cottage Hospital, Botley. Receives Convalescents in Summer.
...	8/	Free	4 wks	...	HANWELL.—C. H. Holy Family. The Lady G. Fullerton. M. and C.
16	8/ & 12/	6/ & free	4 wks	...	HASTINGS.—Homeopathic Home, 80 High Street. Mrs. Kingsbury. Single bed-room, 15/.
18	17/6 or 21/	...	...	...	HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—Home for Invalid Gentlewomen, Catherine House, Church Road. Miss E. N. Martin, Lady Superintendent.
...	10/-	Yes	...	...	HATFIELD.—Broad Oak College Hospital. Occasionally receives convalescents. M.
...	12/	...	...	...	HAYWARD'S HEATH, SUSSEX.—St. Christopher's C. H. for Better Class Children. Hon. Sec. Miss Jamieson.
15	7/6	...	3 wks	...	HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—C. H. Apply to Sec., King's College Hospital, Lincoln's Inn Fields, w.c. M.
12	...	...	...	...	HENLEY, CROYDON, SURREY.—Private C. H. for C. Miss Batchelor, and others. For the Poor only.
4	10/-	...	...	...	HERTFORD.—Hertfordbury. Countess Cowper's C. H. For Ladies.
...	10/	...	...	...	HIGHGATE.—G. F. S. Home, 6 Southwood Lane. For Members only.
6	10/-	Free	6 wks	...	HORNCASTLE.—Woodhill Spa. M.
...	Free	...	...	...	HUDDERSFIELD.—Meltham Mills C. H. For indoor and outdoor patients from the local infirmaries.
20	15/	5/ to 26/	6 wks	...	HUNSTANTON, NORFOLK.—Seaside Home.
...	12/	...	...	...	ILKLEY.—Bradford Semon Convalescents' Home. M. W. and C. above 10. The Matron. Medical certificate.
...	...	...	...	...	" Charity Hospital. M. Subscription 1 Guinea.
8	...	Free	2 wks	...	INGATESTONE, ESSEX.—Horsefrith Park. Children's Country Home. Apply to W. Rossiter, Esq., Free Library, Upper Kennington Lane, s.e.
...	5/6	Yes	3 wks	...	KENILWORTH.—C. H.
7	5/ & 7/6	Yes	...	...	KESTON, BROMLEY, KENT.—C. H. C. 1 to 10 years old. The Matron.
150	...	Free	...	...	KINGSTON HILL.—Metropolitan C. H. For Children only.

HOMES FOR INVALID AND CONVALESCENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ENGLAND—continued.

No. of Inmates	Weekly Charge.	If by Letter or Nomination.	Length of Stay.	POST-TOWN, NAME OF INSTITUTION, AND MATRON OR SECRETARY.
...	...	Free	...	KILMIN, HOLY LOCH.—Seaside Home for Poor of Glasgow and neighbourhood. Matron, Miss Blair. Office, 58 Bath Street. <i>Tetotolers.</i>
100	7/6	Free	3 wks	LEEDS.—Woodlands C. H. The Ripley Home, Rawdon.
...	...	...	...	" Cookridge.
100	Free	Yes	3 wks	" Meltham Mills' C. H. Recommendation from Trustees of Huddersfield Infirmary.
8	...	1/-	...	" C. Hospital, Cookridge, <i>M</i>
...	...	7/6	3 wks	" Meanwood. Mrs. Mapleton's C. H. for Children and Nurses' Hospital.
...	7/6 to 10/6	...	...	LIMPSFIELD, CATERHAM, SURREY.—Mrs. Paget, 28 Boltons, South Kensington, s.w. Teacher Class.
43	7/6	No	...	LITTLEHAMPTON.—St. James's C. H. for Invalid Ladies. <i>From 12/6 to 1 Guinea.</i>
100	...	10/	3 wks	LIVERPOOL.—Home for Incubables, 96 Parliament Street.
...	...	...	...	" Woolton, C. H. Recommendations supplied, 30/, from 10 Rotunda Buildings, Bold Street.
21	15/	6/	...	LILANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.—Hydropathic Establishment. Dr. Thomas. <i>3l. per week.</i>
...	5/	Ent. fee, 21/	...	" Sanatorium. Miss Roberts, 5 Clonmel Street. <i>Ladies, 25/-</i>
...	15/ to 23/	...	...	LONDON.—58 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, w. Matron, Mrs. Maitland. <i>For Chronic Consumption, or while waiting for admission to Hospital.</i>
...	...	...	...	" 90 Harley Street.
...	...	...	...	" South House, Highbury Park South. Home for Confirmed Invalids. Mrs. Warren.
...	5/ & 8/	...	...	" St. Peter's Home, Kilburn. Also for Ladies requiring hospital nursing, <i>15/- Incubables.</i>
...	...	...	...	" <i>S/- C.</i> Right of Old Kilburn Gate. <i>Medical teaching and instruction in Nursing.</i>
...	...	...	...	" St. Peter's Home, Mortimer Road, Kilburn. For Convalescents, Chronic Incubables, and those in last stage of illness. Also Sick Children. A few rooms for Sick Ladies <i>1l. 1s. weekly.</i>
14	15/ to 21/	...	...	" 122 Midway Road. Mrs. Popham. Cottage Hospital to nurse Sick Poor.
...	17/6 & 12/6	...	...	" 21 New Ormond Street. For Incurable and Infirm Women, <i>26l. a-year.</i>
...	...	...	...	" Home for Convalescent Young Women of good Character discharged from Hospitals, 6 Parson's Green, s.w. In connexion with Female Preventive and Reformatory Union.
...	...	...	...	" St. Cyprian's, Marylebone.
...	...	...	4 wks	" Private Home, Bayswater, 3 Orme Square. Mrs. Russell Gurney. Medical certificate required from Dr. Markwick, 1 Leinster Gardens. <i>From 11 to 1.</i>
20	...	...	3 wks	" Highgate, n. Children's C. Hospital, Cromwell House, The Bank. Ormond Street Hospital. <i>3l. for chronic cases.</i>
25	7/ to 20/	...	...	" Kilburn, 7 and 8 Cambridge Gardens, n.w. House of Rest for Christian Workers. Miss Mason. <i>Entirely Unsectarian.</i>

LONDON.—St. Mary's Invalid Home, 27 Brompton Square, s.w. For Persons from country to consult London M.D., or waiting for Brompton Hospital. Formerly under St. Peter's Sisters, Kilburn. Children, 5/-.

" Miss Wallach's C. H. for Ladies, 28 Oakington Rd., Sutherland Gardens, St. Peter's Park, W.

LOWER NORWOOD.—C. H., Nightingale Cottage, Gipse Lane, for Respectable Poor.

" Nightingale Lane, Gipse Cottage. *For Jews only.*

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Woodhouse Eaves. *M.*

LOWESTOFT.—C. H. for the Poor of East Norfolk, Norwich, East Suffolk, and elsewhere, Fairfield House. *M. C. over 7.*

LYMINGTON.—Cottage C. H., Hants. *C.* Address Hon. Sec., Mrs. E. Chinnery, Monmouth House.

LYNDHURST, HANTS.—Beechwood Cottage. Mrs. Malcolm. *M. and C.*

MAPLETHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE.—Seaside C. H. *M. Children over 10.*

MAIDENHEAD.—C. H., Sunny Side, St. Luke's Road. Apply to Hon. Maria Eden, Abbot's Leigh. Respectable Women 4/6 and 6/ per week.

MANCHESTER.—Well House C. H., Crab Lane, Blackley. In connexion with Clinical Hospital, Park Place, Cheetham Hill Road.

MARGATE.—C. H., Harold Road. Office, 73 Cheapside. Sec., Jonadab Finch.

" Westgate-on-Sea. *Necessitous Gentlemen. Upper Servants. C. Deaconess in charge.*

" St. Margaret's Home, 34 Hawley Square. Miss Mitchell.

MILTON ABBAS, near Blandford, Dorset, Guarantee from subscriber of 10/.

MORETON HAMPSTEAD.—C. H. for Labouring-class and Servants.

NEW BRIGHTON, LIVERPOOL.—Miss Forster. Separate bedrooms and table for Gentlewomen.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Prudhoe Memorial and C. H., Whitley.

NEWHAVEN.—Seaford C. H. Office, 36 Southampton Street, Strand, w.c. *M. and C. over 10. Require Certificate from Dr. W. Lomas, 99 Gower Street, w.c.; or Dr. Eustace Smith, 28 George Street, Hanover Square.*

NORFOLK, SUNNYSIDE.—House of Rest for Governesses or Ladies of small means. References required. Apply to Mrs Brandreth, Dickleburgh Rectory, Scole. *Children 5/- weekly.*

" St. Andrew's C. H., Weybread, near Harleston.

NORTHAMPTON.—St. John's Hospital, Weston Favel. *M.*

NORWOOD.—Lady Montefiore's C. H. *For Jews only.*

OXFORDSHIRE.—Wingfield C. H. For patients from Radcliffe Infirmary. *Paying patients 7/- per week.*

PENMAENMAWR.—Cambrian Sanatorium. *Girls. Mrs. W. Goode, Bryn Hymyd, Penmaennawr, N. Wales.*

...	7/ & 10/	Yes	3 wks
...	...	10/	...
8	...	2/8	...
8	5/6 to 7/6	...	4 wks
6	4/-	Yes	2 wks
...	20/	5/	4 wks
...	...	7/6	4 wks
4	7/	...	...
48	5/-	Yes	4 wks
...
12	...	...	...
...	7/	Free	4 wks
...	15/ to 20/	...	...
6	7/	...	...
22	12/6 & 10/6	2/6 & 5/	4 wks
74	15/ & 21/	6/6 & 10/6	4 wks
140	14/	...	...
66	5/	Gov. Nom.	4 wks
4	12/6	...	8 wks
...
14	...	...	...
...
...	Free	...	...
...	8/ 14/	...	4 wks

HOMES FOR INVALID AND CONVALESCENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ENGLAND—continued.

No. of Inmates.	Weekly Charge.	If by Letter or Nomination.	Length of Stay.	POST-TOWN, NAME OF INSTITUTION, AND MATRON OR SECRETARY.
5	4/-	...	3 wks	PETERSFIELD.—Sheet G. H. C.
20	5/-	...	4 wks	PLUMSTEAD, KENT.—Crole Wyndham Memorial Home, Shrewsbury Lane, Shooter's Hill <i>Girls 4 to 14, Boys 4 to 10.</i>
12	7/-	...	...	PORTSMOUTH.—Medical Mission C. H. Hon. Sec. Mrs. Woodward.
16	12/6 & 15/	...	...	RAMSGATE.—Finsbury House, Finsbury Road. Miss R. A. Hosking. St. Luke's Invalid Home for Women. <i>Ladies from 15/ to 27/.</i>
16	...	...	...	" C. Cottage Home, 4 Belle Vue Road, East Cliff. Miss Cotton, 24 Albion Place.
25	10/	...	...	" Sycamore House, St. Peter's C.
6	7/	...	4 wks	READING, BOX GROVE.—C. H., Tylehurst.—Mrs. Wilder, Purley Hall Reading. <i>Boys under 12.</i>
100	Free	...	4 wks or more	REDCAR, YORKSHIRE.—Coatham C. H. and Children's Hospital. Open through winter. Nursed by Sisters of the Home of the Good Samaritan. <i>100 Adults, 10 Mothers with Infants, and 30 Children.</i> Rev. L. Postlethwaite.
...	2/6	...	...	REDHILL, SURREY.—St. Catherine's Summer Home for delicate Children. <i>B. under 7.</i> Address Deaconess.
100	5/ & 8/	...	...	RHYL, NORTH WALES.—St. Winifred's Hospital for 34 Sick and 50 Convalescent Children of the Working Classes. Separate accommodation for 16 Children of Professional Men, or for Invalid Ladies. Ladies received as Pupils to learn Nursing. Miss Edith Vizard.
50	10/6 5/	5/6	4 wks	" Morfa Hall. Women's C. H. Mr. and Mrs. Jones. <i>Patients from all parts.</i>
...	...	...	...	" Seaside C. H. Apply to Mrs. Tudor Owen, Sywell House, Rhyll, N. Wales.
6	10/6	5/	...	RUGSELY.—C. H., Church Street.
60	Free	By letter	...	SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA.—Private C. H. Supported by Mrs. Pease, Darlington.
150	Free	Yes	10 days	SALTGOATS.—Mission Coast C. H. Miss Catherine Bagne, Matron. <i>Frugal Fare. Scotch Poor.</i>
15	12/ 15/	...	4 wks	SOARBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE.—C. H. for Ladies, 21 Albion Road. <i>Open from June to March.</i>
76	...	5/	...	" Royal Sea-bathing Infirmary. <i>M.</i>
55	5/	Yes	...	SEAFORD, SUSSEX.—C. H. W. Green, Esq., 36 Southampton Street, Strand. <i>M.</i>
20	5/	...	...	SHOOTER'S HILL.—'Crole Wyndham Memorial Home' for Children, Shrewsbury Lane. <i>B.</i>
60	8/6	...	...	SILLOTH.—Cumberland and Westmoreland C. Institution. Apply to Hon. Sec. for blank forms.
9	7/	£/	...	SOUTHAMPTON.—St. John's C. H. Rowhams. Manager, Mrs. Wilson.

...
922	12/-	86/-	3 wks	SOUTHEND.—Free Seaside Home for East London, 2 Hubert Villas, Porter's Town. Under Sisters of the Saving Name. Mission House, 14 Teviot Street, Bromley, Poplar, E. M. W. & C.
17	5/-	12/-	4 wks.	SOUTHPORT.—C. Hospital and Sea-bathing Infirmary. Apply to Rev. R. S. Clarke, D.D., Hon. Sec. Governesses' C. H., 4 Alexandra Road. Hon. Sec. Miss Barker, 83 Manchester Road.
30	6/-	Yes	3 wks	" Sanatorium for Children, 36 Hawkshead Street. Boys, 3 to 14; Girls to 16.
60	...	...	...	" Lord Street Sanatorium for Children. Under Homoeopathic Treatment.
...	...	...	...	" Manchester and Salford District Provident C. H. Sec. Office, 6 Queen Street, Albert Square, Manchester.
11	10/6 to 21/-	...	...	SOUTHSEA.—Medical, Surgical, and Convalescent Home for Women.
8	8/-	...	3 wks	STAINES.—G. F. S. Home of Rest, Sunning Hill G. F. S. Member, 7/.
60	8/-	...	...	ST. ANDREWS.—C. Hospital, Scotland. 18 Women and 18 C. at 15/-. Sister Superior.
28	7/6 to 10/6	Free	...	ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—Hon. Sec., Miss Eyre, 3 Warrior Terrace.
12	5/ & 10/-	...	4 to 24	" Winter Home for Consumptive Girls, Ribbsford House, Chapel Park Road.
24	...	...	...	" Open from November to May.
...	...	...	...	" Herts C. H., 14 Silchester Road. By subscription from Hertfordshire. For natives of that county only.
16	10/-	8/6	4 wks	" All Saints' C. H., 4 Markwick Terrace.
...	...	...	...	" C. H. for Children, 7 Cornfield Terrace, Bohemia Road. Address Mrs. Venn,
29	5/-	Yes	4 to 8	Petersfield House, Cambridge.
...	...	...	...	STOKE NEWINGTON, N.—High Street. Invalid Asylum and Temporary Home. Lydia Mouline, Hon. Sec., Church Street.
...	7/-	Yes	...	STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.—C. H. and Children's Hospital, Rother Street. Children, 2/6.
5	Free	...	4 wks	STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Amberley C. H. Mrs. Blackwell, Highlands, Minchin Hampton. London Patients received only from April to November.
...	5/ & 7/6	Free	...	SUDBURY.—Middlesex C. H. Llanover Road, Wembling. Mrs. Wallace, 24 Norfolk Crescent, w.c. Under 12, 3/.
20	7/-	...	...	THANET, KENT.—St. Peter's Convalescent. Miss Tait, Lambeth Palace, s.e.
27	15/- to 22/-	...	9 months	TORQUAY.—Erith House. Miss Perrett. For Invalid Ladies.
...	10/-	...	...	" St. Raphael's Home for respectable Women and Invalid Ladies.
...	17/6 a mon.	...	4 wks	" Western Hospital, open from October to June, for M. and W. over 15. Free with Subscribers' Nominations and Deposit of 3l., which may be returned.
27	15/- to 21/-	...	26 wks	" South House. For Invalid Ladies.
...	5/ & 12/-	Yes	...	" Babbacombe House of Rest for Overworked Women in Business. Apply to Miss Skinner, Bayfield, Babbacombe.
...	...	...	...	TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—C. H. for Children, Frant. Mrs. Ladds. 17/6 per month.
10	8/ & 12/-	...	4 wks	WADHURST.—Ladies C. H., Hygeia Lodge, Sussex. Miss Marian Smyth. Professional Classes.

HOMES FOR INVALID AND CONVALESCENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ENGLAND—continued.

Post-Town, Name of Institution, and Matron or Secretary.	Length of Stay.	If by Letter or Nomination.	Weekly Charge.
WALTHAM ABBEY.—Copped Hall Green. C. H. Miss Hibbit.	3 wks	5/	7/
WALTON-BY-CLEVEDON, SOMERSET.—C. H. Address Sister in Charge. <i>A few Ladies received.</i>	... ..	... ..	...
WALTON-ON-THAMES.—Bexhill-on-Sea, Children's Branch, Kingston Hill. Office, 32 Sackville Street.	4 wks	Yes	Free
WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—St. Michael's Home. Deaconess in charge.	... ..	... ..	C. 10/6
WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—West of England Sanatorium or C. H. <i>Separate bedroom, 20/.</i>	3 wks	Yes	8/6
WEYMOUTH.—Waterloo House. For admission, the Rev. Sir James Philipps, Vicarage, Warminster.	4 wks	... ..	15/ & 21/
" The Sanatorium for Women and Children. <i>B. under 12.</i>	6 wks	7/ to 10/	...
WHARFEDALE, YORKSHIRE.—C. H. Apply to Hon. Sec. of House Committee.	2 wks	... ..	10/
WHITLEY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Prudhoe Mem. C. H. <i>Children under 9 and persons over 65 in- admissible. Apply by letter or personally to the Hon. Sec., Rev. R. F. Wheeler, or at the Newcastle Infirmary. Fridays, at 12.30.</i>	3 wks	... ..	14/
WIMBLEDON.—Atkinson Morley Hospital. <i>For patients from St. George's Hospital only.</i>	... ..	... ..	...
WINDSOR.—St. Andrew's Cottage C. H. and House of Rest for Ladies, Clewer. The Sister. C. and M.	3 wks	... ..	10/ & 14/
WOODFORD.—Woodford Hall, Essex, N.E. Mrs. Gladstone's C. H. Certificate from C. O. S. clergy.	2 wks	Free	...
Form of admission from Hon. Sec., Board Room, London Hospital. <i>Blind received.</i>	... ..	5/-	7/6
WOKINGHAM, SANDHURST.—St. Faith's C. H. <i>For little Girls between 6 and 13. Address Sister in Charge.</i>	... ..	... ..	Free
WORTHING.—Banting Memorial Home, Parade Lodge, Marine Parade. The Secretary. <i>For Clerical and Professional Classes.</i>	3 wks	... ..	12/6
" Miss Penny's Home, Rutherford Lodge, Griswell Road.	... ..	... ..	...

HOMES FOR CHRONIC AND INCURABLE CASES AMONG WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

All Hallows' County Hospital. Under Sisterhood. 10/- a-week; Ladies, 21/-.

Asylum for Aged Women, under All Saints' Sisterhood, 82 Margaret Street. 16*l.* per annum.

Bournemouth. The Firs, for Incurable Cases of Chest Disease. 10/6 per week.

Brighton. Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children, Dyke Road, Brighton.

British Home for Incurables, Clapham Rise. Admission by Election of the Subscribers.

Broomhill Home for Incurables, Kirkintilloch, near Glasgow. Men and Women.

Home for Aged and Infirm Poor, Portobello Road, Bayswater. Under 'The Little Sisters of the Poor.'

Home for Confirmed Invalids, South House, Highbury Park South, N. Receives 18 women, at a weekly charge of 10/-. Superintendent, Miss Warren.

Home for Incurable and Infirm Women over 50 years of age, 21 New Ormond Street. Miss Twining. 26*l.* a-year.

Home for Incurable Children, 33 Maida Vale, W.

Home for Incurable Children, Sherborne Place, Cheltenham. Miss Finlay.

Home for Invalid Ladies, 23 Fitzroy Square. Lady Superintendent, Miss Heath. For Ladies suffering from Chronic Illness. 15/- to 30/- a-week.

Home for Incurables for the Border Counties. Hon. Sec., R. Harrison, Esq., Stanwix, Carlisle. From 7/- to 14/- per week and upwards.

Homes for Aged Poor over 60, of good character, friendless, with weekly income of 4/6 to 6/-; married couples 6/- to 10/-. Cor. Hon. Sec. Miss Harrison, 5 Grandacre terrace, Anerley. Six Houses. 91 inmates.

Horbury House of Mercy, Wakefield. A small Hospital for Infirm Persons in connexion with above.

Hospital for Incurable Children, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 4/- per week.

Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, 47 Great Ormond Street, for Roman Catholic poor.

Incurable Home for Ladies, 23 Fitzroy Square.

Liverpool Home for Incurables, 96 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, for respectable Women. 7/6 a-week.

Liverpool, 96 Upper Parliament Street. House of Rest for Women helplessly ill.

National Hospital for Incurables, Cowley St. John, Oxford. For Invalids in reduced circumstances only. 50*l.* to 70*l.* per annum.

Nazareth House, Hammersmith. Home for Aged Poor without restriction as to creed; also for Incurable Orphans and Deserted Infants. Roman Catholic establishment. Has branch houses at Aberdeen, Cardiff, Southend, Oxford, Northampton, Nottingham, and Belfast.

HOMES FOR CHRONIC AND INCURABLE CASES (*continued*).

Nursing Home for Permanent Invalid Ladies in very reduced circumstances, and respectable Women needing careful nursing, Brownlow Road, Reading. Miss Vincent.

Royal Hospital for Incurables, West Hill, Putney Heath. Admission by election. 284 Life-pensioners.

St. Cyprian's Home for Incurables, 4 North Bank, N.W., and St. Cyprian's Home for Aged Poor, 10 Little Park Street, Dorset Square, N.W. From 10/- weekly. Address Lady Superintendent.

St. Dominic's Hospital, Stone, Staffordshire, and St. Margaret's Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent, for Incurable Females. Roman Catholics. 20% and upwards.

St. Elizabeth's Home for Incurables, 68 Mortimer Street. 16% and upwards. Under All Saints' Sisterhood.

St. Joseph's Hospital for Incurables, 23 Ball Street, Kensington Square, W.

St. Mary's Convent, 39 Kensington Square, London. Sister Superior, Frances Wilde.

St. Mary's Hospital, Brighton, has an Infirmary for Aged and Incurable Women

St. Monica's Home, 2 Bolton Road, Kilburn, N.W. For Children (Boys under 7). Permanent bed, 12% a-year.

St. Peter's House, Mortimer Road, Kilburn, N.W., for Convalescents, Incurables, and cases near death. Four Lady Patients received.

Warwick, Emscote, All Saints, St. Edith's Hostel for Aged Women. Must have 5/- per week income. Apply to the Matron.

Weston-super-Mare. St. Michael and All Angels' Home for Consumptive Men and Women, and for Incurables, Cheddar. Founded, 1878, by Mrs. Gibbs. Nursed by Sisterhood of St. Peter's, Kilburn.

HOMES FOR GENTLEWOMEN, GOVERNESSES, AND FOR AGED POOR.

Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society. Grants 5900*l.* in Pensions, and has Camberwell Asylum (44), Hornsey Rise Asylum (121), and a Home at Brighton (7). Sec., Mr. J. E. Hazelton, 83 Finsbury Pavement.

Albert House Institution, 11 Cross Street, St. Leonard's-on-Sea; founded by the late F. Montgomerie, Esq., and now under the management of his Trustees, supplies 7 ladies with two furnished rooms and attendance for 8/6 a-week. Superintendent, Mrs. Baker.

Miss Sheppard's Annuitants' Homes. Supply Lodging Free to Gentlewomen possessed of not less than 15*l.* of assured annual income. Address by letter, Hon. Lady Secretary, 24 Kildare Terrace, Bayswater, w.

Annuitants' Home, 29 Ossington Street, Bayswater. Supplies two unfurnished rooms free to Ladies possessing 30*l.* annual income. Attendance, 1/6 per week. Apply to Mrs. Prendergast, Meldon Lodge, Cheltenham.

Asylum for Aged Governesses, Chislehurst. For Pensioners of the Governesses' Benevolent Society, 47 Harley Street. Office, 32 Sackville Street.

Asylum for Aged Governesses and Unmarried Ladies of Small Means, 32 Marlborough Square, Dublin. Hon. Sec., Miss Meredyth. Provides Lodging, Lights, and Coals, for 4/6 weekly. Medical Attendance Gratis.

Babbacombe, South Devon. House of Rest for Women in Business. Admission by payment of 12/- per week, or 5/- with Subscribers' Guinea Ticket. Length of stay, 3 weeks. Payment, 5/- per week. The Misses Skinner, Bayfield, Babbacombe.

Beauchamp Almshouses, Newland, Malvern Link. For 36 old Men and Women. Under St. Peter's Sisterhood.

Belmont Home for Gentlewomen of Reduced Means, Lewisham Park, s.e.

Bishop Ward's College of Matrons for the Widows of Clergy dying in the diocese of Salisbury. Candidates must be over 50 years, and possess incomes of 50*l.* a-year or under. Address the Archdeacon.

Brighton Home for English and Foreign Governesses, 8 Sillwood Place.

Brighton House of Rest for Female Workers, 3 Alexandra Villas, Church Hill, Brighton. Superintendent, Miss Bailey. Offers a Temporary Home to Gentlewomen who need Rest, but who are *not* Invalids, at 10/- weekly, or 12/6 for separate bedroom.

Bromley College, Kent. For the Relief and Support of the Widows of Clergymen. Was founded by Warner, Bishop of Rochester, in the year 1666. There are 40 Houses. Pension, 38*l.* per annum. Chaplain and Sec., Rev. J. H. Worsley.

Campden Houses, Campden Hill Road, Kensington. Furnished Room, 4/- a-week. Apply to Lady Visitor, care of the Housekeeper.

Clergy Ladies' Homes. Supplies Widows and Spinster Daughters of Clergy, who are over 40 years of age, and who have from 40*l.* to 60*l.* of annual income, with Unfurnished Rooms at 1*l.* a-year. Hon. Sec., Miss Reid, 13 Southwick Street, London, w.

Clifton, Bristol, 25 Richmond Terrace. Home for Ladies of limited means. Terms, 13/- to 19/- per week. Hon. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Disbrowe.

Countess Cowper's Home of Rest for Ladies, Hertingfordbury, Hertford. 10/- a-week. Fare from King's Cross, 2/- to 4/-.

HOMES FOR GENTLEWOMEN, &c., (*continued*).

- Dublin. Governess' Home, 6 Lower Fitzwilliam Street. Mrs. McEntagart. 6/- to 8/- per week.
- Edinburgh. Home for Governesses, 7 Rutland Square. 12/6 to 15/- per week.
- Governesses' Home, 47 Harley Street. 15/- to 21/- a-week. Admission by Ladies' Committee.
- Home for Unemployed Governesses, 9 St. Stephen's Square, Westbourne Park.
- Home for Working Gentlewomen, The Cedars, High Street, Old Battersea. Superintendent, Miss Barton.
- Home for Governesses and Gentlewomen of Limited Means, 19 Sutherland Gardens, St. Peter's Park, w. Miss Sophia Strongi'th arm.
- Home for Gentlewomen, 52 Netherwood Road, West Kensington. Apply to Miss B. Robertson, 11 Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill.
- Home d'Agence des Institutrices Étrangères. M. Pontet de la Harpe, 16 Powis Terrace, Westbourne Park, w. 14/- to 21/-.
- Homes for the Aged Poor over 60 Years of age, 20 and 27 St. George's Road, Notting Hill; 40 Backham Street, North Kensington. Address, Rev. R. N. Buckmaster, Holland Lodge, South Fields, Wandsworth.
- Homes for Gentlewomen. Provides Ladies who have not less than 20*l*. yearly income with Unfurnished Room, Coals, Gas, and Attendance, at a fee of 1/- per week. Hon. Sec., Miss Kingsford, 10 Woodside Villas, Gipsy Hill, Norwood, s.e.
- Huggens' College, Northfleet, Kent. Provides 50 Ladies and Gentlemen over 60 who possess incomes of not more than 20*l*. with Lodging and 1*l*. a-week, and Pensions 25 others. Eight Trustees nominate in turn. Address, M. M. Finch, Chaplain.
- Ladies' Home, 7 Westbourne Grove Terrace, London, w.
- Little Sisters of the Poor have Homes at Nazareth House, Hammersmith; Fentiman Road, Kennington; Portobello Road, Notting Hill; Manor Road, Stoke Newington.
- Liverpool. Governess' and Christian Ladies' Institute, Mildmay House, Sandon Terrace, 15/- per week.
- Liverpool. Home for Governesses, 76 Canning Street.
- Maison d'Attente, 15 St. Stephen's Road, Shepherd's Bush, London. Offers a Temporary Home to Foreign Governesses and Servants. Address the Superintendent at the Home. 7/- and 12/- weekly.
- Manchester Governess' Institution and Home, 90 Bloomsbury, Oxford Road. Receives Ladies in the intervals of engagement at 10/- a-week and upwards.
- Merchant Tailors' Home, Bognor. For Ladies requiring Rest after Illness or from Overwork. Apply to the Sec. for Form, and apply with it, filled up, to the M. T. Hall, Threadneedle Street, on Tuesdays, at half-past 11.
- Miss Coales' Home for Worn out and Aged and Destitute Women, 1 Chatham Place, Hackney.
- Miss Mason's House of Rest for Christian Workers, &c., 7 and 8 Cambridge Gardens, Kilburn, n.w. Seaside Branch, Burlington Place, Eastbourne. Terms, from 7/- to 1*l*. per week. Unsectarian.
- Mrs. Martin Hope Sutton's Cottage Home for Christian Workers. One mile from Reading. Married couples sometimes received. Address, Cintra Lodge.
- Norbiton. The Cottage Home of Rest, 2 Tilsey Villas, King's Road. Station on S. W. R. 7/- a-week. Close to Richmond Park. Apply for Form of Admission, Mrs. J. M. Carson, The Grange, Kingston Hill.

HOMES FOR GENTLEWOMEN, &c., (*continued*).

Nottingham. Pennholm, Sharwood. Six Residences for Ladies in reduced but not indigent circumstances. Firing and Lights free. Address the Trustees.

Partis College, Bath. Consists of 80 Houses, which, with a small sum of Money, are granted to the Widows and Daughters of Professional Men who do possess not less than 20*l.* nor over 30*l.* personal income.

Pinner Asylum, near Harrow. Founded by Miss Howard. Grants to Widows of Officers in the Army and Navy a House and 50*l.* a-year. Managed by Trustees.

Royal Homes for Ladies, Wandsworth Common. Supplies Ladies who possess not less than 20*l.* nor over 50*l.* yearly income with Unfurnished Room, Coals, Gas, and Attendance. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Ed. Jacob, 8 Altenburg Gardens, Clapham Common.

Skarcoats, near Halifax. Twelve Residences and Annuities for Gentlewomen, with a preference to residents.

Somerset Hospital or Froxfield College, Hungerford, Wilts. Under Management of Trustees. Provides Lodging Rent Free for 50 Widows of Clergy and Laity. Steward, Mr. E. Merriman, Marlborough.

Southport Governesses' Home, 28 Alexandra Road, and 42 Park Road. Apply to Miss Crosthwaite, 7 Manchester Road.

St. Mary's Home, Fletching, near Uckfield. For Ladies requiring Rest or Change. 10/- per week. Apply to Lady Superintendent.

St. Paul's Home, Fisherton, Salisbury. For 6 Widows or Spinsters over 50.

The Ladies' Home, 53 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. Supplies Ladies with Board and Lodging, and Medical Attendance, 12/- to 16/- weekly, upon the recommendation of a Subscriber. Hon. Sec. Miss Alcock, 22 Somerset Street, W., and Miss E. W. Simpson, 44 Porchester Square, Hyde Park.

The Swiss Home, Bloomfield Road, W. Mdlla. Blanc. For Foreigners only. 14/- a-week.

Ursula Lodges, Sidcup. Six Maiden Ladies. In the gift of Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.

PARIS.—The Mission Homes, comprising Governess' Institute, 128 Rue de la Boétie; Young Women's Christian Association, 88 Faubourg St. Honoré; Mission Hall, 79 Avenue Wagram. Miss Leigh, 77 Avenue Wagram.

PARIS.—Mrs. Furze's Home for Governesses, 3 bis Rue Galilée, Avenue Kléber. 14 francs per week.

See also for Clergy, Widow, and other Charities, page 195; and for Convalescent Homes and Homes of Rest, pages 137-144.

CONVALESCENT HOMES ABROAD.

(*Open in Winter Months only.*)

San Remo.—Home for Invalid Ladies of Limited Means (18). 25 to 30 francs a-week. Miss Macdonald Lockhart, The Lees, Lanark, N.B.; or the Secretary, Villa Teresa, San Remo.

Mentone.—Helvetia Convalescent Home for Gentlewomen of Limited Means. Apply to Mrs. Dudgeon, Les Grottes, Mentone.

Mentone (Villa Imberti).—Miss Moberly's Pension for Invalid Ladies of Small Means.

Florence (Villa Betania).—Poggio Imperiale. A small Hospital for cases of sickness or fever, with English-speaking sisters. For men and women. 6 to 10 francs a-day.

STUDENTS' HOMES.**LONDON.**

Brunswick House, Brunswick Square, w.c. Weekly expenses, 15/- to 25/-

Russell House, Russell Square. 28/- to 33/- per week.

Halls of Residence for Ladies studying at Trinity College, London. Apply to Shelley Fisher, Esq., Trinity College, Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, w.

ROME.

Miss Mayor's Art-Students' Home, 38 Via degli Artisti.

* * * The names of some Institutions intended only for Roman Catholics are given in this *Guide*, but persons desiring fuller information are referred to the *Catholic Directory*, published by Burns and Oates, Portman Street and Paternoster Row; and also to the *Catalogue of Convalescent Homes* published by the Charity Organization Society, 15 Buckingham Street, Strand, price 1s.

GUIDE III.

ASSOCIATIONS AND HOMES FOR PENITENTS.

DITTO FOR INEBRIATES.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES,

&c. &c.

LADIES' ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE CARE OF FRIENDLESS GIRLS.

THE object of these Associations is to visit and befriend the vast number of girls, many of them mere children in years, who, having become social outcasts, are practically abandoned in the midst of our Christian civilisation; also to carry on a great work of prevention, by taking up little girls in dangerous circumstances and removing them from temptation, and by establishing Free Registry Offices, with Clothing Club and Preventive Home on the Bristol Plan, as well as by the more general means of educating public opinion, and enlisting the moral influence of educated women in combating the gravest of our moral evils.

Associations have been formed at Brighton (the headquarters of the work), and in more than forty large towns and centres in London and elsewhere, besides extending over the whole of the Diocese of Winchester and other Sees. Homes for Girls and Young Children who may be committed by the Magistrate under the amended clause of the Industrial Schools' Act (see Section 14) have also been opened at Southsea, Aldershot, and other places.

The principles and method of working of these Associations are described in the pamphlets, *Work in Brighton*, with preface by Miss Nightingale, price 6d.; *Preventive Work, or The Care of our Girls*, price 6d.; and *Ladies' Associations for the Care of Friendless Girls*, price 1d. (Hatchards, Piccadilly.)

Secretary: MISS ELLICE HOPKINS,
Percy House, Brighton.

ASSOCIATIONS AND HOMES

FOR THE

RESCUE AND REFORMATION OF WOMEN WHO HAVE FALLEN INTO SIN.

HOMES FOR PENITENTS.†

The number of inmates accommodated by each Home is given in brackets, and the figures which follow refer to the age preferred for their admission.

All these Homes, excepting those marked with an asterisk, are on the list of the Reformatory and Refuge Union.

IN LONDON.

CHURCH PENITENTIARY ASSOCIATION, 14 York Buildings, Adelphi.

FEMALE MISSION TO THE FALLEN WOMEN OF LONDON: Office, 435 West Strand, W.C. (50.) 17 Female Missionary Agents work in different localities.

GUARDIAN ASYLUM, 21 Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, E. (40.) 16 to 22. Apply personally on Monday at 4.30.

HOME FOR DESERTED MOTHERS AND INFANTS, 35 Great Coram Street, Russell Square, W.C. (16.) All ages.

HOME FOR GIRLS, 139 Upper Kennington Lane. Apply to Mrs. Herbert, The Parsonage, Vauxhall, S.E.

***HOME FOR IMMEDIATE RECEPTION**. Open all night. 37 Manchester Street, King's Cross.

HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN, 42 Hart Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

HOMES OF HOPE, 4, 5, and 6 Regent's Square, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. (65.) Under 30. A special Home for young women before their confinement. Sec., W. Hornibrook, 4 Regent's Square.

† *Seeking and Saving*. 6d. monthly. (Skeffington, Piccadilly.) A Journal of Home and Penitentiary Work.

LONDON FEMALE PENITENTIARY, 166 Pentonville Road, N. (100.)
16 to 30. New Home, Stamford House, Stoke Newington.

LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION,
200 Euston Road, N.W., has in connexion with it Homes in various
localities :—

200 Euston Road, N.W. (28.)

Milton House, 1 Maude Grove, S.W. (30.)

35 Eden Grove, Holloway, N. (24.)

3, 4, and 5 Parsons' Green, Fulham, S.W. (28.)

37 Manchester Street, Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C. (28.)

LONDON DIOCESAN PENITENTIARY, Park House, Highgate. (60.)
Apply to Warden, Rev. John Oliver. In connexion with this is

THE WESTMINSTER FEMALE REFUGE, 14 Great College Street, S.W.
(20.) Treasurer, John Charles Tbyrne, Esq. Chaplain, Rev. John
Oliver. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Williams.

**LEYTONSTONE CHILDREN'S HOME FOR THE RESCUE OF CHILDREN
AND GIRLS** from 6 to 15 years of age. Miss Cotton.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, Streatham, S.W. (140.) 16 to 30. Application
to be made to Miss Harrison, 104 Guilford Street, W.C.

MIDNIGHT MEETING MOVEMENT, 8A Red Lion Square.

***MISS MERINGTON'S HOME FOR INFANTS**, 3 Bridge Road, Battersea.

MISSION OF HOPE AND HELP TO THE FALLEN. Hon. Sec., Col. Stuart
Wortley, Mission Hall, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

MISSION TO FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN WOMEN, 4 and 6 Kerby Street,
Poplar, E. Mrs. Wilkes. Also at The Elms Training-House, Copper-
mill Lane, Walthamstow.

MORAL REFORM UNION. Hon. Sec., Mrs. S. W. Browne, 58 Porchester
Terrace, London, W.

***MRS. HAMPTON'S HOME**, Winifred House, Wray Crescent, Tollington
Park, N. (15.) For Young Women expecting a first confinement.

PADDINGTON WORKHOUSE GIRLS' AID ASSOCIATION.

QUEBEC CHAPEL TEMPORARY HOUSE. Preparatory to admission to
Lying-in Hospital. Address Mrs. Bullock, 115 Crawford Street,
Marylebone.

REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE, Manor House, Dalston. 15 to 25. 5s.
per week. Chaplain and Secretary, Rev. H. M. Baker.

REFUGE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Finchley. Ann Parrish, Supe-
rioress. For Roman Catholics.

ST. AGNES' PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE ILL AND FALLEN, 8 Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, W.

ST. JAMES'S DIOCESAN HOME, Fulham, S.W. (60.) For penitents of a rather superior class. Ladies also who wish for seclusion and retirement are received as Boarders at a guinea a-week.

ST. MARYLEBONE FEMALE PROTECTION SOCIETY. Over 14. 157 to 159 Marylebone Road, N.W. (27.)

ST. MARY'S HOME AND REFUGE, Althorpe Road, Wandsworth Common, near Station.

***ST. MARY MAGDALENE'S HOME**, 14 Ranelagh Road, Paddington, W. For Single Women, before and after the birth of their first child. Girls who have fallen for the first time, although not expecting their confinement, are also admitted. 10s. to 15s. a-week.

SOCIETY FOR THE RESCUE OF YOUNG WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Office and Temporary Home, 85 Queen Street, Cheapside. Homes for Girls over 16 at—

St. Mary's Lodge, Buckhurst Hill. (18.) 12 to 16.

1 Knighton Cottages, Woodford. (15.) 8 to 14.

2 Knighton Cottages, Woodford. (15.) 12 to 16.

Astral House, Russell Road, Buckhurst Hill. (12.) 12 to 16.

Red House, Buckhurst Hill. (20.) 12 to 16.

Norwood Home, Central Hill, Upper Norwood. (40.)

28 Church Row, Hampstead, N.W. (30.)

10 Urswick Road, Upper Homerton, Hackney, E. (15.)

Maze Hill Cottage, Greenwich, S.E. (20.)

Invalid Home, 81 West Cliff Road, Ramsgate.

***SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN**, 85 Strand.
J. G. Roberts, Secretary.

THE CHRISTIAN MISSION TO FALLEN WOMEN. Hon. Treasurer,
E. Crisp, Esq., 180 New Kent Road, S.E.

THE LONDON COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN ENGLISH GIRLS. Hon. Sec., M. A. S. Pyer, 1 Amen Corner, London, E.C.

THE MOONLIGHT MISSION, Commander John Blackmore, R.N.
48 Westmoreland Road, W.
1 Brondesbury Terrace, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.

THE ROYAL FEMALE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, Manor Hall, Great Church Lane, Hammersmith.

PROVINCES.

***BASINGSTOKE.**—St. Thomas's Home for Penitents. 5s. a-week. Branch Home at Ash.

BATH.—Female Home and Penitentiary. (50.) Cornwall Buildings, Walcot Street. Head Matron, Mrs. Jerome.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES.—Magdalen Asylum and Refuge, Clarendon Road, Edgbaston. (45.) Over 16.

BRIGHTON.—Albion Hill Home. (80.) 14 to 24. 13*l.* per annum. Mrs. Vicars.

BRISTOL.—Female Penitentiary, 60 Upper Maudlin Street. (40.) 16 to 30. 10*l.*

„ Female Refuge Society, Marlborough Hill. (35.) 15 to 25.

CAMBRIDGE.—Female Refuge, Church Street. (30.) 17 to 21.

CARLISLE.—St. Mary's Home. (30.)

CHATHAM.—House of Refuge and Industrial Home, Chatham Hill. (24.) 17 to 25.

CHELTENHAM.—Female Refuge and Home, North Parade House, Wincombe Street, Cheltenham. (33.) 14 to 30. 10*l.*

„ Ladies' Association for the Care of Friendless Girls. 5 Greville Terrace, St. Philip's. (6.)

CHESTER.—Female Penitentiary, Boughton. (12.) Under 20 years.

***CORNWALL.**—House of Mercy, Lostwithiel.

DERBY.—Home for Penitent Females, Bass Street, Asbourne Road, Derby. (24.) Under 21.

DORSET.—Home at Poole.

DURHAM.—County Penitentiary, Gilesgate, Durham. (30.)

ESSEX.—House of Mercy, Great Maplestead, Halstead. Warden, Rev. C. Cope.

EXETER.—Devon and Exeter Female Penitentiary, Holloway Street. (50.) 15 to 25. 6*l.*

„ *Home for Fallen Women, 26 East Southernhay. Emily P. Leakey.

FOLKESTONE.—St. Mary Magdalen's Children's Home, East Cliff. For the Children of Penitents.

GLOUCESTER.—Home of Hope for the Destitute, Friendless, and Fallen.

Hon. Superintendent, Mrs. Sessions.

„ St. Lucy's Home for Penitents.

HEREFORD.—Society for the Protection and Rescue of Young Females.

15 to 25. Mrs. Meredith, Rose Cottage, Aylestone Hill.

„ St. Martin's Home for Penitents. (16.) Lady Superior,
Miss Jones.

HULL AND EAST RIDING.—Female Penitentiary, Anlaby Road. (30.)

15 to 25.

KENT.—County Female Penitentiary, St. Mary's, Stone, near Dartford.

(60.) Under 25.

LANCASHIRE.—Industrial Home, Tulketh Cottage, Ashton-upon-Ribble,

Preston. (14.) 15 to 30.

LEAMINGTON AND WARWICKSHIRE.—Female Temporary Home, Mont-

pellier House, Charlotte Street. (60.) 13 to 25. 3s. 6d. per week.

LEEDS.—Guardian Asylum and General Penitentiary, St. James' Street.

(42.) 14 to 40. 5l. per ann.

LEICESTER.—Home for Penitent Females, Blue Boar Lane, High Cross

Street, Leicester. (28.) Under 25.

LEYTONSTONE.—Children's Home. Miss Cotton. (40.) Laundry-work.

LINCOLN.—Penitent Females' Home, Above Hill. (30.) Under 24.

LIVERPOOL.—Benevolent Institution, 56 South Hill Road, Toxteth Park.

(40.) 15 to 20.

„ Female Penitentiary, 49 Falkner Street. (72.) 18 to 25.

„ Magdalen Institution, 8 Mount Vernon Green. (60.) 16
to 25.

LLANDAFF.—House of Mercy, near Cardiff. (23.) Under 20. 5l.

MAIDSTONE.—Temporary Home and Refuge. Apply to Deaconess, 97

Boxley Road.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.—Asylum for Female Penitents, 99 Emden

Street, Greenhays. (90.) 15 to 25,

MANCHESTER.—The Mission Refuge, 8 Charles Street, Lower Byrom

Street. (8.)

„ Girls' Home, Devonshire Street, Higher Broughton.

„ St. Mary's Home, Ven. Archdeacon Anson. (25.)

„ Penitentiary, 99 Emden Street, Hulme.

„ Home for Fallen and Destitute Women, 300 Great
Cheetham Street, Higher Broughton. (20.) Mrs.
Grimké.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Asylum for Female Penitents, Diana Street. (40.)

„ Percy Home. Mrs. S. Holmes.

NORWICH.—Magdalen Home, Chape Field Road, Norwich. Trains for service.

„ Female Mission Home, 1 St. Stephen's Square.

NOTTINGHAM.—House of Refuge. (34.) Rev. W. Senior, 28 Chaucer Street.

OXFORD.—House of Refuge, Holy Well, Floyd's Row, St. Aldate's.

PETERSFIELD.—Home for Children under 5 exposed to danger. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Bond, Worsley Lodge, Southsea.

PLYMOUTH.—Female Penitentiary, Ham Street. (40.)

„ Female Home, 1 Hill Street. (20.)

„ House of Peace, 157 North Road. (65.) Above 10.

PORTSMOUTH.—Portsea and Gosport Female Penitentiary, 4 Brunswick Road. (42.) 15 to 25.

„ Government Home for Depraved Children, Waterloo.

READING.—Female Home, Southern Hill. (14.) Under 20.

„ *St. Mary's. Deaconess, Cordelia Hart.

RAMSGATE.—63 Vale Road. (20.) Over 16. In connexion with the Society for the Rescue of Women, &c. For Invalids and others requiring Rest. Office, 85 Queen Street, Cheapside.

SALOP.—Female Penitentiary.

SCARBOROUGH.—Home of Hope for Training Girls without character before placing them in Service.

***SOUTHAMPTON.**—Association for the Reclaiming of Fallen Women, St. James' House. Rev. C. O. Kebbel.

***SOUTHSEA.**—The Home. C. T. Bull, Esq.

STAFFORD.—County Refuge for Discharged Female Prisoners and Fallen Women. Rev. W. Vincent, Stone, Staffordshire.

WINCHESTER.—Refuge for Penitent Women, North Walls. (15.)

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Female Refuge, Grosvenor House, Wodham's Hill. (13.) Under 20.

WAKEFIELD.—Horbury House of Mercy.

YORK.—Female Refuge, Bishophall. (16.)

There are small Houses of Refuge at Aldershot, Gosport, and Norwich.

SCOTCH AND IRISH PENITENTIARIES.

BELFAST.—Midnight Mission, Malone Place. (20.)

„ Prison Mission and Home for Inebriates. Address Miss Tod, Belfast.

„ Ulster Female Penitentiary, 14 Brunswick Street. (28.)

CORK.—City and County Refuge, Warwick Street, South Terrace. (35.) Under 20.

DUBLIN.—By Lamplight, Ball's Bridge, and 17 Upper Buckingham Street. (40.)

„ Hospital Girls' Aid Association, &c. Office: Christian Union Buildings, Lower Abbey Street.

„ Magdalen Asylum, 8 Lower Leeson Street. (20.) Under 20.

„ *Providence Home. 14 to 30.

„ Rescue Mission Home, 3 Cowley Place.

EDINBURGH.—*St. Andrew's Home and House of Mercy. Warden, Rev. J. G. Cazenove.

„ Industrial Home for Fallen Women, Alnwick Hill, near Liberton. (40.)

„ Royal Magdalene Asylum, Dalry. (70.)

GLASGOW.—Magdalene Institution: Industrial Home, Lochburn, Mary Hill. Office and Probationary Home, 17 Stirling Road. (175.) 25.

LONDONDERY.—Female Penitentiary.

ULSTER.—Magdalene Asylum, Donegal Pass., Belfast. (20.) Under 25.

FOR ROMAN CATHOLICS.

FINCHLEY.—Convent of the Good Shepherd.

HAMMERSMITH.—Eagle House, Brook Green.

STRATFORD, E.—Home of St. Mary of Egypt, Water Lane.

PENITENTIARIES CONDUCTED BY SISTERHOODS.

*Those with an asterisk appear on the List of Reformatory and
Refuge Unions.*

A considerable number of Homes for Penitents are in connexion with, and conducted by the Members of, some Religious Community or Sisterhood. Of these are the following. Under—

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH OF NAZARETH.

St. Saviour's Hospital and Refuge, Alfred Terrace, Upper Holloway.

A Refuge for Women in Childbirth, without distinction of creed or parish.

SISTERHOOD OF ST. MARY'S, WANTAGE.

House of Mercy, Wantage. (33.)

Cornwall House of Mercy, St. Wemyss, Lostwithiel. (18.)

St. John's House of Mercy, Bedminster. (14.) Rev. H. G. Eland.

SISTERHOOD OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, CLEWER.

Clewer House of Mercy, Windsor. (100.)

Devon House of Mercy, Bovey Tracey. (72.)

Oxford Female Penitentiary and House of Refuge, Manor House, Holywell Street.

SISTERHOOD OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

*Home for Fallen Women, 2 Queen Square, Brighton. (40.)

SISTERHOOD OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS.

House of Mercy, Bussage. (24.)

Diocesan House of Mercy, Salisbury. (12.)

SISTERHOOD OF ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR.

St. Raphael's Home and Penitentiary, Oxford.

St. Thomas', Basingstoke.

SISTERHOOD OF ALL HALLOWS.

The House of Mercy for thirty Penitents, with a Refuge at Norwich in connexion with it.

All Hallows' Orphanage and School for Young Ladies.

All Hallows' Training School for Industrial Girls.

All Hallows' Country Hospital for twenty Patients.

Parochial Guilds at Ditchingham and in Norwich.

Address The Sisters, All Hallows, Ditchingham, Bungay.

HOMES FOR INEBRIATES.

ASYLUM FOR DIPSOMANIAC WOMEN IN PEEBLESHERE. Apply for information to Miss Fraser, 3 Craven Hill, Hyde Park, or Mrs. Wallace, Minden, Peebles.

INDUSTRIAL HOME AND SANATORIUM FOR THE REFORMATION OF WOMEN WHO ARE HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.—Sanatorium, Spelthorne, Bedfont, Hounslow. Miss Antrobus, 14 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.

ST. JAMES' HOME FOR FEMALE INEBRIATES, 1 Ebenezer Terrace, Kensington Park, S.E. Managers, Mr. and Mrs. Zierenberg. 15s. a-week.

ST. RAPHAEL'S HOSPITAL. Woodside, Croydon. Address also on the same subject the following:—

Mrs. Clayton, Page Green and Elm Lodge, Tottenham.

Mrs. Thobald, Tower House, Avenue Road, Leicester.

Mrs. Morgan, Ruloe Hall, Box, Wells.

Rasselled House, West Dulwich.

Queensberry Lodge, Edinburgh.

For information respecting a Private Home apply to Miss Macpherson, 60 Commercial Street, E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—Miss Haslam, 5 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' TEMPERANCE UNION.

ESSEX.—Female Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Lady Hawkins, The Rectory, Chelmsford.

LADIES' TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION, 47 Weymouth Street, Portland Place. Lady Jane Ellice.

PRISON MISSION.—Nine Elms House, Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall. John Wells Thatcher, Secretary.

UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION, 4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

YOUNG ABSTAINERS' UNION, 9 Adam Street, Strand.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION FOR PRISON MATRONS, Woking, Surrey. Address Mrs. Henry Noel, 2 St. John's Place, Woking.

GUIDE IV.

EDUCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL ASSOCIATIONS.▪

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.*

FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION.

THE NATIONAL UNION FOR IMPROVING THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN OF ALL CLASSES. Short Title: Women's Education Union. *Sec.*, Miss Louisa Brough. *Office*: 1 Queen Street, Brompton, s.w. *Organ*: 'The Journal of the Women's Education Union,' 6d. monthly.

The Council of this Union started, in 1872,

'THE GIRLS' PUBLIC DAY-SCHOOL COMPANY, LIMITED,' which has now 23 Schools (for a list of these see page 178), in which above 4200 girls are being educated. The fixed salaries of Head Mistresses are 250*l.* and Capitation Fees, without board or lodging. *Sec.*, A. McDowall, Esq., 21 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

The National Union has also established a Teachers' Training and Registration Society, for particulars of which see page 182; also a Teachers' Loan Society, and a Library, are connected with it.

THE YORKSHIRE LADIES' COUNCIL OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING SCHOOL OF COOKERY—*Office*: 3 The Tower Buildings, Leeds (for regulations of latter see page 199),—is affiliated to the Women's Education Union, and aims at the same objects. It has established a Students' Library, *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Garlick; and a Registry for the Employment of Gentlewomen and Governesses, *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Fenwick; and includes the following Branches and Committees:—

YORK LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION	<i>Hon. Sec.</i> , Miss Swaine.
WAKEFIELD COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL	„ Mrs. Marriott.
HALIFAX „ „	„ Mrs. Nathan Whitley.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT „	„ Mrs. Talbot.
EDUCATION AND ENDOWMENTS' DEPARTMENT	„ Mrs. Heaton.
YORKSHIRE TRAINING SCHOOL OF COOKERY	„ Miss Robinson.
ORGANIZING „ „	„ Mrs. Fenwick.

General Hon. Sec. of Council, Mrs. Francis Lupton.

* For a more detailed account of these Associations, and of many other of the Institutions mentioned in this *Guide*, especially Proprietary Schools and University Examinations, see the pamphlet published by the Women's Education Union, entitled *List of Colleges, Schools, Lectures, and other means of Education for Women and Girls in the United Kingdom*, price 3*d.*, published at the Office, 1 Queen Street, Brompton, London, s.w.

EDINBURGH ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION OF WOMEN, Lecture Hall, 15 Shandwick Place (formerly Edinburgh Ladies' Educational Association). The object of this Association is to provide a substitute in the meantime for the University Education of Women, modelled principally after the system of the Arts Faculty of the University of Edinburgh, which University grants certificates in Arts to those Students who have attended a certain number of Classes in the Association, and have passed the necessary Examinations. Membership is open to all Subscribers. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Louisa Stevenson, 13 Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND COUNCIL FOR PROMOTING THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN was founded in 1867. Lectures, attended by over 500 women, were given by University Professors in several important towns, and in 1868 the Council sent up a Memorial to the University of Cambridge, which resulted in the establishment of what are now called the Higher Local Examinations. The Council numbers ten Associations. Miss A. J. Clough, of Newnham Hall, Cambridge, is its President, and Miss M. M. Calder, Liverpool, is Secretary.

Many independent Associations of a similar nature have since been established in different parts of England. Their object is the extension and the raising of the standard of Female Education, an aim which is effected by the holding of Classes and Lectures, arranging Centres for the University Examinations, the collection of funds for Prizes, Exhibition Scholarships, &c., and the formation of Students' Libraries. The fee for Membership is generally One Guinea per annum; Teachers, half-price.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION UNION REGISTRY, 1 Queen Street, Brompton. Teacher's Fee for Booking, 1s. and percentage on first year's salary. Employer's Booking Fee, 2s. 6d. and Engagement Fee, 2s. 6d.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING. Apply for List of Local Committees and Secretaries to *Sec.*, 22 Albemarle Street, w.

PARIS.—**THE GOVERNESS' INSTITUTE**, 48 Rue de Chaillot.

ASSOCIATIONS of this nature, in connexion with which Classes are held, exist at—

BIRMINGHAM.	Mrs. Sargant, 9 Augustus Road, Edgbaston.
BRADFORD.	Mrs. Byles, 1 Selborne Terrace, Manningham.
CAMBRIDGE.	Mrs. Bateson, St. John's Lodge.
CHELTENHAM.	Mrs. Myers, Brandon House.
CLIFTON.	Miss C. Winkworth, 21 Victoria Square.
DARLINGTON.	Miss Mewburn, Larchfield.
EDINBURGH.	<i>Sec.</i> , Ladies' Educational Lending Library Association, 117 George Street.
GLASGOW.	Mrs. Lindsay, Thornbank, Hillhead.
LEEDS.	The centre of the Yorkshire Council of Education, Mrs. Lupton.
LIVERPOOL.	Miss M. Calder, 49 Canning Street.
MALVERN.	Miss Tabor, North Malvern.
MANCHESTER.	Miss Emily Hall, Higher Downs.
SHEFFIELD.	S. Earnshaw, Esq., Fitzalan Rooms.
SHREWSBURY.	Miss Laird, Belle Vue.
BUGBY.	Mrs. Lee-Warner, Moss-side.

ASSOCIATIONS for the BENEFIT of TEACHERS.

THE LONDON ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLMISTRESSES, founded 1866, to promote the higher Education of Women, holds meetings for the reading and discussion of papers bearing on the subject, and has a Library and Register open daily at 22 Berners Street, London, w. The Election is by ballot, and Membership is not limited to Teachers. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Emily Davies, 17 Cunningham Place, n.w.

Corporate Associations in union with that of London exist at BRISTOL, LEEDS, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE, GATESHEAD, and SUNDERLAND, and at BRIGHTON.

ASSOCIATION OF HEAD-MISTRESSES OF ENDOWED AND PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. Members must be proposed by a Member and elected by Ballot. Annual Subscription, 10s. A Conference is held annually. *President*, Miss Buss, North London Collegiate School. *Secretary*, Miss Brough, 1 Queen Street, Brompton.

GOVERNESS' ASSOCIATION IN IRELAND FOR PROMOTING THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF TEACHERS, founded 1869, assists gentlewomen preparing for the profession, by Lectures and Scholarships, maintains a Registry for those possessing Certificates, and administers a Benefit Fund and Foundation Annuities. *Hon. Sec.*, Seymour Bushe. *Offices and Reading Room*, 3 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.

ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN GOVERNESSES IN ENGLAND, under a Committee of seven Members, to relieve German Ladies out of employment, to place them in suitable situations, and to circulate musical and scientific periodicals among them. Member's Annual Subscription, 5s. Apply for Governesses to Fräulein H. Adelmann, 12 Wyndham Place, Bryanstone Square, London. Open daily between 2 and 5 p.m.

HOME FOR FOREIGN GOVERNESSES, 16 Powis Street, Westbourne Park, w. *President*, the Pasteur Du Pontet de la Harpe, French Parsonage, Bayswater.

TEACHERS' EDUCATION LOAN COMMITTEE advances Fees upon certain conditions to persons over 16, desirous of improving their education for purposes of self-maintenance as Teachers. Apply for regulations by post to *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Ewart, 3 Morpeth Terrace, Victoria Street, London, s.w., before February, May, and November in each year, for the three terms of Easter, Michaelmas, and Lent following. Connected with Women's Education Union. See page 161.

LOAN SOCIETY, in connexion with Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

GOVERNESS' REGISTRATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF GENTLEWOMEN. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Fenwick, Leeds.

GOVERNESS' HOME AND REGISTRY, 90 Bloomsbury, Manchester.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, 94 Bloomsbury, Manchester.

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE, DUBLIN. See page 172.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, 42 Queen Street, Bloomsbury, w.c. See page 182.

CHURCH SCHOOLMASTER AND MISTRESS'S BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, gives Annuities to Elementary School Teachers, and provides in some cases for their Orphans. *Sec.* George W. Perry, 21 Great College Street, London, s.w.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. *Office*, 32 Sackville Street. **HOME AND REGISTRATION OFFICE**, 47 Harley Street. **AGED ASYLUM**, Chislehurst, insures the property of Governesses against fire, gives temporary help and annuities, and has a Provident Fund.

SOCIÉTÉ PROTESTANTE FRANÇAISE. French Church, Monmouth Road, Bayswater Grove, w. Open daily from 1 to 5 p.m.

LECTURES AND CLASSES.

THE following list is copied from the October number of the *Journal of the Women's Education Union*, 1881. It affords an indication of the Educational opportunities afforded to Women in London, but as constant changes must naturally take place in the arrangements of these classes, persons desirous of information up to date should refer to the current number of the *Journal*, in which a corrected Calendar is given every month. The price of this publication is 6d., and it appears on the 15th of every month: Chapman and Hall, 193 Piccadilly, or at the Head Office of the Women's Education Union, 1 Queen Street, Brompton, s.w.

Calendar of Classes Open to Women in London.

Acoustics 16	French ... 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 16	Moral Philosophy 2, 3, 4
Anatomy 1	French Language	Modelling in Clay ... 13
Ancient History 2, 4, 6, 7, 8	2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	Music 8, 16
Animal Physiology ... 8	French Literature	Natural Science ... 6, 7, 8, 16
Arabic 4	2, 4, 6, 7, 8	Orchestral Practice ... 16
Archæology 4	Geography 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	Painting 2, 4, 7, 8
Architecture 12	Geology 4, 8	Persian 4
Arithmetic	Geometry ... 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10	Perspective ... 2, 4, 6, 8
2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 18	German ... 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 16	Philology 4
Algebra 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 18	German Language	Philosophy 3, 4
Astronomy 6	2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	Physical Geography
Biology 4, 6, 8	German Literature 2, 4, 6, 7, 8	4, 6, 7, 8, 10
Book-keeping ... 7, 10	Grammar ... 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11	Physics 1, 4, 6, 8, 18
Botany ... 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 16	Greek ... 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 16	Physical Laboratory
Chemical Laboratory ... 4, 6	Greek Art 4	Practice ... 4, 6, 8, 18
Chemistry 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 18	Greek History ... 6, 7, 8	Physiology, Animal ... 11
Chinese 4	Harmony 2, 6, 8, 16	Physiology and Laws of
Choral Singing ... 16	Hebrew 3, 4	Health 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 16
Clinical Medicine ... 1	History ... 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 16	Political Economy
Clinical Surgery ... 1	History English	2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11
Constitutional Law and	2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	Practical Anatomy ... 1
History 4	Holy Scripture and Church	Practical Chemistry 1, 6, 8, 18
Diseases of Women ... 1	History 2, 3, 8	Practice of Medicine ... 1
Domestic Economy ... 10	Hygiene 4, 10	Précis Writing 10
Drawing 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13	Italian ... 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 16	Proof Reading 20
Education, History of ... 4	Jurisprudence 4	Psychology 3, 4
Education, Theory, Prac-	Latin 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 16	Religion 3
tice, and Method of ... 17	Literature, English	Roman Law 4
Electricity, Technical 6, 18	2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 16	Sanskrit 4
Elocution 16	Logic 2, 6	Sick Nursing, St. John
English Language	Mathematics	Ambulance 10
2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12	2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 16, 18	Singing ... 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16
English Literature	Mechanics 4, 6, 7	Spanish 16
2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16	Mental Philosophy ... 3, 4	Vocal Music
Etching 4	Mental Science ... 4, 16, 17	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16
Ethics 8	Midwifery 1	Wood Engraving ... 13
First Aid to the Injured,	Mineralogy 4, 6	Writing 7, 10
St. John Ambulance ... 10	Modern History 2, 4, 7, 8, 10	Zoology 7

LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.

1—	Held at 30 Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square.	Apply to Mrs. Thorne.
2—	5 Observatory Avenue, Kensington (near the High Street, Kensington, Station of the Metropolitan Railway)	Miss Schmitz, 26 Belsize Park Gardens.
3—	Manchester New College, University Hall, Gordon Sq., London, W.C.	B. D. Darbishire, Esq., B.A., 22 George Street, Manchester.
4	University College, London, Gower Street	Talfourd Ely, Esq., M.A., University Coll., Gower Street, W.C.
6—	Bedford College, 8 and 9 York Place, Portman Square	The Secretary, at the College.
7—	College for Men and Women, 29 Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. ...	The Secretary.
8	Queen's College, 43 and 45 Harley Street, W.	Miss Grove, at the College.
9—	City of London College, 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.	The Secretary.
10—	College for Working Women, 7 Fitzroy Street	Miss Martin, at the College.
11—	The Doreck College, 63 and 64 Kensington Gardens Square... ..	Miss Bailey, at the College.
13—	South London Technical Art School, 122 and 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.	The Secretary, Pond Street, Hampstead.
16—	Trinity College, London	The Secretary, 13 Mandeville Place.
17—	Training College, Skinner Street, Bishopsgate, E.C.	Miss Agnes Ward, at the College.
18—	City and Guilds of London Institute, Cowper Street Schools, Finsbury. Fees nominal	The Professors.
20—	Women's Printing Society, 21 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.	The Manager.

LECTURES IN CONNEXION WITH THE LONDON SOCIETY OR UNIVERSITY EXTENSION are held at Whitechapel, Putney, and in different parts of London, For list of centres apply to Sec., E. Myers, Esq., 22 Albemarle Street, W.

COURSES OF LECTURES BY THE PROFESSORS OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, are delivered to Ladies at 5 Observatory Avenue, Kensington (near the High Street, Kensington, Metropolitan Railway Station). Apply to Miss C. Schmitz, 26 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.

ELEMENTARY AND COLLEGE CLASSES are also held at the College for Men and Women, 29 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, w.c. ;

The College for Working Women, 5 Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square, w.c.; and the

Brompton Evening College for Women, 1 Queen Street, Brompton, s.w. At from 1s. per class per term to a compound fee, for all the classes, of 9s. per term.

BIRKBECK LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane. Admits Women to Classes, and Lectures, and Library. Subscription, 4s. quarterly; 12s. annually.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY'S SCHOOL OF ARTS, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE. Ladies' Division. Courts and Collections are available. Art-Tuition in the manner of Private Instruction by the best Masters. University Education by the Cambridge Syndicate; the Vice-Chancellor's Certificate. Centre for the University Local Examinations. Complete Curriculum in Music by eminent Instructors. One or several studies at option. Lessons count from date. Address F. K. J. Shenton, Superintendent Literary Department, Crystal Palace.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES (Limited). Head Office, 96 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square. Has Branch Offices in many parts of London, and in some provincial towns, where Evening Classes (not exceeding 12 pupils), are held, price 1s., for instruction in a French Course of 26 Lessons, and in German of 84 Lessons, upon Horsfield's New Method.

IN THE PROVINCES.

For the Lectures and Classes which are open to Women in the Provinces, see the List of Associations for promoting the Education of Women at page 161.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE, Newcastle-on-Tyne, admits Women to its Classes and Exhibitions. Sec. T. Wood Bunning.

EDINBURGH. THE WATT INSTITUTION AND SCHOOL OF ARTS holds classes on all subjects open to Women, at about 5s. the course. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d. Address the Sec. Daily, 7 to 8 p.m.

MANCHESTER NEW COLLEGE threw open its classes to Women in February, 1876.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOME STUDY. Sec. Miss A. C. Moore, Oakfield, Eltham. Young Ladies over school age may become Members, receiving Papers of Questions, and are eligible for Prizes. Fee, 1 Guinea.

UNIVERSITY AND OTHER EXAMINATIONS.

For Girls under 16.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION, held in December. Fee, 1*l*. *Sec.*, Rev. G. F. Browne, St. Catherine's College.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION, held in June. Fee, 1*l*. *Sec.*, Rev. S. Edwardes, Merton College.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM JUNIOR EXAMINATION, held in June. Fee, 1*l*. *Sec.*, A. Beanlands, Esq., University of Durham.

For Girls under 18.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION, held in March. Fee, 1*l*. *Registrar*, Rev. J. W. Barlow, University of Dublin.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND), JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION, held in June. Fee, 1*l*.

CAMBRIDGE SENIOR LOCAL. As above for Junior.

OXFORD SENIOR LOCAL. As above. Fee, 1*l*. 10*s*.

DURHAM SENIOR LOCAL. As above for Junior.

For Women over 16.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The new Supplemental Charter of 1878 admits Women to all degrees, without exception, in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music. The age for the Matriculation Examinations held in January and June is '16 years complete,' and the time when the Degree Examinations may be taken is regulated by the time ordered to elapse between them. Address Registrar, University of London, Burlington Gardens, w.

For Women over 18.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE HIGHER (LOCAL) EXAMINATION, held in June. Fee, 2*l*. Rev. G. F. Browne, St. Catherine's College.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD holds three Examinations for Women.

I. *Preliminary*. Fee, 2*l*. II. *Pass*. III. *Honours*. Fee, 2*l*. 10*s*. Rev. S. Edwardes, Merton College.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION, held in March. Fee, 1*l*. J. K. Ingram, Esq., LL.D.

No Limit of Age.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH JUNIOR AND SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, held in June. Fees, 1l. and 1l. 10s. *Secs.*, Profs. Calderwood and Laurie, Edinburgh University. This University also admits to Pass and Honour Examinations Candidates who have passed the Local Examinations and attended Three Classes of the Ladies' Educational Association (*see* page 162). Fee, 2 guineas.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IRELAND), holds *Senior* Local Examination in June. Fee, 1l. *Sec.*, G. F. Stoney, Esq., Dublin University, Dublin Castle.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS holds Local Examination in June. The *Junior*, Fee, 10s. *Senior*, 1l. Professor Birrell, St. Andrews. Also grants *Higher Women's* Certificate, 2 guineas, and title of LL.D. Examination in April. Professor Knight, the University of St. Andrews, N.B.

THE CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY, 13 Buckingham Street, Strand.

THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT (*see* page 182), holds two Examinations. 1st for Class; 2nd for Honours. *Sec.*, Norman MacLeod, Esq., South Kensington, s.w.

See also—COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, 42 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, w.c. Holds half-yearly 'Pupils' Examinations,' the Certificates of which are recognised as guarantees of a good and general education. Fee, 10s.

Open to all Candidates over 14 years of age.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS holds Examinations in April. Fee, 2s. 6d. *Sec.* at John Street, Adelphi, London, w.c.

BOTANY.

EXAMINATIONS IN GENERAL BOTANY, to which Women under 20 are eligible, are held by Apothecaries' Hall in June at the Society's Gardens, for which Certificates and Prizes are given. Apply for regulations and tickets of admission to Mr. Sargeant, Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars, London, e.c.

INSTRUCTION BY CORRESPONDENCE.

THIS system was first established in 1871, to promote self-culture and to assist the education of persons residing at a distance from towns and unable to command the advantage of personal instruction in preparing for the Examinations which are now open to Women. The instruction is supplied in the form of—

1. General Directions for Reading, with Solutions of the Difficulties met with in the same.
2. Papers of Questions set and returned with corrections.

CAMBRIDGE. Instruction by Correspondence. Apply for List of Subjects and Teachers, who are all Members of the University, to Mrs. Peile, Trumpington Road. Fee for a year's course, which synchronises with the Terms of the University, 4 guineas; four months' course, 2 guineas. Teachers half-price. There is a Loan Fund for further reduction.

A similar scheme of Instruction by Correspondence, conducted by Ladies duly qualified for the work, has been organized for the numerous applicants whom the Cambridge Tutors are unable to receive. Apply to Miss Arabella Shore, Orchard Poyle, Taplow, Maidenhead, from whom Candidates may obtain List of Subjects, &c. Fees, 3*l.* 3*s.*

EDINBURGH. St. George's Hall Correspondence Classes, 7 Randolph Place, prepares for the Examinations of the Edinburgh and St. Andrews' Universities. Fee for Preliminary Subjects, 1 guinea. For Prospectus, 1*d.* Apply to Sec. or to Messrs. Douglas & Foulis, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

GLASGOW. Instruction by Correspondence in connexion with the Local Examination Scheme, extending to the eight counties belonging to the Glasgow University District. Miss Jane MacArthur, 4 Buckingham Street.

OXFORD. Address Mrs. Adair Pichard, Airedale.

STUDENTS' LIBRARIES.

There are Lending Libraries at the following places:—

CAMBRIDGE. Annual Subscription, 1*l.* *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Kennedy, The Elms, Cambridge.

LEEDS. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Garlick, Hyde Terrace, Leeds.

LIVERPOOL. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Calder, 29 Canning Street, Liverpool.

LONDON. Lending Library of the Women's Education Union, 1 Queen Street, Brompton, London, s.w. *Ann. Sub.*, 10*s.* 6*d.* *Sec.*, Miss Brough.

—— Clarence House, Clapham Common. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Strachey, Stowley House, Clapham Common.

POPULAR BOOK CLUB. Office, Girls' Home, Acre Square, Park Road, Clapham, s.w. 15 volumes at a time. 1*l.* per annum. Books exchanged quarterly.

PERIODICALS

Specially devoted to Education

1. **CALENDAR** of Women holding University Certificates engaged in Teaching. Published annually in October, price 13d., by W. Billington, Rugby. This is a medium between such persons and employers. The Secretary, Mrs. F. Kitchener, Schoolhouse, Newcastle, Staffordshire, enters names on the Calendar. Entrance Fee 2s. 6d., and additional 2s. 6d. when situation is obtained.

2. **WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.** Chapman & Hall, 193 Piccadilly. 6d. Monthly.

3. **THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.** Allmans.

4. **THE EDUCATIONAL TIMES.** 1 Gough Square, w.c.

5. **THE SCHOLASTIC WORLD.** 1 High Holborn, w.c.

6. **THE CAMBRIDGE EXAMINER** sets and corrects Examination Papers. Monthly Periodical. Editor, Claybrooke, Lutterworth.

FOR ELEMENTARY TEACHERS—

7. **THE SCHOOL GUARDIAN**, the special medium of Advertisements for Elementary Schools under Church Management. Published, 6d. per week, at the National Society's Dépôt, Broad Sanctuary, s.w.

8. **THE SCHOOL-BOARD CHRONICLE.** 72 Turnmill Street, Clerkenwell.

9. **THE SCHOOLMASTER.**

10. **EDUCATIONAL NEWS.** 297 High Street, Edinburgh.

FREE LIBRARIES.

There are Free Libraries at Airdrie, Bilston, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Burslem, Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford, Bridgwater, Brierley Hill, Brighton, Bristol, Sheffield, Manchester, Salford, Dundee, Leeds, Liverpool, Rochester, Westminster.

SCHOLASTIC AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

COLLEGES AND PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS.

THE difficulty of classification under this head is so great that it seems better to place together Colleges and Schools for girls under and over eighteen years of age, and not to divide those which receive Boarders from Day Schools. The amount of the fees generally indicates which is intended, but more definite information is invited by the Compiler, with a view to attaining greater accuracy in future editions. The distinction between some Private and some Proprietary Schools is also not clear. It is believed that the names of none are inserted which are not under some sort of public management, either by Committees or Council of Shareholders, &c., but the list is by no means complete. Further information is requested.

IN LONDON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, w.c. Admits Women to systematic course of instruction in all subjects by means of Classes and Lectures. Talfourd Ely, Esq., Sec.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Harley Street, w. For Girls over 14. Compounders, from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per annum. Separate Classes, 1*l.* 6*s.* the term. Miss C. Klugh. Many Exhibitions. Prepares Students over 17 for the Matriculation Examination of the London University, and also for the B.A. degree. Preparatory Classes for Younger Girls are held at—

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, Harley Street, w. Age 5 to 14. Fees from 13*l.* to 25*l.* per annum. Miss C. Klugh.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE SCHOOL, 11 Finsbury Square, e.c. About 16 guineas a-year; Junior Department, half fee.

WANDSWORTH HIGH SCHOOL, East Hill House, Wandsworth. 10*l.* to 15*l.* Head Mistress, Miss Withiel.

WEST CENTRAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 29 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, w.c. Entrance Fee, 10*s.* 6*d.* Fees, 7*l.* to 11*l.* Miss Dimock. Ladies received to train as Teachers.

BEDFORD COLLEGE, 8 York Place, w. For Girls over 14. Fees for Regular Students, 30 guineas per annum; for Occasional Students, 2 guineas per term for each class. Several Scholarships and a Chemical Laboratory. Prepares for Matriculation and B.A. Degree at London University, and gives Diplomas. Sec., Miss Kenlington.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 6 Upper Baker Street, Regent's Park. Miss Frost. Year of three terms. Entrance fee 1 guinea. Pupils under 5 guineas; over 13, 6 guineas per annum.

IN THE PROVINCES.

ALTRINCHAM ENDOWED HIGH SCHOOL, Manchester. Miss May.

BELFAST.—LADIES' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. Mrs. Byers.

BIRMINGHAM.—SANDWELL. Miss Winscom.

- 1. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN OVER 18. 25 guineas per term. Prepares for Oxford Higher Women's and Matriculation Examination. Pass and Honour.
- 2. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS UNDER 18. 23 and 25 guineas per term.
Five Open Scholarships from 10*l.* to 50*l.*, and Exhibitions for Gentlemen and Clergymen's Daughters, from 25*l.* to 50 guineas.
- 3. MASON SCIENCE COLLEGE. Open to Women.

BRADFORD.—Girls' Grammar School.

BRISTOL.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Admits persons of either sex over 16. Day Lectures: Entrance Fee for each Subject, 7*s.*; Fee for each Course, 5 guineas as a rule. Evening Classes: Entrance Fee for each Subject, 1*s.*; Fee for each Course, 15*s.* as a rule. Several Scholarships offered. J. N. Langley, LL.D., Registrar and Sec.

CAMBRIDGE.—GIRTON COLLEGE. For Women over 18 years of age. 105*l.* per annum. Entrance Examination in March and June. *Mistress*, Miss Bernard. *Sec.*, Mrs. Croom Robertson, 31 Kensington Park Gardens.

—— NEWNHAM HALL. Residence for Students over 17 years of age attending the Lectures or preparing for the University Examination. Fee for Board and Lodging, from 45 guineas to 60 guineas, and Instruction 6 to 15 guineas per annum. *Principal*, Miss A. J. Clough.

CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE. Pupils are prepared for the London University Matriculation and B.A., the Oxford Higher and A.A.A., and the Cambridge Higher. Fees for Day Pupils 9*l.* 9*s.* to 26*l.* Board and Instruction, 50*l.* to 80*l.* *Principal*, Miss Beale.

CLIFTON.—HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Pembroke Road. Miss Woods. Fees, 4 to 6 Guineas per term.

DERBY.—LADIES' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

DUBLIN.—THE QUEEN'S INSTITUTE for the Technical Instruction, and QUEEN'S COLLEGE, for Education of Women, with which is incorporated THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC and FEMALE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, under the Government Department of Science and Art. Founded 1861. 25 Molesworth Street. *Lady*, Miss A. B. Corlett, Founder.

This remarkable Institution is unique in character, and has served as a model for institutions established at Vienna and in countries far in advance of Great Britain in Technical Instruction. It comprises a Government School of Art and Technical Schools, which instructs in painting on china and ivory, illuminating, enamelling, carving in wood, coral, ivory, engraving on wood, needlework and cutting out, sewing-machine, lace, embroidery. Also in elocution, law-writing, book-keeping, telegraph and short-hand. Also in music, harmony, and part-singing. Also Natural Science. Annual Exhibitions of Arts and Art Industries are held.

DUBLIN.—QUEEN'S COLLEGE (in connexion with the Institute, *see* p. 163), 25 Molesworth Street. 8 guineas to 20 guineas. Fees: Technical Subjects, 5s. to 4 guineas per subject. Miss Corlett, *Founder and Secretary*.

——— ALEXANDRA COLLEGE. Established 1866 for the higher education of Ladies, and for granting certificates of knowledge for students over 15. Fee for Compounders, 14l. to 21l. per annum. Separate Classes, 3l. to 8l. A large number of Exhibitions. *Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. Jellicoe. Residence Fees, 50l.

Residence for Boarders: 5 Earlsfort Terrace. 50l. per annum.

For Girls under 16, *see* Alexandra School.

——— ALEXANDRA COLLEGE SCHOOL, 73 St. Stephen's Green. For Girls between 10 and 16. Tuition Fees, 9l.; residence, 45l.

EDGBASTON.—HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Limited), 284 Hagley Road. Age over 8. 16l. to 25l. Miss Cooper. Mr. T. H. Russell, 37 Bennett's Hall, Birmingham.

FROME.—CHANCERY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Year of four quarters. Boarders. 37l. and Music extra. Miss Senior.

GRANTHAM.—THE LADIES' COLLEGE, St. Peter's Hill. Tuition Fees, 15l. per annum. Board, 60l. Nomination required for admission. Apply, *Lady Principal*.

GRAVESEND.—THE LAURELS, Overcliffe. High School for Day-pupils in connexion with Milton Mount College (*see* p. 179). Fees, 13l. to 19l. Preparatory, 10l.

GUERNSEY.—LADIES' COLLEGE. Miss Eaton, The College, Grange Road. Fees, 6l. to 16l. Boarders, 55l. per annum and College Fees.

HALIFAX.—HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Limited), Savile Hall. Miss L. A. Robinson. Three terms. Fees from 2 guineas per term in the Kindergarten, to 4 guineas in Upper School, with extras. Boarders, 50l. per annum.

HUDDERSFIELD.—GIRLS' COLLEGE (Limited). Year of four quarters. Fees, 4 to 10 guineas. Miss Cheveley. Mr. J. Bate, Carr House, Northgate, Huddersfield.

HERTFORD.—CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Fore Street.

OXFORD.—THE LADY MARGARET'S HALL, FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN. *Principal*, Miss Wordsworth. Opened October, 1879, for Students attending the course of Education in connexion with the Oxford University. 90l. per annum.

——— SOMERVILLE HALL, St. Giles's Road West. *Principal*, Miss M. Shaw Lefevre. Annual expense, 60 guineas.

LEEDS.—HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Limited), Woodhouse Lane. 12 to 18 guineas. Entrance Fee, 10s. Miss Kennedy.

——— MECHANICS' INSTITUTION SCHOOL, Cookridge Street. Year of four quarters. Fees, 3l. 10s. to 7l. Miss Ash.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE consists of HIGH SCHOOL, COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BLACKBURN HOUSE GIRLS' SCHOOL, and SCHOOL OF ART. Year of four quarters, 6 guineas. Miss Nicholson. Age over 6. Fees, 5l. and extras.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, Grove Street. On Church of England Principles. Year of four quarters. 4 guineas and 10 guineas per annum. Miss Milward.

LLANDAFF.—**HOWELL'S CHARITY**. Foundation Free. Others, 20*l.* per annum. Day School, 6*l.* per annum. Also at Denbigh.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—For Girls over 16. Course, two years. *Sec.* Miss Bulley, 223 Brunswick Street.

MANCHESTER.—**HIGH SCHOOL**, 369 Oxford Road. Entrance Fee, 10*s.* Fees 12 to 15 guineas. Miss Day.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—College of Physical Science connected with University of Durham.

PLYMOUTH.—**HIGH SCHOOL (Limited)**, Tavistock Road. 13*l.* to 16*l.* Entrance Fee, 21*s.* Miss Kendal.

PRESTON.—**HIGH SCHOOL**. Miss Walsh.

RHYL.—**NORTH WALES CHURCH OF ENGLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**.

SALISBURY.—**GODOLPHIN LADIES' SCHOOL**, Elm Grove, gives liberal Education to Twelve Orphan Gentlewomen between 12 and 19.

SOUTHAMPTON.—**LADIES' COLLEGE**, Polygon House. 9 to 21 guineas. Miss Daniels. Founded by Hampshire Society for Promoting Female Education.

—— **GIRLS' COLLEGE' (Limited)**. Fee 9 to 15 guineas. Kindergarten.

STOKE AND DEVONPORT.—**HIGH SCHOOL**. Entrance, 1 guinea. Fees, 3 to 5 guineas.

TIVERTON.—**ENDOWED HIGH SCHOOL**. Miss Drew.

IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—**MERCHANT COMPANY'S SCHOOLS**.

1. **LADIES' COLLEGE**, 72 Queen Street. Provides a high-class Education. Head Master, David Pryde, M.A., LL.D. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Key.
2. **GEORGE WATSON'S COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES**, George Square. Fees, 3*l.* to 9*l.* Head Master, Mr. Alexander Thomson. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Alice Wilson. Fees for either School from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* per quarter.
3. **JAMES GILLESPIE'S SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS AND BOYS**. Established as Primary Schools to supply a superior education at from 4*s.* to 7*s.* per quarter.

There are 105 School Bursaries, 4 Foundations entitling the holders to Board and Education, and 2 Scholarships of 100*l.*

ST. ANDREWS.—**SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Limited Company)**. Tuition Fees, 12 to 24 guineas per annum. Boarders, 60*l.* to 90*l.* Head Mistress, Miss Lumsden.

THERE ARE KINDERGARTENS AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

IN LONDON.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING COLLEGE, 31 Tavistock Place, w.c. *Hon. Sec.*
Miss Hart, 86 Hamilton Terrace, n.w. 3*l.* per term.

THE KINDERGARTEN COLLEGE AND PRACTISING SCHOOL (under the auspices of
the British and Foreign School Society), 21 Stockwell Road, s.w. Alfred
Bourne, B.A.

Miss CALL's, 84 Sutherland Gardens, Maida Vale, w.

Miss FULLER's, 7 College Villas, Finchley Road, n.w.

Miss ROTH's KINDERGARTEN, 54 Kensington Gardens Square, w.

Miss FRANK's, 143 Camden Road, n.

Miss PRÆTORIUS's, 10 Fitzroy Square, w.c.

Mme. MICHAELIS's, Falcon House, Croydon.

Miss EMILY LORD's, 9 Norland Place, Notting Hill, w.

THE CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE FOR LADIES, 8 City Road, Finsbury Square.

THE CHELSEA HIGH SCHOOL, Durham House, Smith Street, Chelsea, s.w.

THE HOME AND COLONIAL TRAINING COLLEGE KINDERGARTEN, Gray's Inn
Road, w.c.

IN THE PROVINCES.

CHELTHENHAM.—THE LADIES' COLLEGE KINDERGARTEN, for Children under 7.

GRAVESEND.—The Laurels, Overcliffe, KINDERGARTEN, for Children
under 7.

MANCHESTER.—Miss Snell.

NORWICH.—THE HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Theatre Street.

OXFORD.—THE HIGH SCHOOL, St. Giles's East.

SOUTHAMPTON.—THE GIRLS' COLLEGE.

STAMFORD.—Miss Chapman.

For General Information respecting Kindergarten Work, and the Training for
it, &c., apply to Mrs. Berry, *Hon. Sec.* of the Froebel Society, 27 Upper
Bedford Place, w.c.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL	No. of Pupils.	Pupils' Fees.	Amount available for Pupils' Exhibitions.	Name of Head Mistress.
*BRADFORD, Yorkshire...	200	£6 to £10	Not to exceed £120 a-year in all.	Miss Lee.
*BRISTOL—Red Maids ...	80 boarders	None	£100 a-year.	
Colston's School	200	£3 to £5	£200 a-year.	Miss Lee.
*BURTON-ON-TRENT ...	150	£2 to £4		
Bow ...	200	£2 to £5	£100 a-year.	
BRENTWOOD, Essex ...	200	£3 to £8		
*BURLINGTON, Westminster ...	100	£2 to £4		
	No limit.	£2 to £3	£100 to £150 a-year.	Miss Tattersall.
*CAMBERWELL, M. Datchelor's School	230	£9	Exemption from fees.	
CAMBRIDGE, Cambridge ...	50 & boarders	£5 to £15	£200 a-year.	Miss Elford.
*CAMDEN SCHOOL, London, Brewers' Co.	400	£4 to £8	Scholarships of £10 each tenable at School, aggregating £30, tenable elsewhere.	
CATTLETON, Isle of Man	...	...	...	Miss Porter.
CLERKENWELL (Brewers' Company), London	300	£3 to £6	£50 a-year, tenable elsewhere.	
DOLGELLY, Wales	80	£2 to £5	Exemption from fees.	Miss N. Hall.
*EXETER—Maynard's Girls' School	100	£8 to £15	Exemption from fees.	Miss Bray.
*" Episcopal Middle School ...		£2 to £4		
GREAT CROSBY, Lancaster	About 100	£5 to £10	Exemption from fees.	Miss E. Day.
*GREY'S THURROCK, Essex	75 & boarders	£3 to £5		
*GREY COAT, Westminster	300	£2 to £4		
*HATCHAM, Surrey, The Haberdashers'	200	£9	About £900 a-year.	Miss Conolly.
*HOXTON ...	300	£4	...	Miss Powell.
" "			...	
*ILMINGTON—High School—Somerset	100	£10 to £30	Exemption from fees.	
" Town School	80	£2 to £5		
*KEIGHLEY, Yorkshire ...		£4 to £8	Exemption from fees.	

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, Surrey	...	150	£2 to £5	£40 a-year.	Miss E. Dugdale
*LOUGHBOROUGH—Burton Upper School	...	100	£4 to £8	About £40 (i.e. £80 shared with boys).	
MARCH, Cambridgeshire	...	60	£3 to £6 & £5 to £8	£120 a-year, rateably between boys and girls.	Miss Buss. Miss Martin.
NEWPORT, Essex	...	60	£3 to £6	£200 a-year. Exemption from fees.	
*NORTH LONDON Collegiate School, Brewers' Co.	...	400	£10 to £24	Exemption from fees.	Mrs. E. R. Smith
*NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE	...	100	£4 to £6 : under 14, £2 to £5	About £250 a-year.	Miss Monro.
*READING—Kendrick Schools...	...	100	£3 to £5	£35 to £40 a-year in addition to Tuition fees.	Miss Halley. Miss Derrick.
*ROAN SCHOOLS, Greenwich	...	300	£3 to £6		
*STAMFORD—Browne's School for Girls	...	100 and boarders	£6 to £8		
St. HELEN's, Lancaster	...	250	£4 to £8		
*St. GILES', Cripplegate, London	...	150	£2 10/- to £6	£100 a-year.	
*St. CLEMENT DANES, London	...	150	£4 10/- to £8	£210 a-year.	
*St. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, London	...	300	£2 to £5	£100 a-year.	
St. PAUL's, London	...	80	£20 to £30	£700 a-year.	
TOTNES, Devon...	...	40	£3 to £5	Exemption from fees.	Miss E. Reeves.
*TAUNTON, Somerset	...	50	£3 to £6		
THETFORD	...	...	£2 to £5		
*THORNTON, near Bradford, York	...	...	£1 10/- to £4		
UFFCULME	...	...	£6 to £15	Exemption from fees.	
*WALLINGFORD, Berkshire	...	50	£2 to £5	Exemption from fees.	
*WESTMINSTER, London	...	120	£3 to £5	Exemption from fees.	
WARWICK, Warwickshire	...	80	£2 to £4	£50 tenable at School, £100 tenable elsewhere.	
*WEST HAM (Sarah Bonnell), Essex	...	260	£5	40 Exemption from fees.	Miss Rowdon. Miss Leicester.
*WYGESTON, Leicester	...	200	£4 to £8	...	
*WAKEFIELD, Yorkshire	...	100	£6 to £10	£140 a-year.	

** Those marked with an asterisk are open.

DAY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

*Under the Girls' Public Day-School Company, Limited, with Names of
Head Mistresses.*

Maximum Fees, 15 guineas per annum (with the exception of Clapham, which
is 9 guineas per annum).

- BATH HIGH SCHOOL, 5 Portland Place, Bath. Miss S. Wood.
- BLACKHEATH HIGH SCHOOL, Wemyss Road, Blackheath, s.e. Miss S. Allen-Olney.
- BRIGHTON HIGH SCHOOL, The Temple, Montpelier Road, Brighton. Miss Creak.
- CLAPHAM MIDDLE SCHOOL, Clarence House, Clapham Common, s.w. Miss O'Connor.
- CROYDON HIGH SCHOOL, Wellesley Road, Croydon. Miss Neligan.
- DULWICH HIGH SCHOOL, Thurlow Park Road, s.e. Miss Alger.
- *GATESHEAD HIGH SCHOOL, Windmill Hill, Gateshead-on-Tyne. Miss Cooper.
- *HACKNEY HIGH SCHOOL, 275 Mare Street, Hackney, E. Miss Pearse.
- HIGHBURY AND ISLINGTON HIGH SCHOOL, Northampton House, 6 & 7 Canonbury Place, N. Miss Whyte.
- IPSWICH HIGH SCHOOL, Northgate Street. Miss Youngman.
- †KENSINGTON HIGH SCHOOL, 152 & 154 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, s.w. Miss Hitchcock.
- *LIVERPOOL HIGH SCHOOL, Belvedere Road, Prince's Park, Liverpool. Mrs. Bolton.
- MAIDA VALE HIGH SCHOOL, Warrington Lodge, Warrington Crescent, W. Miss Andrews.
- *NEWTON ABBOT HIGH SCHOOL, Dovercourt, Forde Park, Newton Abbot. Miss Gadsden.
- NORWICH HIGH SCHOOL, Theatre Street, Norwich. Miss Wills.
- *NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL, Arboretum Street, Nottingham. Mrs. Luxton.
- NOTTING HILL AND BAYSWATER HIGH SCHOOL, Norland Square, Notting Hill, W. Miss Jones.
- *OXFORD HIGH SCHOOL, St. Giles's Road East, Oxford. Miss Bishop.
- *SHEFFIELD HIGH SCHOOL, Surrey Street, Sheffield. Mrs. Woodhouse.

† Late Chelsea High School.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD HIGH SCHOOL, Winchester Road, n.w. Miss R. Allen-Olney.

WEYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL, 3 Greenhill, Weymouth. Miss Firth.

WIMBLEDON HIGH SCHOOL, Wimbledon Hill, Wimbledon. Miss Hastings.

YORK HIGH SCHOOL, Fishergate House, York. Miss Chambers.

N.B.—Kindergartens are open at the Bath, Norwich, Chelsea, and Notting High Schools, and a Preparatory School at all those with *.

Prospectuses and Forms of Admission may be had at the several Schools, or from the Secretary of the Company, 112 Brompton Road, London, s.w.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL CLASSES,

Under Committee or Council.

FOR CLERGY ORPHANS.

BRIGHTON.—ST. MARY'S HALL. 20*l.* per annum.

BRISTOL.—CLERGY DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL, Great George Street. Admission by election and payment of 20*l.* a-year and extras. 4 Scholarships.

CASTERTON.—SCHOOL FOR CLERGYMEN'S DAUGHTERS, Kirkby Lonsdale. Miss Vincent. 8 Scholarships and 72 Exhibitions of 7*l.* per annum.

LONDON.—CLERGY ORPHAN SCHOOL, St. John's Wood Road, n.w. Miss Muriel Mardon.

WARRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.—CLERGY DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL. Miss Graves *Head-Mistress*. For Daughters of Clergy belonging to the Archdeaconries of Blackburn, Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, and Warrington, 25*l.* Extra Diocesan, 45*l.* 63 Boarders..

EAST OF ENGLAND NONCONFORMISTS' GIRLS' SCHOOL, Bishop's Stortford. Miss Lewin. Three Terms. School fees, 6 to 8 guineas. With Board and Residence, 16 to 22 guineas per term.

HOLT MIDDLE CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL, Arundel. 25*l.* to 35*l.*

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF MISSIONARIES, Walthamstow, E. Under 12 years of age, 15*l.* 15*s.*; above 12 years of age, 21*l.* 10*s.* a-year.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, Watford, 8 to 15. By election or the payment of 150*l.* for child of 8; 135*l.* of 9; and 120*l.* of 10 years of age. No child remains after 15.

MILTON MOUNT COLLEGE, GRAVESEND. For the Daughters of Independent Ministers. Miss Hadland.

OCKHAM MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS, Alton (for Boys also). 30 guineas, and music extra. Miss Lushington, Kingsley, Alton; Streatham Hill, Surrey; and Aldersgate.

PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE, 11 St. Andrew's Place, Regent's Park. Trains for Teaching. Ages 14 to 21. 13 guineas.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY SCHOOL, 4 St. Anne's Lane London, E.C., for the Daughters of reduced Professional Men, and Orphans, between 7 and 12 years of age. Admission by election.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, St. John's Hill, Battersea Rise, s.w. Office: 5 Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, w.c. For Daughters of reduced Freemasons.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL, St. Margaret's House, Isleworth, Twickenham, s.w. Office: 32 Sackville Street. For Daughters of Naval and Marine Officers. Terms vary from 12*l.* to 50*l.* per annum.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, Lansdown, Bath, and Clarence House, Roehampton, Surrey. 80*l.* per annum; or by Subscribers. Election, 12*l.* Office: 22 Cockspur Street, s.w.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, Hampstead. Office: 7 Whitehall, s.w.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL, Abbots Bromley, Rugeley. In connexion with St. Chad's College. From 25 guineas, and extras. Sub-Warden, Miss Coleridge.

ST. BONIFACE SCHOOL, Ventnor, Isle of Wight. 30 guineas and extras.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, BOGNOR. Upper Department, 60 guineas; Middle Class, 21 guineas; Industrial, 8*l.* per annum. Address Lady Warden.

MORAVIAN SCHOOLS.

BEDFORD	...	...	...	...	...	Mistress,	Miss England.
DUKINFIELD	...	Cheshire	...	...	...	...	Miss Shand.
*FAIRFIELD	...	near Manchester...	...	...	...	...	Miss Kofler.
*FULNECK	...	near Leeds	...	...	...	...	Miss Shaw.
GOMERSAL	...	near Leeds	...	...	...	...	Miss Robinson.
*OCKBROOK	...	near Derby	...	...	...	...	Miss Osborne.
PYTHERTON	...	Wilts	...	...	...	...	Miss Von Schenk.
Lower WIKE	...	Bradford, Yorkshire	...	...	...	...	Miss Sutcliffe.
GRACEHILL	...	near Ballymena, Co. Antrim, Ireland...	...	...	...	...	Miss Lang.

* Boys' Schools also.

SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY MEMBERS OF SISTERHOODS.

SISTERHOOD OF ALL SAINTS'—

All Saints' Home, Margaret Street. Educational Home for Girls attending Classes, 21 Delamere Crescent, Upper Westbourne Terrace, London. 30s. and 50s. a-week.

Bognor. St. Michael's.

Girls' Day School, Clifton. Boarders are received between 12 and 15 years of age, to educate as Governesses.

HOLY CROSS—

Home, St. Paul's, Walworth. This Sisterhood has a School for Young Ladies at 14 South Place. 4l. per annum. Boarders, 25l. per annum.

SISTERHOOD OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, BRIGHTON—

Middle-Class School, Queen's Square. 25l. per annum.

SISTERHOOD OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, CLEWER—

5 Bloomfield Place, Pimlico, s.w. 45 guineas per annum; under 14, 30 guineas; and a Branch School in North Wales, same terms.

St. Anne's School, Balstonborough, Glastonbury, Somerset.

St. Mary and St. Eanswith's Day and Boarding School, Rydal House, Folkestone. 25l. per annum.

SISTERHOOD OF ALL HALLOWS—

Orphanage and School for Young Ladies, Ditchingham, Bungay. Orphans, 25l. Others, 35l. per annum. 5l. more over 10 years old.

ST. MARGARET'S—

Convent, East Grinstead. St. Agnes' School. 30 guineas per annum.

SISTERHOOD OF MERCY OF THE HOLY TRINITY—

St. Anne's School, Rewley.

SISTERHOOD OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—

St. Mary's School for Young Ladies, Newbury Street, Wantage. 42 guineas per annum, and extras.

St. Mary Magdalene's College, 5 St. James's Terrace, Paddington. Regular Students, 5 guineas per term. Occasional, 1 guinea per term for each subject. Boarders, from 75 guineas, and extras.

SISTERHOOD OF ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR—

Wellington Square, Oxford. 60 guineas per annum.

SISTERS OF BETHANY—

14 Lloyd Square, w.c. Boarders, 30 and 35 guineas per annum. Day pupils, 2 guineas the term.

WARMINSTER. St. Denys' School. 30l. and extras. Rev. Sir James Philipps, Bart., Vicar.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

SCIENCE AND ART OF TEACHING.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS (Incorporated by Royal Charter), 42 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, w.c. *Sec.*, C. R. Hodgson, Esq., B.A., examines Schools and Teachers, and grants to latter Diplomas of three grades (Associates, Licentiates, and Fellows), for which persons of both sexes are eligible. Fees: Pupils in for Schools, 10s. per head; for diplomas, 1 to 5 guineas. Lectures upon the Theory of Teaching are delivered at the College Rooms. Fees from 10s. 6d. to 2½ guineas the Course. Agency Department, 5 per cent on year's salary, or Members 10s.

Member's subscription, 1 guinea. All Teachers are eligible for election, subject to having passed Examinations recognised by the Council.

HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY, Gray's Inn Road: **NON-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT**. Offers instruction, theoretical and practical, in the Art of Teaching o persons preparing for the profession of Teachers. Day Students' Fee: for one year, 15l., or 5l. per term. Attendance in College or Practising Schools from 9.30 to 5 p.m. Waiting-rooms provided in the intervals of study. Boarders, 50l. per annum. Apply to the Principal at the College.

TEACHERS' TRAINING AND REGISTRATION SOCIETY (incorporated under Companies' Act, 1867), Skinner Street, Bishopsgate Street, E.C. *Principal*, Miss Agnes Ward. Founded by Women's Education Union (page 161). *Office*: 1 Queen Street, Brompton, s.w. *Sec.*, Miss Louisa Brough. Supplies training (without residence) for Teachers over 17 in the Middle and Higher Girls' Schools. Practising School, Bishopsgate Middle-class School. Fees, 24l. per annum.

FROEBEL SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM, and is in connexion with the Colleges for training Kindergarten Teachers. For particulars apply to the *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Edward Berry, 27 Upper Bedford Place, w.c. The Society keeps a Register of duly qualified Teachers and Schools.

CHELTENHAM.—**STUDENTS' HOME**, Jersey House, Hewlett Street. Pupils must be over 17, and pass an Entrance Examination. They attend the Ladies' College. Fee for Board and Instruction, 50l.

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

In connexion with the Education Department, with Name of Principal.

THE terms in these Colleges vary from Free Admission to a Fee of 10 guineas for the two years' residence.

THE BISHOP OTTER MEMORIAL COLLEGE at Chichester is an exception, being intended for the daughters of the Clergy and Professional Men, and the fees are 20*l.* per annum for Queen Scholars and 40*l.* for Students.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (St. Alban's Diocesan). Rev. R. A. Oram, Hockerill, Bishop's Stortford.

BRIGHTON (Chichester Diocesan). Rev. H. H. Wyatt, Bolney Vicarage, Hayward's Heath.

BRISTOL, GLOUCESTER, and OXFORD (Diocesan). Rev. R. E. Richards, Fishponds, Bristol.

CHELTENHAM (Church of England). Rev. R. M. Chamney.

CHICHESTER (Bishop Otter's Memorial). Miss Trevor.

DARLINGTON (British and Foreign School Society's). W. A. Spafford, B.A., Vane Terrace, Darlington.

DERBY (Lichfield Diocesan). Rev. T. H. Twist, St. Michael's Vicarage, Derby.

DURHAM (Diocesan). Rev. W. H. Walter, Durham.

GRAY'S INN ROAD (Home and Colonial School Society's). Rev. W. Bromilow Gray's Inn Road, London, w.c.

HOMERTON (Congregational). E. Liddell, Esq., The College, Homerton, London, E.

LINCOLN (Diocesan). Rev. Hector Nelson, Lincoln.

LIVERPOOL (Roman Catholic). The Principal, Roman Catholic Training College, 96 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

NORWICH (Diocesan). Rev. T. Archbold, Norwich.

OXFORD (Diocesan). Rev. H. D. De Brisay, Bradmore Road, Oxford.

RIPON (York and Ripon Diocesan). Rev. Canon Badcock, Ripon.

SALISBURY (Diocesan). Rev. W. D. Morrice, St. Thomas' Vicarage, Salisbury.

SOUTHLANDS, BATTERSEA (Wesleyan). Rev. G. W. Olver, The College, Southlands, Battersea, London, s.w.

STOCKWELL (British and Foreign School Society's). Alfred Bourne, B.A., Borough Road, London, s.e.

SWANSEA (British and Foreign School Society's). David Williams, Esq., Training College, Swansea.

TOTTENHAM (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge). Rev. E. Hobson, St. Katharine's College, Tottenham, London, n.

TRURO (Exeter Diocesan). Rev. J. R. Cornish, Dr. Barham's, Truro.

WANDSWORTH (Roman Catholic). T. W. Allies, Esq., 22 Portman Street, London, w.

WARRINGTON (Chester Diocesan). Rev. Canon Hornby, Training College, Warrington, w.

WHITELANDS (National Society's). Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, Whitelands College, Chelsea, London, s.w.

SCOTLAND.

There are Training Colleges for Mistresses in connexion with the Established and Free Churches of Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and an Episcopal Training College at Dalry House, Edinburgh.

Non-Government Colleges for Training Ladies as Teachers, and preparing them to pass the Certificate Examination.

ST. MICHAEL'S, WANTAGE, under the Sisterhood of St. Mary the Virgin, 20l. per annum.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE FOR LADIES, Clewer, under the Sisterhood of St. John the Baptist, 50l. per annum.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF.

TRAINING COLLEGE AND SCHOOL FOR TRAINING TEACHERS OF THE DEAF ON THE GERMAN SYSTEM. The Elms, Castlebar Hill, Ealing, w. Station, Ealing (Broadway). *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Hobson. *Sec.*, 1 Nottingham Place, Regent's Park, w. 50*l.* to 80*l.* a-year.

FOR TRAINING IN MISSION WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD.

DEACONESS' TRAINING INSTITUTION, Mildmay Park, London, n.

DELHI AND SOUTH PUNJAB ZENANA MEDICAL MISSION. Church of England. *Director*, Rev. R. R. Winter, Delhi. *Sec.*, Canon Crowfoot, Minster Yard, Lincoln.

INDIAN FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AND INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, 2 Adelphi Terrace Strand. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Allan Gilmore, Heron Court, Richmond, s.w.

MISSION TRAINING HOUSE FOR LADIES, The Poplars, Addlestone, Surrey, and Women's Missionary Institute, in connexion with the Christian Women's Union. *See* page 210. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Lloyd, 3 Otway Terrace, South Lambeth Road, s.w.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FEMALE EDUCATION IN THE EAST (*Sec.*, Miss Webb, 267 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, s.w.), trains Englishwomen for Zenana work and for School Teaching abroad.

ST. DENYS' HOME, Warminster, prepares Female Candidates for Missionary Work at 1*l.* per week. *Rev.* Sir Jas. Philipps, Bart.

THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION IN CONNEXION WITH THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL. *Miss* Bullock, 19 Delahay Street, s.w.

ZENANA AND MEDICAL MISSION HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR LADIES, 71 Vincent Square, Westminster, s.w. *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. G. Griffith.

Lady Workers desiring experience in Parish work, &c., are received at St. Luke's Invalid Home, Finsbury House, Ransgate. 21*s.* to 27*s.* a-week.

MUSIC.

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MUSIC, Kensington Gore, London, W.C., offers free instruction to English subjects, of either sex and without limit of age, upon success in competitive examination. To be allowed to compete, a Candidate must be nominated by one of the Founders of Scholarships (a list of whom will be found at page 33 of the *Directory* which is sold at the School, price 6d.), and must produce a register of birth and certificates of health and character. After passing the Competitive Examination, and being elected to a Scholarship, the Student will enter upon a course of free instruction, which will continue from three to five years, provided the report of her progress satisfies the Board of Principal Professors. The School terms are three, and there are 12 weeks of vacation.

Some Scholarships carry with them Exhibitions for maintenance.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 4 Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, London. There are three terms, and thirteen weeks of vacation in the year, hours 9 to 4 in winter, 2 to 5 in summer. Admission by Examination, the fee for which, 1 guinea, is remitted on the admission of the Candidate. There is an entrance fee of 5l., and the fees for instruction are 10l. per term, the Classes for Languages and Deportment being extras.

Candidates at a distance from town may be primarily examined by one of the twenty-four Examiners, who reside in different parts of England, in Edinburgh, Dublin, and the Channel Islands. For the names of these, and for all other information, apply to the Secretary.

TRINITY COLLEGE, London, Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W., instructs and examines in Musical Knowledge, without respect to age. Registration Fee, 5s.; 6d.; Class Fees, from 5s. to 4 guineas; Organ practice, 1s. per hour to Students. Fees for Higher Examinations, held twice yearly and advertised in musical journals, 21s. Address the Secretary. Regulations, and copies of Examination Papers, &c., to be seen in the *Calendar*, price 3s. 6d. W. Reeves, 185 Fleet Street, E.C. See Advertisement, page 5.

HARROW SCHOOL OF MUSIC, on Mr. John Farmer's System. Members practice according to written instructions, and are entitled to examination and advice three times a-year, to attend and occasionally play at fortnightly recitals in London and Harrow, and to the use of the Library. *Hon. Sec.*, Mr. Clement Templeton, Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W.

ART.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House, London.

All instruction in the Academy is gratuitous, but students provide their own materials.

Applicants for admission must have attained some proficiency, and must deliver specimens of their work, with a printed form duly filled in, at the Academy, on or before the 28th of June or the 28th of December, to be submitted to the Council. (This form can be obtained from the Registrar through the written request of a Member, or some artist or person of known respectability.) If approved of, the applicant is received as a Probationer for three months, and must prepare within the Academy a further specimen of her powers. Hours from 10 to 3. Her work will then again be submitted to the Council, and if approved, she will be admitted as a Student for seven years, and receive a ticket of admission from the keeper.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART and Home for Female Students, under Church Management. *Hon. Sec., Miss Bennett, South Wimbledon. 35s a-week.*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, close to Gower Street Station. Department of Fine Arts has three terms in the year. Female Students are admitted to the Antique and Draped-life Schools. Studios open from 9.30 to 5 p.m. Refreshment and Retiring-rooms provided for Ladies.—**SLADE SCHOOL.** Seven Guineas the term. There are Scholarships for which women are eligible, and a Fine-Art Library is open to them.

THE NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL, South Kensington, The Annual Sessions are five months each, and commence on the 1st of March, and 1st of October. Hours from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. every day except Saturday. Fee, 5l. per session, with entrance fee of 10s. Evening Classes for Females, 1l. per session for three evenings in the week. Lady Superintendent, Miss Trulock.

Teachers may attend the Day Classes for three months, on payment of 1l. per month, and Classes for Elementary Teachers and Pupil Teachers meet on two evenings in the week. 5s. per session.

Further information on personal application at the Schools, or by letter addressed to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, s.w.

Metropolitan District Schools of Art are now established at the following places :—

1. **BLOOMSBURY,** The Female School of Art, 43 Queen Square.
2. **CITY AND SPITALFIELDS,** New Bishopsgate Ward Schools.
3. **ST. THOMAS' CHARTERHOUSE,** Goswell Road.
4. **ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS,** Castle Street, Long Acre.
5. **LAMBETH,** Miller's Lane, Upper Kennington Lane.
6. **WEST LONDON,** 204 Great Portland Street.
7. **NORTH LONDON,** Sandringham Road, Kingsland.
8. **ISLINGTON,** 21 Cross Street.
9. **STRATFORD,** Maryland Point.
10. **WESTMINSTER,** St. Mary's, Hyde Place, Vincent Square.
11. **WESTMINSTER,** Royal Architectural Museum.

These Schools are open in the evening from 7 to 9, and there are Female Classes at most of them. Applications for admission, prospectuses, or any other information, should be made at the School in each district.

There is an annual examination for Prizes in all the Schools, and a National Competition.

The Schools in Bloomsbury, Edinburgh, and Dublin, are under Female Superintendents.

There are 144 SCHOOLS OF ART in connexion with the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education. In these instruction in Anatomy, Architecture, Perspective, and Drawing from Life, is given by Certificated Teachers, and Day Classes and Artisan Night Classes are held, at least three times a-week for forty weeks in the year. The Department gives grants to Art Schools upon the Examination of Students, and pays on results for Industrial Students over twelve years of age who pay fees for being taught.

There are Art-Schools at the following places in the Provinces.

Aberdeen.	Dublin Metropolitan Sch.	Newport (Mon.)
Andover.	„ (Queen's Inst.)	Northampton.
Barnsley.	Dudley.	Norwich.
Barnstaple.	Dumfries.	Nottingham.
Barrow-in-Furness.	Dundee.	Oxford.
Bath.	Durham.	Paisley.
Belfast, with branches at	Edinburgh (Male).	Penzance.
Ladies' Coll. Sch. 6361,	„ (Female).	Perth.
and Meth. Coll. 6362.	Elgin.	Plymouth.
Berwick-on-Tweed.	Exeter.	Portsmouth.
Bideford.	Farnham.	Preston.
Birkenhead.	Frome.	Reading.
Birmingham, with branches	Glasgow, with branch at	Redditch.
at Dartmouth Street,	Buchanan Inst. 5831a.	Rotherham.
4747; Moseley Road,	Gloucester.	Ryde.
4749; Osler Street, 4746;	Halifax.	St. Albans.
Smith Street, 4748; and	Hanley.	Salisbury.
King Edward School,	Hartlepool (West).	Selby.
New Street, 4751.	Hastings and St. Leonards.	Sheffield.
Bolton.	Huddersfield.	Shipley.
Boston.	Hull.	Shrewsbury.
Bradford (Mech. Inst.)	Inverness.	Southampton.
„ (Gram. Sch.)	Ipswich.	Stafford.
„ (Church Inst.)	Keighley.	Stirling.
Bridport.	Kendal.	Stoke-upon-Trent.
Brighton.	Keswick.	Stourbridge.
Bristol.	Kidderminster.	Stroud.
Bromsgrove.	Kilmarnock.	Sunderland.
Burslem.	Lancaster.	Swansea.
Cambridge.	Leamington.	Taunton.
Cardiff.	Leeds.	Tavistock.
Carlisle.	Leicester.	Trowbridge.
Carnarvon.	Lewes.	Truro.
Cheltenham.	Limerick.	Wakefield.
Chester.	Lincoln.	Walsall (Station Street
Cirencester.	Liverpool, N.D.	Institute).
Clonmel.	„ S.D.	„ (Athenæum).
Coalbrookdale, with Branch	Londonderry.	Warminster.
at Dawley, 3901a.	Macclesfield.	Warrington.
Cork.	Manchester (Royal Inst.)	Watford.
Coventry.	„ (Grammar School).	Weymouth.
Croydon.	Mansfield.	Winchester.
Darlington.	Middlesboro' with branch at	Wolverhampton.
Derby.	Stockton-on-Tees, 1311.	Worcester.
Devizes.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne,	Yarmouth, Great (with
Devonport.	Library Place.	branch at the Grammar
Dollar.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne,	School, 3417).
Doncaster.	Corporation Street.	York.
Dorchester.	Newcastle-under-Lyme.	

Some hundreds of Art Classes are also held in other places, and a list of these may be found at page 368 of the Annual Report of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, and which may be purchased from Mr. King, Parliament Street, London. Price 1s. 6d.

ART COLLEGE FOR LADIES, 38 Via degli Artisti, 3^{re} Piano, Rome. Terms for board and lodging, from 50*l.* to 70*l.* for the period of eight months, or in Italian money from 6 to 8 lire a-day; single rooms to the South, 8 lire a-day; double rooms to the South, 7 lire a-day; North rooms, 6 lire a-day. There are two Studios in the House, free to all. Charge for Lessons (optional), 60 lire a-month.

During the summer, arrangements may be made for studying either at Perugia or Siena, or other high-lying districts. For further particulars apply to the Rev. Professor Mayor, King's College, London, or to Miss Mayor, *Hon. Sec.*, care of Messrs. Macbean & Co., 378 Corso, Rome.

COLLEGE LODGINGS FOR LADY STUDENTS, Russell House, Tavistock Square, London, w.c. Terms for board and lodging, from 60*l.* to 70 guineas a-year, or from 28*s.* to 33*s.* a-week, to be paid in advance. References are requested. Arrangements can be made for Luncheon for non-resident Students. Address the Lady Manager.

NEEDLEWORK.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, South Kensington. Applicants must be gentlewomen by birth and education, and must undertake to devote seven hours daily to work at the School. Upon the satisfactory completion of the Preliminary Course of Instruction (which consists of nine lessons of five hours each, for which the fee is 5*l.*), the name of the applicant is registered as a Qualified Worker, which makes her eligible for employment whenever the School needs her services. This Registration does not, however, in any way pledge the School to give employment. Apply in person.

LONDON INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PLAIN NEEDLEWORK, 2 Connaught Street, corner of Edgeware Road, holds classes for Ladies and persons engaged in Elementary, Private, and High Schools. Address the Principal.

DECORATIVE NEEDLEWORK SOCIETY. Miss Gemmell, 73 George Street, Portman Square, w.

PHARMACY.

* **THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, 17 Bloomsbury Square, w.c., admits Women to the Lectures of the Society, given daily at the office (fees, 4 guineas), and also to Examinations.

* **THE SOUTH LONDON SCHOOL OF PHARMACY**, 325 Kennington Road, admits Women to their Lectures, and also to the Laboratory. Fees for one year's training, 15*l.*

* **THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY IN IRELAND** is also open to Women, and Classes in preparation for its Matriculation Examination are at work at the Queen's Institute, 25 Molesworth Street, Dublin. (*See* page 172.)

MEDICINE.

LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN (in connexion with Royal Free Hospital), 30 Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square, w.c. Four years' course of study; winter and summer sessions. Fees for whole curriculum of Lectures, 80*l.* Fees for four years' Hospital Instruction, 45*l.* Mr. A. T. Norton, F.R.C.S., Dean of the School.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Stevenson, 13 Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, holds (separate) Classes for instructing Men and Women how to act in cases of emergency or accident, such as Drowning, Burns, Fits, Rabies, &c. The lecturers are duly qualified medical men, and the number in each class is limited to 25. Fees low.

LONDON SCHOOLS SWIMMING CLUB FOR GIRLS. Classes at the Baths, King Street, St. Pancras, and 2 Queen's Road, Bayswater.

* A three-years' apprenticeship to a registered Chemist and Druggist is also necessary before any one can open a shop. *See Handbook of Woman's Work*, pages 97-99. Hatchards. By post, 1*s.* 2*d.*

NURSING.

CANDIDATES for this profession are generally required to be from 25 to 35 or 40 years of age, and to produce references of character. After a few weeks' test they enter upon a year of probation, during which their wages average 12*l.*, with or without partial uniform, and they are almost always expected to remain in the service of the Institution for a further period of three years, in the course of which their wages rise to 22*l.* or 25*l.*

It is not easy to estimate fairly the comparative value of the wages paid to Nurses by the different Training Schools, the amount depending so much upon whether it is exclusive or not of the uniform, and also on the amount of uniform required. The average wages, including both cost and uniform, appears to be about 11*l.* in the first year, and rarely rises beyond 25*l.* or 30*l.* after any length of service. Where the Heads of Wards are educated women, their salaries may be 35*l.* to 50*l.* But it must be borne in mind that liberal board, lodging, medical attendance, and washing, are always found.

Training for Private Nursing, or for the independent exercise of the profession, is difficult to obtain; each Hospital, as a rule, only training the number required for its own staff. Arrangements for training only, without after service, may occasionally be made with those Hospitals marked with an asterisk, and which train a limited number of Nurses for other Institutions or for Private or District Nursing.

IN LONDON.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, Westminster Bridge, s.e. The Council of the NIGHTINGALE FUND have here their Training School for Nurses. Apply personally between 10 and 12 on Tuesday and Friday, to the Matron, Mrs. Wardroper, or by letter to the Sec. Nightingale Fund, Henry Bonham Carter, 91 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, w. Pupils are trained for one year as Nightingale Probationers, receiving board and lodging with 10*l.* and uniform. During three years after completion of training they are required to take situations as Hospital Nurses: usual commencing salary, 20*l.*

Ladies wishing to qualify for superior appointments may be trained, upon payment under two scales, 30*l.* and 52*l.*, and are also expected to take situations during three years or one year respectively after completion of the training. Salaries from 35*l.* to 60*l.* rising to 100*l.* See Advertisement, p. 4.

***ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL** (100 beds), Gray's Inn Road, w.c., is nursed by the Training Institution for Protestant Nurses, 3A Cambridge Place, Paddington. Probationers begin with a salary equivalent to 14 guineas and rise to 25*l.*

Ladies are trained for not less than three months, at 1*l.* 15*s.* per week, or for one year at 30*l.*; but in the latter case are required to remain in the service of the Association for two years further.

***MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL** (310 beds), Mortimer Street, Berners Street, w. Probationers begin with salary, 12*l.*, which rises to 18*l.* after the first year, and subsequently by 2*l.* yearly up to 24*l.*

Lady Pupils are received for not less than six months, at 1 guinea per week.

LONDON HOSPITAL (800 beds), Whitechapel Road, e. Nurse probationers receive 12*l.* on admission, rising to 21*l.*, but are not promoted to be Sisters. These are educated women who enter as Sister Probationers, and their salary begins at 25*l.* six months after admission. Both are required to remain three years in the Hospital.

CENTRAL LONDON SICK ASYLUM, Highgate Infirmary, Dartmouth Park Hill, Upper Holloway, n., trains Pupil Nurses, and gives board, lodging, &c., equivalent to 16*l.* the first year.

ASSOCIATION FOR TRAINING SOLDIERS' WIVES AS NURSES. Viscountess Strangford.

***KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL**, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn, w.c., and

***CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL**, are both nursed by the Community of St. John's House, 6 Norfolk Street, Strand. Nurses receive 15*l.* and uniform, must remain three years with a rising salary, which engagement is renewable for another three years. Pupil Nurses for other Institutions or district work are trained for not less than six months, at the rate of 30*l.* a-year.

Ladies are trained for periods of three months or a year. Application in all cases to the Lady Superior, St. John's House.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, s.w. Probationers trained under the Westminster Training School and Home for Nurses, 8 Broad Sanctuary. Wages for the first year 10*l.*, second 20*l.*, third 22*l.*, with uniform. Apply to the Lady Superintendent of the Hospital, between one and two o'clock, Tuesdays excepted.

***UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL**, Upper Gower Street, under All Saints' Sisterhood. Nurses receive 16*l.* a-year and all found.

***ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL**, Paddington, w., trains Nurses and Gentlewomen desirous of qualifying themselves for public appointments or private nursing, for the period of one year, or fifteen months if required to remain by the Matron. They serve as Assistant Nurses, and are paid at the rate of 10*l.* and uniform. Those who pass this year of probation satisfactorily are placed on a Register and recommended for employment.

THE DEACONESS' INSTITUTION AND TRAINING HOSPITAL, The Green, Tottenham, London, n., trains Christian Women who propose to become Deaconesses gratuitously in the care of the Sick, and supplies them as Nurses to Public Institutions at 12*l.* yearly.

PROVINCES.

EDINBURGH, ROYAL INFIRMARY. Probationers serve as Assistant Nurses and receive 10*l.* the first year and uniform, and 2*s.* allowance weekly for washing. They are only required to serve one year after training, and in this they receive 20*l.*

***CAMBRIDGE. ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL** (120 beds). Nurse Probationers receive no wages, but have their training free, with board and lodging, and provide their own uniform.

Special Probationers pay 12*s.* weekly. There are no obligations as to after-service. Pupil Nurses trained for Districts, 6*l.* for three months.

***WINCHESTER. ROYAL HANTS INFIRMARY**. Trains Nurses between 23 and 30 years of age for one year without wages, and then pays them 20*l.* each for two years, after which the salary still rises. Ladies are trained on entrance fee of 28 guineas.

LEEDS TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTION, 15 Hyde Terrace, receives Probationers.

LEICESTER. NURSES' HOME, 8 Napier Terrace. Receives Lady Pupils at 40*l.*, and trains Nurses (over 23 preferred). Wages, first year, 12*l.*; second and third years, 18*l.*

***LIVERPOOL. ROYAL SOUTHERN HOSPITAL**. Trains Lady Probationers, for not less than six months, at 1 guinea per week. Nurses are trained for Institutions, for six or more months, for a fee of 5 guineas.

MANCHESTER INFIRMARY. Trains Nurses for one year for fee of 10*l.* Apply to Lady Superintendent or Clerk of Guardians, Poor-Law Offices, New Bridge St.

NURSING OF CHILDREN.

LONDON. CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (172 Beds). Great Ormond Street. Trains, boards, and lodges Lady Pupils from 21 to 35 years of age, at 1 guinea a-week; and Nurses, from 17 to 35, at 7s. 6d. per week, for not less than six months.

——— **NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.** Ladies are received for Training at 1 guinea per week.

BHYL, NORTH WALES. ST. WINIFRED'S HOSPITAL (40 Beds). Ladies Trained.

NOTTINGHAM. CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Miss Morse.

MONTHLY NURSING AND MIDWIFERY.

LONDON. BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Endell Street, St. Giles's, w.c. Nurse's fee for board, lodging, and training for one month, 6 guineas, after which a Certificate of proficiency for Monthly Nursing is granted. Pupil Midwives must remain three months. Fee, 4l. per month. Entrance fee, 10 guineas.

——— **CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL,** City Road, e.c. Fee for Nurse Pupils, 5 guineas for three weeks, for Midwife Pupils, 20 guineas for twelve weeks, including board and lodging.

——— **QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S HOSPITAL,** 191 Marylebone Road, w. Trains Monthly Nurses for six weeks. Fee, 4 guineas. Pupil Midwives, for three months; fee, 2 guineas. Both classes sleep in the Hospital, but board themselves.

DUBLIN. ROTUNDA LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Rutland Square. Pupils trained as Midwives and Nurse-tenders for six months; Externs for 10l., as Interns for 20l., for practice and instruction, and receiving board and lodging in addition. Apply to the Master, Dr. Atthill.

EDINBURGH. ROYAL MATERNITY AND SIMPSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Lauriston. Midwife Pupils pay 10s. per week for thirteen weeks for board and lodging. The entrance fee is 10s. 6d., and the fees for Lectures about 4 guineas.

THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, gives Diplomas to Midwives who pass their Examinations, which are held at the Society's Library, 291 Regent Street, in the months of January, April, and October. Fee for Diploma, 1 guinea. Unsuccessful candidates pay 5s.

INSTITUTION FOR TRAINING NURSES FOR NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISORDERS. 1 King Street, Park Street, Grosvenor Square. Candidates received on probation for three months upon a fee of 2l., which is returned if they remain in the service of the Institution. They are engaged for periods of three years, wages rising from 20l. to 29l. with retiring Pension after twelve years.

COOKERY.

LONDON NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR COOKERY, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, s.w. The training for the post of Cookery Instructor in all branches of Cooking is 20 guineas for five months, and 10 guineas for ten weeks for a Teacher of Artisan Cookery.

THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF COOKERY AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY, Albert Buildings, Shandwick Place. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Guthrie Wright.

This School gives Public and Private Lessons (Demonstration and Practice) on High-class, Plain, and Cheap Cookery, in all parts of Scotland and elsewhere, at fees varying from 2s. to 42s. for 12 lessons, and is prepared, should the demand for Teachers sufficiently increase, to train Teachers for the post of Cookery Instructors at a fee of 15 guineas the course, extending from November to April.

THE NORTHERN UNION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS OF COOKERY. *President*, Mrs. Rowland Williams. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss F. L. Calder, 49 Canning Street, Liverpool. Founded 1876, to promote the systematic study of Cookery both in theory and in practice, and to test the instruction given by examination.

SCHOOLS IN CONNEXION WITH THE UNION :—

BOLTON	..	...	<i>Hon. Sec.</i> , Mrs. Haslem, White Bank.
BRECON	...	...	" Miss Williams, Penpont.
CAMBRIDGE	...	...	" Miss Miller, 7 Scroope Terrace.
CHESTERFIELD	...	...	" Mrs. Mells, St. Thomas's Rectory, Brampton.
*GLASGOW	...	...	" Miss Paterson, 8 Claremont Terrace.
LAUNCESTON	...	...	" Mrs. Ralph, Dunhevid College.
LEAMINGTON	...	...	" Miss Galton, 5 Bertie Terrace.
LEICESTER	...	...	" Mrs. Busk, 3 Walfield Road.
*LIVERPOOL	...	...	" Miss F. L. Calder, 49 Canning Street.

Lady Superintendent.—Miss Farnall, School of Cookery, 59 Parr Street, Colquitt Street.

Branch Schools affiliated to Liverpool :—

SOUTHPORT	...	...	<i>Hon. Sec.</i> , Miss Nicholson.
TAVISTOCK	...	...	" Mrs. Tait, the Vicarage.

THE YORKSHIRE TRAINING SCHOOL OF COOKERY. Yorkshire Ladies' Council, included in the Northern Union. *Central Office*: 3 Tower Buildings, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. *General Hon. Sec.*, Miss Robinson. *Organizing Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Fenwick. *Hon. Treasurer*, Miss Garlick.

Branch Schools :—

BRADFORD	...	...	<i>Hon. Sec.</i> , Miss Glyde.
HALIFAX	...	...	" Mrs. Nathan Whitley.
WAKEFIELD	...	...	" Mrs. Marriott.
YORK	...	...	" Miss Robinson.

* At these Schools Teachers are trained. The training occupies about 6 months, and the fees are 7 Guineas for Artisan Cookery, and 10 Guineas for the full course, including all branches.

DECORATIVE ART AND CHINA PAINTING.

ART-POTTERY STUDIO, 68 Newman Street, w.

THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, South Kensington. Address the Secretary. The School has now agencies in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Norwich, and Glasgow. The Branch School for Scotland is at 116 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. Its rules are identical with those of the school at South Kensington.

THE DECORATIVE NEEDLEWORK SOCIETY. Classes arranged. Address Miss Gemmell, Secretary, 73 George Street, Portman Square.

FOR DECORATIVE WORK, the Messrs. Simpson, 100 St. Martin's Lane, w.c., employ many ladies in its various branches, including China and Glass Painting.

FOR GLASS AND CHINA PAINTING, the Messrs. Mortlock, Art Pottery Galleries, Orchard Street, Portman Square, and Oxford Street.

FOR GLASS PAINTING alone, Messrs. Powell, the Whitefriars Glass Works Company, Whitefriars Street.

FOR CHINA PAINTING alone, Messrs. Doulton & Co., Lambeth. A class for preliminary instruction is held at the Lambeth School of Art, Miller's Lane, Upper Kennington Lane.

THE MESSRS. MINTON, Stoke-upon-Trent, employ ladies in various departments of their Potteries.

FOR SILK, SATIN, AND VELVET PAINTING, and for **CARDS**, Mr. Rimmell, 36 Strand, w.c.

LAW-COPYING, WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY, PLAN-TRACING, AND ENGINEERING DRAWINGS, &c.

LAW-COPYING.—Employment and Instruction. 2 Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn. Mrs. Sunter. Fee, 7 Guineas.

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY (Limited), 21b Great College Street, Westminster. Trains and employs women in type-setting and light printing, and executes trade work to order. *Secretary*, Mrs. Paterson.

PLAN-TRACING AND ENGINEERING DRAWINGS, &c. 8 Great Queen Street, Westminster, s.w. *Principal*, Miss E. J. Long.

SCHOOL OF WOOD ENGRAVING.

124 Kennington Park Road. Yearly fee for Instruction 4 guineas, and free Scholarships after first year to industrious Students. Meals at a fixed tariff, and the Students are superintended by a Lady. Hours, 10 to 4 daily; twice a-week from 6 to 8. Girls over 16 eligible.

SCHOOL OF ART WOOD CARVING.

Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington. Day Students, 2*l.* a-month; Evening Students, 15*s.* a-month, or 2*l.* a course, or 5*l.* a-quarter.

SHORTHAND AND BOOK-KEEPING CLASSES are held at 22 Berners Street. Address Secretary to the Society for the Employment of Women.

THE COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN, 29 Queen Square, w.c.

And the **WORKING WOMEN'S COLLEGE**, 7 Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square.

GUIDE V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS FOR BEFRIENDING WOMEN.

(A) GENERAL.

LONDON.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 15 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, Strand, investigates cases of distress, and endeavours to obtain employment or other assistance for those in need. For District Offices, see p. 216.

UNIVERSAL BENEFICENT SOCIETY, 15 Soho Square, assists by Loans, Gifts, Pensions, Ladies and Gentlemen in reduced circumstances, after investigation of case, and maintains Children in Homes, &c.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 65 Southampton Row, w.c., Pensions, on election, persons over 60, belonging to the upper or middle classes.

BRITISH BENEFICENT SOCIETY, 30 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C., grants Annuities under 30*l.* to elderly Gentlewomen.

BENEVOLENT LOAN SOCIETY lends Money without interest. Mr. Vaughan, 3 Franklin's Row, Chelsea.

FEMALE PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, Milner's Buildings, Moor-gate Street, E.C., does not include Governesses.

LONDON PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION FOR LADIES EMPLOYED IN BUSINESS AND GOVERNESSES, 282 High Holborn, w.c., grants Relief in Sickness, and affords opportunity for Insurance of Property, &c.

FRIENDLY FEMALE SOCIETY, East View, Church Road, Upper Norwood. For Women who have seen better days. Asylums at Camberwell and Brixton. Sec., Miss Leifchild, 16 Albany Road, Regent's Park.

OVERMAN'S CHARITY. Pensions for Widows and Single Women, Church of England. Sec., J. Wrench Towse.

GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY, 10 Bell Yard, Gracechurch Street.

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF DISTRESSED WIDOWS, 32 Sackville Street, w.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 32 Sackville Street (*Home and Registration Office*, 47 Harley Street; *Aged Asylums*, Chislehurst). Gives Temporary Help and Annuities, and has a Provident Fund.

UNITED KINGDOM BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION. Grants Annuities by Election. 4 Berners Street.

ARNEWAY'S CHARITIES. Lends sums of from 50*l.* to 200*l.* upon security to poor traders. 9 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, s.w.

BENEFICENT SOCIETY, 16 Southampton Street, Strand, w.c. Sec., W. G. Armitage.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, at same Office. Hon. Sec., P. B. Burgess.

IN THE PROVINCES AND ABROAD.

PARIS ASSOCIATION AND MISSION HOMES FOR ENGLISH WOMEN (Miss Leigh, 77 Avenue Wagram), befriends, in many ways, Englishwomen of all Classes.

— **ENGLISH GOVERNESSES' PARIS AID SOCIETY** grants Lodging and other Pecuniary Help, &c. Miss Pryde, 16 Rue de Tilsit.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. NORTHERN COUNTIES SOCIETY for granting Annuities to Governesses and others, on election. Mrs. Dale, 12 Windsor Crescent, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SHEFFIELD. THE HOUNSFIELD PENSIONS, 8 Paradise Square, grants 30*l.* Pensions to Gentlewomen over 50 years of age.

— **DEAKIN CHARITY** grants Annuities to Unmarried Women. Received 8000*l.* from widow of Mr. George Wolstenholm in 1881.

SCOTLAND. FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF INDIGENT GENTLEWOMEN OF SCOTLAND, ABOVE 50 AND UNMARRIED, grants Pensions of from 18*l.* to 25*l.*, and has Local Directors all over Scotland, a Sinking Fund of 51,000*l.*, and an Annual Income of 7000*l.* Sec. J. T. MacLagan, Esq., 6 North Street, St. David Street, Edinburgh.

BRADFORD. SPINSTERS' ENDOWMENT FUND.

Benevolent Associations for Special Classes.

These generally take the form of Pensions and Annuities, with or without Residence, to the Widows and Children of deceased members of certain professions or callings, or makes Grants towards the Apprenticeship or Education of their Orphan Children.

CLERGY.

Those for the Clergy are numerous, but often of small value; and many have been founded for the benefit of the Beneficed Clergy of certain Dioceses only. The more important of those, without such limit, are as follows:—

POOR CLERGY RELIEF SOCIETY, 36 Southampton Street, Strand.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION, 4 St. Martin's Place.

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION, 63 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY, 2 Bloomsbury Place, w.c.

THOMPSON-HANKY CHARITY, 7 Mincing Lane. Distribution in July of each year.

MRS. BECKER'S BOUNTY pensions Poor Clergy over 55 years of age, physically incompetent. 9 St. Mark's Place, Lyncombe, Bath.

***CLERGY DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL.** Rev. Canon Gore, Bowdon.

CHOLMONDELY CHARITIES, 1 Middle Scotland Yard, Whitehall.

ARNOLD FUND, 500*l.* a-year in Pensions. Address Trustees, care of Marteb, Parry, and Stewart, 57 Coleman Street.

BROMLEY COLLEGE, KENT. Forty houses, with Pensions.

PARTIS COLLEGE, BATH. Rooms and 30*l.* Annuity to Widows or Orphans, unmarried Daughters of Professional Men over 50 years of age, and possessed of incomes of not less than 30*l.*

SOMERSET HOSPITAL, Froxfield, Wilts.

* See note next page.

Mrs. ASHTON'S CHARITY grants Pensions of 15*l.* to Thirty Widows in the month of June. Apply for Forms to the Receiver, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

***CLERGY LADIES' HOMES**, at Maida Hill and Westbourne Park, offer Unfurnished Rooms to Widows or Spinster-Daughters, over 40 years of age, possessing Incomes between 40*l.* and 60*l.*

EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE FUND (Sec., 27 Paternoster Row) pensions 150 Widows.

There are two Societies, conducted by private persons of great philanthropy, who supply the Families of Poor Clergy with Cast-off Clothing and other comforts:—

The P. P. C. Society.—Address Miss Breay, Battenhall Place, London Road, Worcester; and

The A. F. D., conducted by Miss Hinton, 4 York Place, Clifton.

Diocesan Clerical Charities.

These Charities are confined to the relatives of Clergy of the Diocese or Arch-deaconry for which they have been founded, but sometimes with reversion to others, should no eligible Candidates be forthcoming.

BRISTOL. CLERGY SOCIETY. Hon. Sec., W. H. Clarke, Esq., 28 Broad Street, Bristol.

CANTERBURY. COGAN'S HOSPITAL, AUCHER'S CHARITY, AND SYKES' BENEFACTION. Six Villas; 25*l.* Pensions.

CARLISLE. DIOCESAN SOCIETY FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGY OF ANCIENT DIOCESE. Francis Parker, Esq., Acorn Bank, Penrith.

DERBYSHIRE. LARGE'S HOSPITAL, DERBY. Houses and 50*l.* Annuities for five Widows. No local limitation. Sec., A. G. Taylor, Solicitor, Derby.

—— **MAPPLETON'S HOSPITAL.** Three Houses, and 30*l.* a-year. Apply to Trustees of Okeover Family.

—— **SPALDEN'S CHARITY, ASHBORNE.** Lodgings and 40*l.* Pensions. No limit.

LICHFIELD. NEWTON'S COLLEGE. Twenty-two Houses and 50*l.* Pensions. Candidates are elected by Dean and Chapter at Michaelmas Audit, and must be over 50 years of age, with Incomes under 30*l.* Local preference only.

—— **Mrs. BYRD'S CHARITIES** grant thirteen Annuities of 32*l.* to Widows, Sons, or Daughters of Clergy, not necessarily Orphans. Apply to Trustees, Peterborough.

SALISBURY. COLLEGE OF MATRONS. For eight Widows over 50, with Incomes under 50*l.* Rooms and 60*l.* Pension. Two Non-resident Matrons, 50*l.* Pension. Preference extended to Exeter.

—— **St. PAUL'S HOME, FISHERTON.** For six Widows or Spinsters over 50, with Incomes between 25*l.* and 75*l.* per annum.

PETERBOROUGH. FRAMLAND AND EAST GOSCOTE CHARITY. Established 1770. Sec., Rev. A. M. Rendell, Coston, Melton.

—— **GARTREE SOCIETY.** Rev. F. Thorp, Burton Overy.

—— **SMITH'S CHARITY.** 40*l.* Pensions, and four Sets of Rooms in Kensington Hospital.

* For fuller lists of Schools see *Guide IV.*, and of Boarding Homes open to Clergy Widows but not limited to them, *Guide II.*

PETERBOROUGH HARLY'S CHARITY. Rooms in Osgathorpe Hospital and 50*l*.

— **ALSOPP'S CHARITY AND SPARHENHOE SOCIETY.** Established 1718.

ASHBURNE, Church Street. Residence and 25*l*. Candidates must possess Incomes of 70*l*.

ESSEX AND PART OF HERTFORDSHIRE. CLERGY CHARITY. Treasurer, A. Pryor, Esq., Widford, near Chelmsford.

RIPON. MRS. DANBY VERNON HARCOURT'S CHARITY. Distributed in January as funds allow.

MANCHESTER. Address Vicar of Lancaster before last Wednesday in July.

YORKSHIRE. East, West, and North Ridings have each a Charitable Society, and also **LADY CONYNGHAM'S CHARITY**, which grants Pensions of 20*l*., and the **YORK EMMANUEL**, which befriends cases of Blindness and Idiocy.

— **HULL, MRS. ANN WATSON'S CHARITY OF STONEFERRY** now gives Lodgings and 25*l*. Pensions to eleven Widows in the **LADIES' COLLEGE, SUTTON, HULL.** Daughters of Clergy also received, and an Industrial School for ten Girls in connexion with the College is taught by one of these Ladies.

— **MRS. DIXON'S CHARITY.** Pensions of 60*l*. Apply to Vicar of Leeds.

— **WRAGBY. SIR EDWARD TURNOR'S HOSPITAL.** Six Residences and 30*l*. Pensions, with 20*l*. Pensions to Non-Residents.

— **CORBETT'S AND KENNEDY'S GIFTS** grant twenty 5*l*. Pensions. Apply Clerk of Cooks' Company, 24 Laurence Pountney Lane, London.

— **LADY MIDDLETON'S GIFTS.** Ten 4*l*. Pensions. Apply to Clerk of Grocers' Company, which distributes 500*l*. per annum to Clergy Widows.

— **MISS JANE CART'S CHARITY.** Thirty Pensions of 20*l*. to Widows and Unmarried Daughters over 45. Paid in alternate years. Receiver for Trustees, Charles S. Benning, Esq., Dunstable.

MIDDLESEX. SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF LONDON CLERGY. Sion College, London Wall.

— **CAME'S CHARITY.** Pensions Clergy Widows. The Cordwainers' Company, 7 Cannon Street.

There are other Charities limited to the Dioceses and Archdeaconries of Middlesex and Surrey. Rev. Alfred Povah, Rectory, Hart Street, City, &c.

WINCHESTER. BISHOP MORLEY'S COLLEGE, The Close. 12 Residences and Pensions for Widows over 50 years, of Winchester or Worcester Diocese.

WORCESTER. COLLEGE OF MATRONS. For Widows over 50, with 10*l*. yearly income.

Nonconformist Charities.

CONGREGATIONAL PASTORS' WIDOWS' FUND, Memorial Hall, &c.

DISSENTING WIDOWS' FUND. Sec., 96 Grove Lane, Camberwell.

ROBINSON'S RETREAT FOR WIDOWS OF DISSENTING MINISTERS.

WESLEYAN MINISTERS' WIDOWS' FUND, 39 Hamilton Road, Highbury Road.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS. Sec., Mr. Jones, 96 Grove Lane, Camberwell, &c.

(B.) SPECIAL.

Similar Charities for supplying Residence, Grants, or Pensions to the Widows and Orphans of Professional Men, and of Tradesmen, exist in connexion with many other callings. Among them are the following—for

MEDICAL MEN—

MEDICAL MEN. NORFOLK BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR WIDOWS OR ORPHANS OF INDIGENT.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.

BRITISH MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND. Sec., 11 New Burlington Street.

MEDICAL MEN, WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF, 53 Berners Street.

NAVAL OFFICERS—

ADMIRALTY COMPASSIONATE FUND grants Annuities of 14*l*.

QUEEN ADELAIDE NAVAL FUND supplements the above.

CAPTAIN COOK'S ALMSHOUSES FOR SEAMEN'S WIDOWS. Vestry Clerk, Bancroft Road, N.E.

ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR RELIEVING WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF SHIP-WRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS, Hibernian Chambers, London Bridge.

MILITARY OFFICERS—

MILITARY BENEVOLENT FUND grants Annuities to the Widows or Unmarried Daughters of Officers and Royal Marines over 45, with incomes of between 25*l*. and 40*l*. Introduction by Subscriber and references. By Election; but canvassing forbidden. Apply to Mrs. Ellis Williams, Founder and Hon. Sec., 40 Bedford Square, W.C.

PATRIOTIC FUND. Royal Commission, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square.

NAVAL AND MILITARY—

HOWARD'S INSTITUTION pensions Widows. Trustees, 10 Salisbury Street, Strand.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS—

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM, Kingston, Surrey. Office, 40 Charing Cross, S.W.
Election by Ballot. Affords Lodging and Weekly Allowance.

FARMERS—

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, Pensions the Widows and Daughters with 20*l*. Sec., 26 Charles Street, St. James', S.W.

BENEVOLENT BLUES, 85 Tufnell Park Road, and Rennan's Hotel, Cheapside.

THEATRICAL—

COVENT GARDEN FUND, 12 Beaufort Buildings, W.C.

DRAMATIC SICK FUND ASSOCIATION, 50A Lincoln's Inn Fields.

GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND, 45 Wellington Street, W.C.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS—

GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly. Grants Pensions to Aged and Infirm who have subscribed three years.

TRAINED NURSES' ANNUITY FUND. Hon. Sec., T. W. Macan, 79½ Gracechurch Street.

CUSTOMS—

ORPHANAGE. Sec., H. M. Customs, Port of London.

**METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE have an ORPHANAGE at Twickenham.
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS—**

PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 32 Sackville Street, for Members within 12 miles of General Post Office, grants in Illness and Pensions from 25*l.* to 85*l.*

**ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT FUND, } 24 Old Bond Street.
" ORPHAN FUND,**

CHURCH SCHOOLMASTERS' AND MISTRESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.
G. W. Perry, 21 Great College Street, Westminster, s.w. (76), has Local Boards all over England. Grants Annuities by Election, &c., to disabled Teachers and their Widows, and Home Allowance for Teachers' Orphans.

ORGANISTS AND LAY-CLERKS—WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CATHEDRAL BODY.
Sec., Mr. Dyson, Cloisters, Windsor Castle.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 4 Vernon Place, Bloomsbury Square, w.c.

ARCHITECTS—SIR JOHN SOANE'S TRUSTEES, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 9 Clifford's Inn, w.c.

ORGAN-BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. *Sec.*, Mr. Haseldine, 28 Hamilton Street, Camden Town. Pensions Widows for first two years of widowhood.

PRINTERS' PENSION, ALMSHOUSE, AND ORPHAN ASYLUM CORPORATION. Almshouses at Wood Green. *Sec.*, J. S. Hodson, 20 High Holborn. Orphan Asylum for Children of Deceased Subscribers until 15 years of age. Boys boarded out at Leytonstone, and Girls at Hornsey.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY PENSION FUND, for Aged Daughters of Printers, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20 High Holborn, w.c.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 32 Sackville Street, grants Annuities.

" **HOME AND REGISTRATION OFFICE, 47 Harley Street.**

" **AGED ASYLUM, Chislehurst.**

II.—CITY COMPANIES.

The City Companies administer many Charitable Bequests. Among these are—*

THE CLOTHWORKERS', The Hall, 41 Mincing Lane. Four Charities, which pension the Blind. **HEATHER'S AND KENT'S ALMSHOUSES,** for Members' Widows.

THE COOPERS'. GIBSON'S ALMSHOUSES FOR WOMEN. Clerk, 71 Basinghall Street.

THE CORDWAINERS', 7 Cannon Street, London, e.c., pensions Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

THE DRAPERS', The Hall, 27 Throgmorton Street, London, e.c., pensions Blind. **CORNEY'S SCHOOL FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.**

GOLDSMITHS', The Hall, 27 Foster Lane, Cheapside, has **BOWE'S ALMSHOUSES** at Woolwich.

The following list of City Companies may be useful, though the preceding are those which principally benefit Women:—

BOWYERS' COMPANY, 22 Surrey Street, Strand, w.c.

CUTLERS' COMPANY, Cutlers' Hall, Cloak Lane, London, e.c.

* In each case of application the letter should be addressed to the Clerk of the Company.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY, The Hall, Adelaide Place, London Bridge.
 GROCERS' COMPANY, The Hall, Grocers' Hall Court, 85 Poultry, E.C.
 HABERDASHERS' COMPANY, The Hall, 8 Gresham Street West, London, E.C.
 IRONMONGERS' COMPANY, The Hall, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.
 LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY, The Hall, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.
 MERCHANTS' COMPANY, The Hall, 4 Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.
 MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY, The Hall, 27 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
 SKINNERS' COMPANY, The Hall, Dowgate Hill, London, E.C.

III.—SOCIETIES FOR PROVIDING WITH EMPLOYMENT,

Or generally Befriending Gentlewomen and others. 'R' signifies that Registries, open to Candidates upon various Conditions, are attached.

THE WORKING LADIES' GUILD, 113 Gloucester Road, Queen's Gate, S.W. Applicants for Assistance or Registration require the introduction of an Associate to whom they are personally known. *Office Hours*, 11 to 1 and 2 to 4 daily, except Saturday; but no one is admitted in the first instance except by an appointment form signed by an Associate.

SOCIETY FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN, 22 Berners Street. *Secs.*, Miss King and Miss Lewin. *Office Hours*, 11 to 5. Registration requires a reference from two householders. R.

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE, 25 Molesworth Street, Dublin. R.

THE MANCHESTER WOMEN'S INSTITUTE AND HOME. Inquiry and Registry Office, 107A Manchester Street, Manchester. R.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FEMALE WELFARE. Has 68 Affiliated Institutions, 47 Weymouth Street, Portland Place. R.

REGISTRY FOR LADY HELPS, on Mrs. Crawshay's System, 163 Oxford Street. R.

PABOCHIAL MISSION. *Office*, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand. 190 Poor Women employed.

CO-OPERATIVE NEEDLEWOMEN'S SOCIETY. Mrs. Alison, 18 Theobald's Road, W.C.

GUILD OF AID IN HOME DUTIES (Mrs. Henslow, Zeals Rectory, Bath) trains Women of every Class in Domestic Duties, Laundry, &c., and, whenever possible, supplies help, through them, to such, or private families associated with the Guild. Servants' Registry. Telegrams: Mere, Railway Station, Gillingham, L. S. W. R.

BIBLE AND DOMESTIC FEMALE MISSION. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Selfe Leonard, 2 Adelphi Terrace, Strand. Employs Biblewomen and Nurses for work among the Poor.

FREE REGISTRY FOR CHARWOMEN, The Chimes, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

ST. PETER'S REGISTRY FOR WORKING WOMEN, 293 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

LONDON CO-OPERATIVE LAUNDRY. Mrs. Bell, Spring Vale Works, Blythe Lane, Hammersmith.

INSTITUTION FOR NEEDLEWOMEN, 10 Bermondsy Square, S.E. Employs respectable Women and sells clothing made by them. Daily, from 10 to 4.

SOCIETIES* AND DÉPÔTS FOR THE SALE OF LADIES' WORK.

'R' signifies that a Registry is kept.

BRIGHTON, HOVE, AND SUSSEX GENTLEWOMEN'S AID SOCIETY, 55 Waterloo Street, Brighton.

* CRYSTAL PALACE LADIES' NEEDLEWORK SOCIETY. Members' Fee, 6s. per annum. Sec., Miss L. M. Smart, 2 The Glen, Forest Hill.

CLIFTON. DÉPÔT FOR THE SALE OF WORK BY LADIES OF LIMITED MEANS, 6 Portland Street. Sec., Miss Walker, 4 Buckingham Villas.

— 2 Portland Street. Treasurer, Miss Read, 2 West Mall.

LADIES' WORK SOCIETY, 81 Sloane Street, s.w. Introduction through one of the Committee. Commission, 2½d. in shilling.

LADIES' INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, 11 Porchester Street, Connaught Square. 5s. Annual Subscription, and 1d. in shilling.

MANCHESTER, 20 King Street. DÉPÔT FOR SALE OF LADIES' WORK. Entrance-fee, 10s. 6d. Commission, 2d. in shilling.

MISS FORDHAM'S WORK SOCIETY, 17 Duke Street, Manchester Square, w. 10s. 6d. Annual Subscription, and 2d. in shilling.

CHELTENHAM FINE-ART SOCIETY. Apply to Captain J. M. Read, Beaumont, Cheltenham.

GENTLEWOMEN'S SELF-HELP INSTITUTE, 15 Baker Street, Portman Square. Sec., Miss Lupton. R.

SOCIETY FOR THE SALE OF THE WORK OF LADIES OF LIMITED MEANS, 8 Edgar Buildings, Bath, and Branch at 8 Castle Street, Reading. Members must supply two Certificate Recommenders, and Guinea Nomination required.

* SOCIETY FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF LADIES OF SMALL MEANS. Mrs. Elliott Scrivenor, Vicarage, Horncastle. Applications should always contain stamped envelope.

SOUTHPORT. LADIES' WORK SOCIETY. 207 Lord Street.

TORQUAY, 22 Belgrave Terrace. Mrs. Geyselman.

LADIES' WORK SOCIETY, 83 Bold Street, Liverpool. Clerical reference. 5s. per annum Subscription. 1d. in shilling.

* LADIES' WORK SOCIETY, Leamington, holds two Annual Sales.

WEST OF ENGLAND DÉPÔT FOR THE SALE OF LADIES' WORK, 101 Queen Street, Exeter. 5s. per annum, and 1d. in shilling.

IRELAND. IRISH LADIES' WORK SOCIETY, 25 Mellifont Avenue, Kingstown. Annual Subscription, 4s., and 1d. in shilling.

* GENTLEWOMEN'S HOME-WORK ASSOCIATION. Miss E. M. Burney, St. Mark's Vicarage, Surbiton.

* ANNUAL SALES in June—no Commission—in St. John's Wood, to a limited number of Ladies.

* Those Societies marked with an asterisk are self-supporting; the others solicit subscriptions for working expenses.

IV.—RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES, ASSOCIATIONS, &c.

DEACONESS' INSTITUTIONS.

THE LONDON DIOCESAN DEACONESSSES' INSTITUTION, 12 Tavistock Crescent, Westbourne Park. Head Sister, Deaconess Cassin.

EAST LONDON DIOCESAN DEACONESS' HOME, 2 Sutton Place, Hackney, E. Deaconess L. Collier.

CHESTER DEACONESSSES' INSTITUTION. Deaconess Fitzmaurice.

SALISBURY. Deaconess Alldred.

MAIDSTONE. Deaconess Hepburn Lyall, 97 Boxley Road.

FARNHAM. DEACONESS' HOME, SURREY. Deaconess E. Day.

BEDFORD. Sister Fanny.

All the above have given in their adhesion to a definition of Deaconess' work, which has been sanctioned by several Bishops, and work under the direct control of the Bishop of the Diocese and the Clergy of the Parish in which they hold office.

CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION, 27 Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

The following Associations are independent:—

MILDMAY DEACONESSSES' INSTITUTION (founded by the late Rev. W. Pennefather), Mildmay Park, N. Branch Home at 9 Elgin Gardens, Brixton.

SISTERHOODS.

Some of these Establishments have several Branch Houses in other parts of England and Wales, where different branches of work are carried on. Those devoted to Nursing, Scholastic, or Penitentiary work, will be found under their own headings in other portions of this Guide. The name of the community and the address of the Mother House are all that is given here.

SISTERHOOD OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, Clewer, Windsor.

„ OF ALL SAINTS', Margaret Street, London, W.

„ OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, Wantage.

„ OF ST. MARGARET'S CONVENT, East Grinstead, Sussex.

„ OF ST. MARGARET OF SCOTLAND, Aberdeen.

„ OF THE HOLY CROSS, St. Paul's, Walworth.

„ OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Brighton.

„ OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Malvern Link.

„ OF ALL HALLOWS, Ditchingham, Bungay.

„ OF ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR, Wellington Square, Oxford.

„ OF THE SOCIETY OF THE HOLY AND UNDIVIDED TRINITY, Oxford.

SISTERHOOD OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, Bussage.

- „ **OF ST. CATHERINE, Leeds.**
- „ **OF ST. JOSEPH OF NAZARETH, Alfred Terrace, Upper Holloway.**
- „ **OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, Wyndering.**
- „ **OF ST. PETER, Mortimer Road, Kilburn.**
- „ **OF THE UNDIVIDED NAME.**
- „ **OF ST. MARY'S CONVENT, 89 Kensington Square, London.**
- „ **OF THE HOLY BOOD, Leeds.**
- „ **HOMES OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN, Redcar, Yorkshire.**
- „ **OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR, St. MICHAEL, Shoreditch, London.**
- „ **OF ST. SAVIOUR'S, Knowsthorpe, Leeds.**
- „ **HOUSE OF PEACE, Plymouth. Miss Dillon's, Devonport Sisterhood, and at East Stonehouse.**
- „ **OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY, Lloyd Square, London; affords religious retreats to Lay women.**
- „ **OF ST. ALBAN'S, Holborn.**
- „ **OF ST. SAVIOUR'S, Haggerstone.**
- „ **OF COMPASSION, Oxford.**
- „ **OF ST. ETHELDREDA, 24 Hoxton Square, N.**
- „ **OF ST. AGNES, Highgate, Birmingham, with Assistant Sisterhoods of**
St. CATHARINE, at Leeds.
St. HILDA, Bradford.
St. FAITH, Nottingham.
St. JAMES, Hull.
St. MARY THE VIRGIN, Northampton.
St. MONICA, Hammersmith.

THE MISSION OF ST. MICHAEL'S AND ALL ANGELS, Portsmouth.

THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH, OR CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY, 29 Kilburn Park Road, London, N.W.

ST. JOHN'S HOUSE AND SISTERHOOD, 7 Norfolk Street, Strand.

HOME OF COMPASSION MISSION-HOUSE, Lavender Hill, Wandsworth Road.

SISTERS OF THE SAVING NAME, 14 Teviot Street, Bromley, Poplar, E.

SISTERS OF BETHANY.

V.—INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SUPPLY OF NURSES FOR THE SICK.*

The Institutions mentioned below are, as a rule, under public management.

IN LONDON.

THE METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION FOR NURSING THE SICK POOR, 23 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Also at 413 Holloway Road and 510 Edgeware Road.

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING TRAINED NURSING IN WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES AND SICK ASYLUMS. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Twining, 44 Berners Street, Oxford Street. Object: 1. To find trained Women for Nurses. 2. To train Probationers, and to obtain admission for them into Infirmarys, with the co-operation of Managers and Boards of Guardians.

BRITISH NURSING ASSOCIATION, 3A Cambridge Place, Paddington.

WESTMINSTER TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOME FOR NURSES, 8 Broad Sanctuary, S.W. Founded by Lady Augusta Stanley.

MILDMAY HOME FOR NURSES, 131 Mildmay Road, Islington, N.

MRS. FREY'S NURSING SISTERS' ASSOCIATION, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

ST. JOHN'S HOUSE, 8 Norfolk Street, Strand.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Paddington.

ST. MARY'S NURSING HOME FOR TRAINED NURSES, 3 Delamere Crescent, Paddington.

THE DEACONESS' INSTITUTE, The Green, Tottenham, London, N. Free.

WANDSWORTH. ASSOCIATION FOR NURSING THE SICK POOR (*Sec.*, Mrs. Hoffman, Combe Lodge, West Hill) is in connexion with the London Bible and Domestic Female Mission, and employs three Nurses in the District.

HOME FOR NURSES FOR NERVOUS AND MENTAL CASES, 1 King Street, Grosvenor Square. From 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 11*s.* per week.

* Nurses for private cases are occasionally supplied by Hospitals and Training Institutions proper.

Lists of the former will be found on pages 129 and 130; and of the latter on pages 185-187, which deals with Training Institutions. The Institutions named in this Part of the *Guide* are, as a rule, neither Training nor Nursing Institutions, but simply Homes in which Nurses are boarded and lodged in the intervals of cases, and from which they are hired by contract, not with the Nurses as individuals, but with the Superintendent of the Home, who 'farms out,' as it were, their services.

Each Institution, therefore, has its own terms and regulations, and must be judged upon its own merits. The Fees charged by them for nursing the rich vary from one to two guineas a-week, with travelling expenses, for ordinary Sick Nurses, but are higher for infectious or mental cases and surgical operations. It is generally supposed that the Nurses have had some previous hospital training, but until diplomas are given to Nurses, and required by the public, there are no means of ascertaining the character of a Nurse except by engagement.

It is not possible to give details for terms and regulations, which, together with the names of the Matrons, &c., are constantly changing. Persons requiring Nurses had better send a stamped and addressed envelope to several Institutions at once, asking, not only for regulations, but also whether there is a Nurse disengaged, from the answers to which they can then choose.

IN THE PROVINCES.

ADDLESTONE, SURREY. NURSES' HOME, Alexandra Road.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES' TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR NURSES.

BELFAST. NURSES' HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL, Frederick Street, in connexion with the Belfast Royal Hospital. (45.)

CAMBRIDGE. HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, 13 Fitzwilliam Street.

CHELMSFORD, Critchett Terrace. Branch of St. Alban's Nurses' Institution.

COLCHESTER, Butt's Road.

Ditto.

DERBY. INFIRMARY AND NURSES' HOME.

DOVER, 31 St. James's Street.

EAST GRINSTEAD, SUSSEX. ST. MARGARET'S NURSING SISTERHOOD supplies the poor with Nurses gratis, on application to the Superintendent.

EDINBURGH. ROYAL INFIRMARY. Trains Nurses by agreement.

—— NURSES' HOME, 125 Princes Street.

—— SCOTTISH NURSING INSTITUTE, 44 Castle Street, with Branch at 5 Aglionby Street, Carlisle. Undenominational. Supplies Nurses to patients of all classes.

GLASGOW. ASSOCIATION FOR PROVIDING TRAINED NURSES FOR THE WEST OF SCOTLAND. 220 Sanchie Hall Street.

KENT NURSING INSTITUTION. Lady Superintendent, West Malling.

LIVERPOOL. NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOME, Dover Street. For District Nursing and the Poor.

LEICESTERSHIRE. INSTITUTION AND HOME FOR NURSES TRAINED AT THE INFIRMARY, Napier Street, Leicester.

LINCOLN. Mrs. Bromhead.

LIVERPOOL. ROYAL SOUTHERN HOSPITAL. Miss Blower.

LEEDS, 15 Hyde Terrace.

LONGTON, STAFFORDSHIRE. COTTAGE HOSPITAL. Supplies Nurses.

MAIDSTONE. Trained Nurses are supplied from the DEACONESS' HOME, 97 Boxley Road.

NORFOLK, WEST AND NORTH. ASSOCIATION FOR TRAINED NURSES. Mrs. R. Hamond, Fakenham. Free to Poor; fees from 10s. to 21s. to others.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH STAFF OF NURSES, Bethel Street, Norwich. Trains Nurses in a London Hospital for one year, and employs them afterwards in Private and Gratuitous Nursing.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. NURSES' HOME AND HOSPITAL. Supplies Nurses for District and Private Nursing, and contains Wards for paying patients. Hazlewood Road, Northampton.

OXFORD. SARAH ACLAND MEMORIAL HOME, 37 Wellington Square.

SALISBURY. HOME FOR NURSES TRAINED IN COUNTY INFIRMARY.

SUFFOLK. NURSING ASSOCIATION, BURY. Sec., Rev. H. James, Livermere Rectory, Bury St. Edmunds.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Rother Street. NURSES' HOME AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Address The Lady Superintendent.

ST. ALBANS. DIOCESAN INSTITUTION FOR TRAINED NURSES. *Manager*, Hon. Mrs. Claughton, Danbury Palace; *Sec.*, Rev. R. T. Crawley, North Ockenden Rectory, Romford. *Local Secs.*, Witham, F. P. Bawtree, Esq.; Halstead, Rev. E. S. Corrie, Great Maplestead Vicarage, Halstead. Nurses' Homes at *Witham* (Miss Luard), and at Verulam Road, *St. Alban's* (Miss Vizard), with Branches at Hockeril, Bishop's Stortford, Chelmsford, and Colchester.

WARMINSTER. ST. DENYS NURSES' HOME.

WINCHESTER. ROYAL HANTS INFIRMARY.

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY INSTITUTE FOR NURSES, 1 Barbourne Street, supplies Nurses to Guardians, Institutions, and the Poor. Single Night-watch, 3s. 6d.

WORCESTER NURSING INSTITUTION. One to two guineas.

YORK. INSTITUTION FOR TRAINED NURSES, 7 Bootham.

There are also Nurses' Homes, or Centres, from which Nurses are supplied, at Exeter, Berkhamstead, Bristol, Longton (Staffs.), Southampton, Buckingham, and Newbury. To most of these District Nurses are attached, who work amongst the poor of the locality.

FOR MIDWIVES AND MONTHLY NURSES.

Many General Nursing Institutions also supply Monthly Nurses; but these may be obtained by applying to the Matrons, BRITISH HOSPITAL, Endell Street, Long Acre; or at the CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL, City Road.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY, 31 Finsbury Square, supplies Midwives and Medical Assistance to Poor Married Women at their own homes. One guinea subscription entitles the recommendation of six cases annually.

ST. JOHN'S MATERNITY HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MONTHLY NURSES AND MIDWIVES, 6 Tadema Road, Chelsea, s.w., under the Sisterhood of St. John the Evangelist, 8 Norfolk Street, Strand.

There are few Institutions of more importance to the public, and also to the medical and nursing professions, than Institutions for the supply of Nurses for the Sick, and a few remarks, reprinted from *Work and Leisure* of April, 1880, may not be out of place here:—

‘Till very lately it has not been the custom for Hospitals to train more nurses than were requisite to keep up their own staff, and hospital-trained nurses were hardly to be had for private cases, either for love or money. But the general stir which has pervaded all branches of women's work has happily been felt in this also, and it is becoming as fashionable to require some sort of diploma or guarantee for a Nurse's qualifications as it is to ask a Governess whether she has passed any of the University Examinations. This is certainly a step

in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that ere long it will be considered as necessary for a woman to study the art of nursing scientifically, and to produce proofs of practical skill before employment, as for a teacher to show acquaintance with both the theory and practice of education. Many Hospitals are opening special departments for training ladies, leaving them more or less free afterwards to adopt the calling of a Nurse in Institutions or private families. In some of these, certificates of proficiency are granted to Nurses at the expiration of their training, and it is desirable that a uniform standard of examination and certificate should be agreed upon by all medical and nursing authorities throughout the kingdom. At present these certificates are of little value, and excepting when issued by those Hospitals which have been emancipated from Nurses of the "Mrs. Gamp" type, and whose curriculum for Nurse-manufacture is superintended by competent *nurses* as well as by medical men or women, their effect may be rather to mislead. The value of hospital training depends entirely upon the character of the Institution in which it is obtained, and the horror expressed by many persons at the very idea of a hospital nurse is but the natural result of the employment hitherto of Nurses who have been engaged—we will not call it *trained*—in Hospitals where the conscience and moral faculties, those most important factors in a nurse's character, had been left undeveloped, if not perverted, and no adequate scientific instruction or mechanical skill imparted.

'Notwithstanding all this, Nurses have always been in request; and so Institutions performing something of the part of middle-men between the hospitals and the public have sprung into existence. They are often neither more nor less than Registries, with a house or rooms attached to the office in which the Nurses reside. The Nurses are really "farmed out," as it were, by the presiding genius of the Insti-

tution, whether this be one individual who carries on the undertaking as a private speculation, or by a Committee, whose Secretary or Matron is the responsible official.

‘It is obvious that the character and skill of the Nurses must depend upon the degree and quality of their previous training, and also upon the influences brought to bear upon them in the Home from which they come, and in which they pass the intervals of their engagements. An outline of the regulations most common to these Institutions is perhaps all, therefore, that can be given at present, until (which is much to be hoped) some general plan for supplying the rich, as well as the poor, with a sufficient number of thoroughly efficient Nurses can be agreed upon by Hospitals at large.

‘The terms to persons engaging the services of one of these Nurses vary from one to two guineas a-week, with travelling and all expenses paid, for ordinary cases ; and from one guinea and a half to three guineas for infectious cases. Confinements from 5*l.* to 20*l.* the month, with from one to two guineas per additional week, and five guineas and upwards, according to the nature of the operation, for surgical cases. Most Institutions require employers to sign rules, drawn up with a view to protect the Nurses from overwork, by securing for them needful rest, exercise, &c. ; but some of these appear rather arbitrary, such as that which forbids their receiving any gratuity, which is not infrequent. Such a regulation is of the first importance in Hospitals where the habit of feeing Nurses has been, and as is unhappily still the case in some, carried to an extent which demoralises the Nurses, acts most injuriously upon the patients, and impairs the esteem in which the public should hold those noble Institutions. But the object of this rule in private nursing is less obvious, and when it is considered that the wages paid to the Nurses by these Institutions—beginning at 20*l.* a-year—rarely exceeds 30*l.* or 35*l.*, with partial uniform, the objection to

such expressions of natural gratitude on the part of patients or their families seems overstrained. Practical experience, as well as rather nice calculation, would be necessary, before an opinion upon the *proportion* which the nurses' wages should bear to the patients' fees could be satisfactorily formed. It must depend greatly upon the number of Nurses on the staff of the Institution, the length of their holidays, and average length of their engagements, &c., while the advantage to *them* of an assured Home in sickness or the intervals of engagements, and the fact that they are relieved of all risk in the matter of employment, must all be taken into account.'

VI.—ASSOCIATIONS FOR RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL PURPOSES, EMIGRATION, &c.

RELIGIOUS.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S UNION, for the increase of communication between Christian Women, and for the consideration of Women's Questions. Miss Lloyd, *Hon. Sec.*, 8 Otway Terrace, South Lambeth Road, s.w.

THE NINE ELMS' MISSIONS. PRISON MISSION. Discharged Female Prisoners' Aid Employment Society. Children's Aid (Princess Mary Village Homes). Washing Charity. Prison-Gate Mission. Nine Elms Hall. Nine Elms Coffee and Reading Rooms.

SOCIETY OF ST. KATHARINE FOR INVALIDS. Superior, Miss C. Lewin, Abingdon, Berks. Ven. Archdeacon Pott.

ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS OF THE INFIRM OF MIND.

THE SOCIETY OF WATCHERS AND WORKERS FOR INVALIDS. Organ, the *Watchword*. Sec., Miss Jacob, Crawley Rectory, Winchester.

INVALIDS' PRAYER UNION (about 500 Members), 44 Upper Rutland Street, Dublin.

BIBLE AND DOMESTIC FEMALE MISSION, 2 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, w.c. Mrs. Selfe Leonard.

PAROCIAL MISSION WOMEN. Office, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand, w.c.

LADIES' DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION. Introduces Churchwomen to work in Hospitals, Workhouses, &c., and holds its meetings in the spring at London House. Address, through a Member or through a Clergyman, Miss Jackson, London House, St. James' Square.

ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS OF THE INFIRM IN MIND, OR FOR THE 'AFTER-CARE' OF CONVALESCENT FEMALE PATIENTS FROM LUNATIC ASYLUMS. Rev. H. Hawkins, Chaplain's House, Colney Hatch, N.

CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION, 27 Kilburn Park Road, n.w. In connexion with the Sisters of the Church.

TEMPERANCE.

BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION. Miss Haslam, 5 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

SOCIAL.

THE LADIES' SANITARY ASSOCIATION, 22 Berners Street, diffuses information and promotes action upon Sanitary Matters. Miss Rose Adams.

THE KYRLE SOCIETY, FOR BRINGING BEAUTY HOME TO THE PEOPLE, supplies Music and Decoration to Churches, Mission-rooms, Clubs; secures Recreation-grounds, &c. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss M. Lyall, 14 Nottingham Place, W.

THE CHALET COMPANY, LIMITED, FOR PROVIDING PUBLIC RETIRING-ROOMS FOR WOMEN. *Registered Office*, Customs Chambers, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.

CHURCH AND STAGE GUILD. *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Stewart Headlam, St. Thomas, Charterhouse.

PEOPLE'S ENTERTAINMENT SOCIETY. *Office*, 180 Brompton Road.

COFFEE MUSIC-HALL COMPANY (Limited), to supply Places of Recreation to which respectable Women may resort, either alone or with friends. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Cons, 'Walmer Castle' Coffee Tavern, 136 Seymour Place, Marylebone Road, N.

DRAMATIC REFORM ASSOCIATION. Members' Subscription, 5s. George Hicks, Esq., Ashfield, Bowdon, Manchester.

MUSICAL MISSION. The Lady Brabazon, Combe End, Kingston-on-Thames.

NATIONAL FUNERAL AND MOURNING REFORM ASSOCIATION. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Lucie Whitby, Peckleton House, Hinckley, Leicestershire.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR 'BOARDING OUT.' *Ladies' Secretary*, Miss Macey Catlin, 21 Arthur Road, Stoke Newington, N.

FLOWER-GIRLS' MISSION, 12 Clerkenwell Close, E.C., to supply Flowers to customers, and to befriend the girls employed.

FLOWER MISSION. Dépôts vary each season, but information may be obtained from Miss Twissaday, 92 Southwick Place, Hyde Park, W.; for the 'Bible F. M.' from the Mildmay Conference Hall and Home of Industry, 60 Commercial Road; and for Edinburgh from Mrs. Swinton Melville, 32 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF FOOD CULTURE BY WOMEN. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Thorne, Southover Grange, Lewes.

SEA-SHELL MISSION, 24 Richmond Terrace, Clapham Road, Kennington, S.W.

HOSPITAL LETTER AND PILLOW MISSION. *Sec.*, Miss Strong, 67 Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, W.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY COMMITTEE. *Sec.*, Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, Congleton.

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE RETURN OF WOMEN AS POOR-LAW GUARDIANS. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Eva Müller, 86 Portland Place, W.

BREAD REFORM LEAGUE.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC MORALS. *Sec.*, Capt. J. D. MacGill, 1 Amen Corner, E.C.

SOCIAL PURITY ALLIANCE.

SWIMMING CLUBS—

WOMEN'S UNION S. C., 36 Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
LONDON SCHOOL BOARD S. C.

POLITICAL.

VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEFENCE OF PERSONAL RIGHTS AND FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW. *Sec.*, Mrs. J. Graham Spencer, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. Central Committee, 64 Berners Street, w.

LUNACY LAW REFORM. *Sec.*, Mrs. Lowe, 63 Berners Street, w.

EMIGRATION.

THE WOMEN'S EMIGRATION SOCIETY, founded 1880, to facilitate, by advice and by granting Loans, the Emigration of Educated Women to the Colonies. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Walter Browne, 38 Belgrave Road, s.w.

THE FEMALE MIDDLE-CLASS EMIGRATION SOCIETY. *Sec.*, Miss Jane Lewin, 12 Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn, w.c.

BRITISH LADIES' FEMALE EMIGRATION SOCIETY, 43 Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square (*Sec.*, Miss Tipple), for Befriending Female Emigrants, and supplying them with proper Supervision during the voyage to the Colonies.

COLUMBIA MISSION. *Sec.*, St. Stephen's Vicarage, Westbourne Park, w.

EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN. By Miss Rye, Avenue House, High Street, Peckham.

" By Miss Macpherson, Spitalfields Home of Industry, Commercial Street, E.

" Mr. Middlemore, Luke's Road, Birmingham.

" Mr. Quarrier, Orphan Cottage Homes, 318 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

" Sheltering Home, Byrom Street, Liverpool.

VII.—PHILANTHROPIC UNDERTAKINGS, FOUNDED AND CARRIED ON BY WOMEN.

SOLDIERS—

ALDERSHOT MISSION HALL AND SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE, with **SOLDIER'S WIFE AID SOCIETY.** Miss Daniel.

SOLDIERS, WORK AMONG. Miss Robinson, High Street, Portsmouth, Soldiers' Institute.

The **MISSES JAY**, 11 Norfolk Street, Park Lane, have founded and carry on the **GUARDS' HOME, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.**

SAILORS—

MISS WESTON'S SAILORS' REST, DEVONPORT.

'THE WELCOME HOME.' Miss Child, 173 St. George's Street, Ratcliff Highway, E.

COAST GUARD, MISSION TO. Miss Horne, Innesfail, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, E.

GENERAL—

THEATRE EMPLOYÉS. Mr. W. Forbes, 71 Windsor Road, Holloway, w.

NAVIES. Miss Bubb, 4 Slade Hill Terrace, Moorton, Leeds.

IMPROVING THE HOMES OF WORKING POOR, by the personal influence resulting from the possession of such Dwellings, and personally collecting rents, &c. Miss Octavia Hill, 14 Nottingham Place, w.

LADIES' DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION introduces Churchwomen to useful work for others. Miss Jackson, London House.

PAROCHIAL MISSION FUND, employs upwards of two hundred Women. *Office*, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand, w.c.

LIVERPOOL. LADIES' PAROCHIAL BIBLE AND DOMESTIC MISSION FOR THE BENEFIT OF WIVES AND MOTHERS employs Women at 14s. per week, under the superintendence of Ladies, to Visit the Poor. Open Club, &c., in twenty-five Districts. Mrs. Bateson, Emsworth, Wavertree.

DISCHARGED FEMALE PRISONERS' AID AND WASHING CHARITY. Mrs. Meredith, Nine Elms House, 141 Wandsworth Road, s.w. *Secretary*, John Will. Thatcher.

VIII.—CLUBS.

VICTORIA CLUB (for Ladies only), 8 Argyll Street, Regent Street, w. Entrance-fee, 2 guineas; subscription, 2 guineas. Family tickets. For particulars of tariff, bedrooms, &c., apply to Manager.

ALBEMARLE CLUB, Albemarle Street. For Ladies and Gentlemen.

GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY AND CLUB (Limited). For Ladies and Gentlemen. Subscription, three guineas, which entitle to six books and Club privileges; two guineas for use of Reading-room.

THE SOMERVILLE CLUB. For Women only. Subscription, 5s. 21 Mortimer Street, Berners Street, w. *Hon. Sec.*

IX.—PERIODICALS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

YEAR-BOOK AND DIRECTORY OF WOMAN'S WORK, edited by L. M. H.; a Guide to Employment and to all Institutions existing for the benefit of Women and Children. Published annually by Hatchards, 187 Piccadilly. Price 2s. 6d.

WORK AND LEISURE, 3d. monthly; the Englishwoman's Advertiser, Reporter, and Gazette. By the same Editor as the above. Published by Hatchards, 187 Piccadilly.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW OF SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL QUESTIONS. Published by Trübner & Co., 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill, and from 22 Berners Street, w. 6d. monthly.

QUEEN. Particularly intended for Ladies' Reading. Published by H. Cox, 846 Strand. 6d. weekly.

FRIENDLY LEAVES. A Magazine for Working Girls (Illustrated), contains Tales, Homely Papers for Girls, Songs with Music, Bible Lessons, Scripture Questions, &c., a Monthly Record of the Work of the Girls' Friendly Society, and a page devoted to Advertisements for Servants and Situations in connexion with the Society; 3d. for eight words. Published by Hatchards, 187 Piccadilly. 1d. monthly. The 'G. F. S. Advertiser' is the Organ of the Associates of the G. F. S.

HOME FRIEND. Tales, Hymns, Recipes, and useful information of all kinds for young Women and Girls of the Working Classes. Published by Macniven and Wallace, Edinburgh. 1d. monthly.

SILVER BELLS, of the same nature. Published by Macniven & Wallace, Edinburgh. 1d. monthly.

HELPING HANDS. A Chronicle of Religious and Social Work in Liverpool. Edited by Rev. Canon Trench and Rev. R. Z. Stanley. Agent, Mr. Trampleasure, Adelaide Buildings, Ranelagh Place, Liverpool.

BRITISH WORKWOMAN OUT AND AT HOME. Religious and Moral Instruction for Women (Illustrated). Published at 27 Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row. 1d. monthly.

FEMALE MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCER. Published at 32 Cheapside.

THE FEMALE EVANGELIST.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CHRISTIAN LABOUR AMONG WOMEN AND CHILDREN, edited by Mrs. Meredith. The organ of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Price 4d., or, post free, 4s. 6d. per annum; from Nine Elms House, London. Published by Nisbet, 21 Berners Street, w.

MONTHLY PACKET.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE GREAT HARVEST-FIELD, edited by Mrs. Pennefather. Published by Partridge, and at the Conference-hall Office, Mildmay Park, London, n. (251 a record of Mission Work at Home and Abroad.) Price 4d. monthly.

ECHOES FROM OUR PARIS HOMES, Organ of Miss Leigh's work. Published by Strahan & Co.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL, edited by Lydia E. Becker. Organ and Reporter of the National Society for Promoting Female Suffrage. Published by Trübner & Co., 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill, and at 64 Berners Street, w. 1d. monthly.

THE MISSING LINK MAGAZINE, Organ of the Bible and Domestic Female Mission (Mrs. Ranyard's). Published by E. Stock, 62 Paternoster Row. 3d. monthly.

EDINBURGH LADIES' JOURNAL.

LABOUR NEWS, OR EMPLOYMENT ADVERTISER, devotes a Paragraph weekly to Work for Women, and advertises Appointments in Workhouses, Schools, &c.

THE LADIES' TREASURY of Literature, Education, and Fashion, edited by Mrs. Warren. Published by Bemrose, 10 Paternoster Buildings. 6d. monthly.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHRONICLE (2d. weekly). Advertising Medium for Matrons, Nurses, and Industrial Trainers' Schoolmistresses in Unions; sent to all Boards of Guardians, &c.

MUSICAL EDUCATION. A Monthly Review for London and the Provinces. Annual Subscription, post free, 2s. 6d. Published by Hammond, Vigo Street, and W. Reeves, 185 Fleet Street, E.C. 2½d. Monthly. (See Advertisement, p. 9.)

THE CHARITY ORGANISATION REPORTER (1d. weekly) reports proceedings of the C. O. Societies in London and the Provinces. Published at the Office, 15 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

VICTORIA MAGAZINE. Epitome of Women's Work, with Tales and Original Articles and Reviews. Published at the Victoria Press, Praed Street, Paddington, W. 1s. monthly.

WOMAN'S EDUCATION JOURNAL, Organ of the Women's Education Union. Published by Chapman & Hall. 6d. monthly.

WOMAN'S UNION JOURNAL, Organ of the Protective and Provident League, 36 Great Queen Street, W.C. 1d. monthly.

THE GIRLS' OWN PAPER. 1d. weekly.

THE MOTHERS' FRIEND. Published by Hodder & Stoughton. 1d. monthly.

OUR WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD, Organ of the Church Extension Association, 27 Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

SEEKING AND SAVING. 6d. monthly. Published by Skeffington, Piccadilly. A Journal of Home and Penitentiary Work.

FASHIONS, &c.

ILLUSTRATED HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL. Tales, Essays, Domestic Matters, Coloured Plates, and Berlin Work. Published by Ward, Lock, & Co., Warwick House, Salisbury Square, E.C. 9d. monthly.

JOURNAL DES MODES, Fashionable Magazine, with Coloured Plates and Patterns. Published by S. Miller, 37 Tavistock Street. 1s. 6d. monthly.

LA MODE ARTISTIQUE. Fashion Plates (bi-monthly). Published by S. Miller, 37 Tavistock Street. Price 1s.

LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION. The New Fashions and Illustrations. Published at 11 Ave Maria Lane. 1s. monthly.

LE FOLLET. Ladies' Fashions. Published by E. Minister & Son, 8 Argyle Place. 1s. 6d. monthly.

LA MODE ILLUSTRÉE. Fashions, Ladies' Toilettes, Novels, &c. Published by Asher & Co., 13 Bedford Street. 2s. 6d. monthly.

LITTLE DRESSMAKER. Fashions for Children and Dolls. Published by S. Miller, 37 Tavistock Street. 6d. monthly.

MYRA'S JOURNAL. Fashions, &c. Published by Goubaud & Son, Bedford Street. 6d. monthly.

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER. Illustrated Journal of Modes and Fashions. Published at Salisbury Square. 1s. monthly.

THE LADIES. A Journal of Court, Fashion, and Society. 6d. weekly.

SYLVIA'S HOME JOURNAL. Stories, Fashions, and Needlework. 6d. monthly. Ward, Lock, & Co., Warwick House, Salisbury Square, E.C.

WORLD OF FASHION. Coloured Plates of Fashions, Models, Light Readings, &c. 1s. monthly.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES

OF THE

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY

AND THEIR OFFICES.

WEST.

KENSINGTON—42 Church Street, W.
FULHAM UNION—56 Hammersmith Road, W.
PADDINGTON—20 Westbourne Park Terrace, Harrow Road, W.
CHELSEA—5A Blackland's Terrace, King's Road, S.W.
ST. GEORGE'S UNION—48 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
ST. JAMES'S AND SOHO—23 Great Pulteney Street, W.

NORTH.

ST. MARYLEBONE—151 Marylebone Road, N.W.
HAMPSTEAD—Corner of Church Lane, High Street, N.W.
NORTH ST. PANCRAS and HIGHGATE—120 Highgate Road, N.W.
SOUTH ST. PANCRAS—17 Woburn Buildings, Euston Road, W.C.
ISLINGTON—53 College Street, Barnsbury, N.
HACKNEY—Old Town Hall, E.

CENTRAL.

ST. GILES'S and BLOOMSBURY—7 Arthur Street, New Oxford Street, W.C.
STRAND UNION—51 Strand, W.C.
HOLBORN UNION—14 Myddelton Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.
CITY OF LONDON UNION—25 College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.

EAST.

SHOREDITCH—56 St. John's Road, Hoxton, N.
BETHNAL GREEN—297 Bethnal Green Road, E.
WHITECHAPEL UNION—194 Commercial Road, E.
ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST—194 Commercial Road, E.
STEPNEY UNION—3 Arbour Cottages, Arbour Street East, Commercial Road, E.
MILE-END OLD TOWN—3 Arbour Cottages, Arbour Street East, Commercial Road, E.
POPLAR UNION—129 East India Dock Road, E.

SOUTH.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK—9 St. George's Circus, S.E.
NEWINGTON—1A York Street, Walworth Road, S.E.
ST. OLAVE'S UNION, SOUTHWARK—43 Bermondsey Square, S.E.
LAMBETH—353 Kennington Road, S.E.
BRIXTON—Victoria Street Schools, Cornwall Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.
WANDSWORTH and PUTNEY—The Plain, Wandsworth, S.W.
BATTERSEA—175 Battersea High Street, S.W.
CLAPHAM—73 Bromell's Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
CAMBERWELL—1 Grove Lane, S.E.
GREENWICH—14 Haddington Terrace, King Street, S.E.
DEPTFORD—Mission Hall, King Street, Broadway, S.E.
WOOLWICH UNION—5 Eleanor Road, S.E.
LEWISHAM—Lee Bridge, S.E.
ELTHAM—High Street, S.E.
SYDENHAM—The Dispensary, Forest Hill, S.E.

A WOMAN'S MISSION TO WOMEN.

FACTS as to MISSION WORK amongst the FALLEN.

THE MISSION, which is in connexion with the REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION, was commenced early in 1858.

Since its formation nearly 13,000 Young Women have been taken from the streets, and of those the Mission has—

Placed	4,612	in Homes.
Provided	4,483	with Situations.
Restored	1,189	to their Friends.
Sent	1,349	to Hospitals, &c.
Assisted	66	to Marry.
Emigrated	41	to the Colonies.
	11,740	
Helped	2,020	in other ways.
Total assisted	13,760	

Eighteen Christian Female Agents, &c., are now employed in this work, in different assigned districts of London: one with special reference to cases of Attempted Suicide, and one to assist Girls from the Workhouse.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED TO SUSTAIN THE WORK.

BANKERS—Account 'Female Mission,' Messrs. PRESCOTT & Co., 62 Threadneedle Street, E.C.

435 WEST STRAND, W.C.

ARTHUR J. S. MADDISON, *Secretary.*

SAVE THE CHILDREN!

CHILDREN'S AID AND REFUGE FUND.

President—The EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.

Funds are urgently needed for the maintenance of the Five Thousand Destitute and Neglected Children in the Voluntary Industrial Homes connected with the Reformatory and Refuge Union.

Bankers—Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITH, 1 Lombard St., E.C.

Collecting Boxes and Cards may be obtained, and Donations paid, at the Office—435 WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

ARTHUR J. S. MADDISON, *Secretary.*

Royal



Society

FOR THE

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

105 JERMYN STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

Patrons.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

President.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ABERDARE.

Treasurer.—R. BUTHVEN PYM, Esq. | Bankers.—COURTIS & Co. Strand, London.

Upon this Institution, founded in 1824 (the only one having for its object the protection of dumb and defenceless animals), rests a heavy responsibility. It is earnestly and respectfully submitted, that it has in consequence a strong claim upon the benevolence of the humane and charitable.

The Committee respectfully appeal to the Public to extend a hearty assistance,—

- I. By supplying early information to the Secretary of all acts of cruelty that have been witnessed.
- II. By increasing the revenue of the Society by annual subscriptions, by donations, by testamentary gifts, and particularly by inducing their friends to become members.

Trained Officers are despatched to all parts of the Kingdom.

The increased operations of the Society have drawn from the funds an amount vastly exceeding the yearly subscriptions. The Committee need much greater assistance, and unless such additional support be extended to them, this most righteous cause of humanity must suffer from insufficiency of means to carry out those many urgent measures which every well-wisher of this Society has so deeply at heart. Remittances may be forwarded to

JOHN COLAM, *Secretary.*

SUPPORTED ONLY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The labour of other Charities is divided among many Associations; but this Charity stands alone—the Defender of the defenceless—without any assistant.

THE ANIMAL WORLD: A Monthly Advocate of Humanity. Published by the above Society. On Toned Paper, price 2d. Sixteen folio pages, and Illustrated. The matter consists of Sketches, Stories, Anecdotes, Poetry, Papers, Articles, Notices of Books, Correspondence, &c., designed for all Classes, and especially for the Young.

‘I feel it a duty to entreat public attention to a systematic training among all classes, both in principles of humanity towards animals, and in a knowledge of the proper treatment of creatures that we are dependent upon for sustenance and other comforts of life.’—*The Baroness Burdett-Coutts.*

Metropolitan Drinking Fountain AND Cattle Trough Association.

(SUPPORTED ENTIRELY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.)

Offices:—Victoria House, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G., &c. &c.

Treasurer—SAMUEL GURNEY, ESQ., F.R.G.S., F.L.S., &c.

General Manager and Secretary—JOHN LEE, ESQ., F.R.G.S.

THIS is the only Agency for providing FREE SUPPLIES OF WATER for Man and Beast in the streets of London. **459 Troughs** for animals, and **462 Fountains** for human beings, have now been erected in the Metropolis. On the lowest computation, **200,000** Horses, besides Oxen, Sheep, and Dogs, are drinking DAILY at the Troughs, and **500,000** human beings at the Fountains, making the enormous total of more than **250,000,000** drinkers a-year.

The Committee are urgently in need of, and earnestly solicit, liberal contributions to enable them to sustain and extend this simple scheme for the amelioration of animal suffering, and the promotion of habits of temperance amongst our itinerant and working population. Contributions may be paid to the Bankers, Messrs. RANSOM, BOUVERIE, & Co.; Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, & Co.; or to the General Manager and Secretary, at the Office.

To those benevolent individuals who may be inclined to become Benefactors by Will to this Society, the following form is respectfully suggested:—

'I give and bequeath the sum of _____ to be paid out of such parts of my personal estate as can be lawfully applied for that purpose unto the Treasurer for the time being of a Society called or known by the name of THE METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION, to be at the disposal of the Committee for the time being of the said Society.'

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.

The Council.

Chairman—SIR HARRY VERNEY, BART., M.P.

WM. BOWMAN, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.

SIR JOHN F. CLARK, BART.

RT. HON. SIR JOHN MACNEILL, G.C.B.

SIR WILLIAM M. MUIR, K.C.B.

WILLIAM RATHBONE, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, Esq., F.R.S.

SIR WILLIAM H. WYATT.

Secretary.

HENRY BONHAM-CARTER, Esq., 91 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE TRAINING OF HOSPITAL NURSES AT ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

1. CANDIDATES should apply to Mrs. WARDROPER, the Matron, at St. Thomas's Hospital, subject to whose selection they will be received into the Hospital as Probationers. The age considered desirable for Probationers is from 25 to 36; a certificate of age, and information as to health and character, according to the form, which will be supplied by Mrs. WARDROPER, will be required.

2. The Probationers will be under the authority of the Matron of the Hospital, and will serve for one year as Assistant-Nurses in the Wards.

3. They will be lodged in the Hospital, each having a separate room in the Nightingale Home, and will be supplied with board and washing, and with a certain quantity of outer clothing, and they will be paid a sum of 12*l.* during the year.

4. They will receive instruction from the Sisters and Medical Instructor. At the close of the year their training will be complete, *and during the next three years they will be required to enter into service as Hospital Nurses in such situations as may be offered to them.*

5. A limited number of Gentlewomen are admitted, under special regulations, who desire eventually to qualify themselves for superior appointments in Hospitals.

Applications should be made in person to Mrs. WARDROPER, St. Thomas's Hospital, London, S.E. (entrance Palace Road), between 10 and 12 only, on Tuesdays and Fridays. The complete Regulations and Report of the Council may be obtained by writing to her or to the Secretary of the Nightingale Fund, 91 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

Trinity College, London.

HIGHER MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN.

THESE Examinations have been instituted in response to an increasing demand for a system of Certificates guaranteeing the Musical proficiency of Governesses and other Female Teachers.

Certificates may be taken in any one or more of the following subjects :—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| I. HARMONY. | IV. PIANOFORTE PLAYING. |
| II. COUNTERPOINT. | V. ORGAN PLAYING. |
| III. GENERAL MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE. | VI. SOLO SINGING. |

The Examinations are held twice yearly—in January and July. Candidates are admitted irrespective of age, and whether Students of the College or not.

The Regulations, including List of Selected Pieces, Entrance Fees, and all particulars, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Trinity College, London, W.

CLASSES AND LECTURES.

THE Scheme includes every subject connected with the Science and Art of Music, viz. Harmony, Counterpoint, Musical Composition, Vocal Music, Organ (with opportunities for Practice), Pianoforte, Orchestral Instruments, Vocal and Instrumental Practice, &c.; and General Subjects, viz. Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, English Literature, Science, &c.

Harmony—GORDON SAUNDERS, MUS. D.; F. E. GLADSTONE, MUS. D.; BARON BODOG ORCEY.

Counterpoint—F. E. GLADSTONE, MUS. D.

Form and Orchestration—E. H. TURPIN, L. MUS. T.C.L.

Musical Acoustics—W. H. STONE, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.P.

Pianoforte—SIR JULIUS BENEDICT; W. G. CUSINS; BRADBURY TURNER, MUS. B.; E. SILAS; KING HALL; MISS ALMA SANDERS; MRS. BASCOMBE; F. G. COLE, L. MUS. T.C.L.

Ensemble Pianoforte Class—SIR JULIUS BENEDICT.

Organ—W. S. HOYTE, L. MUS. T.C.L.; W. PINNEY, MUS. B.

Harmonium—KING HALL.

Solo Singing—F. SCHIERA; A. VISETTI; J. C. BEUTHIN; J. H. NAPPI; WALLACE WELLS; MISS KATE STEEL.

Violin—J. T. CARRODUS; L. SZECZKANOWSKI.

Violoncello—E. WOOLHOUSE.

Flute—JOHN RADCLIFF.

Harp—JOHN CHESHIRE.

Clarinet—H. LAZARUS.

Orchestral Society—GEORGE MOUNT.

Oboe—A. J. B. DUBRUQC.

Sight Singing and Elements of Music—E. BURRETT LAKE, L. MUS. T.C.L.

Vocal and Aural Physiology—LLEWELYN THOMAS, M.D.; and LENNOX BROWNE, F.R.C.S.

Choral Services Class (for Clergy)—REV. THE WARDEN, MUS. B.

Choral Society—GEORGE MOUNT.

Musical History—E. H. TURPIN.

* * * *Each Student receives individual instruction, and separate Classes are formed for Ladies in all Subjects.*

Applications should be addressed to the SECRETARY, Trinity College, W.

BY ORDER OF THE ACADEMICAL BOARD.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

LOWER SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, W.

BRANCH—1 DORSET STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE.

Patron—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

President—THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD LEIGH.

Vice-Presidents—THE LORD MANNERS, THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD, THE EARL DUCIE,
THE LORD SELBORNE, SIR GEORGE BAKER, Bart., SIR CHARLES ROWLEY, Bart.

Bankers—SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., & Co., 1 Cavendish Square.

OBJECTS OF THE HOSPITAL.—An In-Department for the reception of Poor Women afflicted with diseases peculiar to their sex, where they have home comforts and hospital treatment without publicity. Children admitted to the Branch as In-Patients, but no infectious diseases. An Out-Department for Women suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex, and Children suffering from all diseases: To furnish attendance to Poor Married Women at their own homes during their Confinements.

ADMISSION FREE, WITHOUT LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION—POVERTY AND SICKNESS THE ONLY PASSPORT.

Since its foundation no less than 241,906 Women and Children have been treated in the Out-Department, and 6148 Women have been admitted as In-Patients, 737 of whom were suffering from OVARIAN TUMOUR and DROPSY—583 WERE TREATED SUCCESSFULLY, WITH ONLY 144 DEATHS.

Contributions are earnestly solicited.

Subscriptions and Donations are also received by Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 54 Lombard Street; Messrs. COUTTS & Co., 59 Strand; Messrs. GLYN & Co., 67 Lombard Street; Messrs. RAMSON & Co., 1 Pall Mall East; Messrs. HATCHARD, 187 Piccadilly.

Cheques should be crossed 'Messrs. SIR S. SCOTT, Bart., & Co.' Post-office Orders made payable to GEORGE SCUDAMORE, at the Western District Office, Vere Street, W.

GEORGE SCUDAMORE, *Secretary.*

THE ST. MARYLEBONE FEMALE PROTECTION SOCIETY, 157-9 MARYLEBONE ROAD, N.W.

Patroness—HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

Treasurer—JOHN DEACON, Esq., 20 Birchin Lane, E.C.

Sub-Treasurer—RICHARD B. WADE, Esq., 13 Seymour Street, W.

Bankers—SIR S. SCOTT, Bart., & Co., 1 Cavendish Square, W.; Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co., 20 Birchin Lane, E.C.; The National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.; and the St. Marylebone Branch, 53 Baker Street, W.

THIS Society, founded in 1838, seeks to reclaim Young Women from all parts of the Country, who have, by one false step, fallen from the path of virtue. They are cared for in their trouble if expecting to become mothers; and, after suitable training, are placed in service, where needful help is given them in supporting their infants, lest, through want, they should fall again into sin. This is the more necessary from the extreme youth of many of the applicants, which prevents their earning sufficient to maintain their infants.

Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly solicited.

Cheques should be crossed 'Messrs. SIR S. SCOTT, Bart., & Co.' Post-office Orders made payable to GEORGE SCUDAMORE, at the Western Branch District Post Office, Vere Street, Oxford Street, W.

GEORGE SCUDAMORE, *Secretary.*

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

(Incorporated by Royal Charter),

WITH POWER TO HOLD LAND BY GIFT OR PURCHASE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Her Most Gracious MAJESTY.

H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES.

H.I. and R.H. the DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

H.R.H. the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

H.R.H. the GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

H.R.H. the PRINCESS MARY ADELAIDE.

President—THE EARL OF HARROWBY.

Board of Management:

The Rev. Alfred J. Buss, B.A.

Arthur Risdon Capel, Esq.

F. Patey Chappell, Esq.

George Cockle, Esq.

The Rev. Prebendary Currey.

The Lord Dunsany.

W. Timbrell Elliott, Esq.

Frederic William Haigh, Esq.

George B. Gregory, Esq., M.P.

John William Hale, Esq.

Sir Fredk. J. Halliday, K.C.B.

Edwd. B. Hartopp, Esq.

The Lord Houghton.

The Lord Kinnaird.

The Rev. Prebendary Mackenzie, M.A.

Sir Robt. Montgomery, K.C.B.

John Jeffreys Oakley, Esq.

Sir Edward H. Scott, Bart.

Edward Thornton, Esq.

T. Parry Woodcock, Esq.

The Objects of this Society are—

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE to Governesses in distress, afforded privately and delicately through the Ladies' Committee.

ANNUITY FUND.—Elective Annuities to Aged Governesses, secured on invested capital, and thus independent of the prosperity of the Institution.

PROVIDENT FUND.—Provident Annuities purchased by Ladies in any way connected with education, upon Government Security, agreeably to the Act of Parliament. This branch includes a Savings' Bank.

A **HOME** for Governesses during the intervals between their engagements.

A **SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION**, entirely free of expense.

AN **ASYLUM** for the aged.

CHARLES WILLIAM KLUGH, *Secretary*,

32 SACKVILLE STREET, LONDON, W.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Sir S. Scott & Co., 1 Cavendish Square; by Messrs. Drummond & Co., Charing Cross; by Messrs. Williams, Deacon, & Co., Birchin Lane; by Messrs. Hatchard, 187 Piccadilly; by Messrs. Nisbet & Co., 21 Berners Street; and by C. W. Klugh, Esq., Secretary, at the Office, 32 Sackville Street, W.

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 222 MARYLEBONE ROAD, N.W.

THE PHYSICIANS ARE WOMEN.

Treasurer—**Mrs. WESTLAKE**, River House, Chelsea Embankment.

Hon. Secretaries { **Lady JACKSON**, 61 Portland Place, W.
 Miss VINCENT, 5 Upper Porchester Street, W.

Physicians.

Mrs. ANDERSON, M.D., Mrs. ATKINS, M.D., and Mrs. MARSHALL, M.D.

Assisted by a Consulting Staff of Physicians and Surgeons.

This Hospital is established to enable poor women to be attended by *fully qualified women doctors*. Twenty-six beds are made up in the Hospital. During the past year 229 patients were treated in the wards, and 2853 attended at Out-patients. In-patients pay towards their maintenance from 2s. 6d. to 10s. weekly, according to their means. Out-patients, 6d. on entrance and 2d. each visit.

The Hospital may be seen any Afternoon, and a report and any further information required may be had on application to the Secretary at the Hospital.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Bankers—**THE BRANCH BANK, BANK OF ENGLAND, Burlington Gardens, W.**

FRANCES A. HUNT, Secretary.

THE ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

4 TRAFALGAR SQUARE, CHARING CROSS, W.C.

Patron—**THE REV. THE CHAPLAIN-GENERAL.**

President—**GENERAL SIR A. J. LAWRENCE, K.C.B.**

SOLE OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY—

To Spread the Saving Knowledge of Christ among our Soldiers.

The Committee make AN EARNEST APPEAL FOR FUNDS to all who have the religious and moral elevation of our Army at heart, and who would wish to see the hands of the Military Chaplains strengthened by the assistance of a body of men of the Soldier's own station in life, who, without the restraint unavoidable in the intercourse of different classes of society, may commend to them the love of Christ, read to them the Word of Life, and strive to lead them from the deceitful pleasures of sin to that peace which the world can neither give nor take away.

There are now 92 Scripture Readers on the Lists of the Society, of whom 17 are abroad and 75 at home.

CONTRIBUTIONS in aid of the Society will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, **V. G. M. HOLT, Esq.**, 17 Whitehall Place; at the National Provincial Bank of England, 212 Piccadilly, W.; and by the Secretary, **Mr. Wm. A. BLAKE**, at the Offices, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, W.C.

MUSICAL EDUCATION:

A Monthly Review for London and the Provinces.

(With which is incorporated 'EDUCATION.') Registered for Transmission Abroad.

Annual Subscription, post free, Half-a-Crown.

Leading Articles, by practised Authors.—Current Topics in the Musical World; by the Editor.—Monthly Letters from Special Correspondents in Liverpool, Birmingham, Portsmouth, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Manchester, Norwich, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, and other large centres of musical activity.—Critical Notices by experienced Musicians of notable Concerts and Musical Events.—Special Reports of the Provincial Musical Festivals.—Musical Examination Papers of the various Examining Bodies.—Official Intelligence of Trinity College, London.—Reviews of new Music and Musical Books.—A Column for Musical Queries and Replies.—The Exchange and Sale Columns.—Prizes for the best Answers to Specimen Examination Papers.—A Monthly Supplement of Original Music by Popular Composers.

'I am very pleased with the first copy of *Musical Education*, to which I am a subscriber. It is a great improvement on the older "Education," and I wish it every success. The article on Musical Clergymen and would-be Organists is very much to the purpose.'—'Its tone seems good in comparison with other English musical papers—which I fear you will not think high praise. It will be a great gain to musicians if you are able to keep up this tone; it is sad that the highest and purest of the arts should lack worthy representation, in not hitherto possessing a newspaper of ability.'—'I am exceedingly pleased with *Musical Education*, and wish it every success. It is just the thing we wanted.'—'I think the paper is capital, and it is certainly the best monthly.'

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The December (1881) Number contains the first of a Series of Original Papers, edited by Sir JULIUS BENEDICT, on *The Conservatoires of Europe*.—I. LEIPZIG.

The Terms for Advertisements (with Special Rates for Schools) and Forms of Order may be obtained on application. Orders should reach the Office not later than the 22nd of each month. A Specimen Number of *Musical Education* will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of 2d. in Postage-stamps.

LONDON: A. HAMMOND & Co. (Publishing Office), 5 Vigo Street, Regent Street, W.; and W. REEVES (City Office), 185 Fleet Street, E.C.

Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

EVENING CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen, in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Russian, Hindustani, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Natural and Mechanical Science, Logic, Political Economy, Law, Literature, History, Geography, Shorthand, Drawing, Painting, Music, &c. &c. Lecture or Entertainment every Wednesday. Library of 9000 volumes. Reading and Magazine Rooms. Examinations held annually, at which many valuable prizes are offered for competition.

LADIES' SUBSCRIPTION: 4s. Quarterly; 12s. Annually.

Prospectus gratis on application to the Secretary.

MORAVIAN LADIES' SCHOOL, LOWER WIKE, near BRADFORD, YORKS.

Principal ... MISS BROADBENT.

THE Church of the United Brethren has always kept in view, not merely the imparting of secular knowledge, but the sowing in the hearts of the young the seeds of the knowledge of Christ.

The situation of the Ladies' School at Lower Wike is healthy and salubrious; and ample provision is made for the enjoyment of air and exercise. The Pupils are treated as members of a family, and an anxious regard is paid to their health and comfort; at the same time, habits of neatness, order, and punctuality, are encouraged, while constant supervision forms an essential part of the system.

THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN AND CONVALESCENT HOME, BRIGHTON. (NEWLY ERECTED.)

DYKE ROAD, near the Old Church (St. Nicholas).

Children of the Poor of any County or Nation are admissible to this Institution.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE Objects of the Institution are:—1. The Medical and Surgical Treatment of Sick Children of the Poor. 2. The Introduction of the Provident System for the Treatment of Children of those Parents who can afford to pay a small sum weekly. 3. The Training of Nurses for Sick Children.

There will be accommodation in the Hospital for Patients of a superior class, if any should desire to partake of the peculiar and great advantages which can be obtained at this Institution. The Terms at present arranged are:—

Children from Two to Twelve years of age ... One Guinea per week.

Lady Boarders, desirous of learning nursing ... Two Guineas "

A Copy of the Annual Report sent free on application. HENRY J. DAVIS, Secretary.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME AND REGISTRY, ST. ALBAN'S STREET, LEEDS.

Under the Direction of a Ladies' Committee and of a Resident Matron.

THIS Home offers Comfortable Lodgings, with or without Board, to Female Servants, with the opportunity of obtaining good Situations. Charges moderate.

YOUNG GIRLS RECEIVED ON LOWER TERMS.

WESTMINSTER TRAINING-SCHOOL AND HOME FOR NURSES.

THE Public can be supplied with Hospital-trained Nurses from this Institution for Medical, Surgical, and Fever Cases.

Apply to the MATRON, Westminster Hospital, S.W.

GENTLEWOMEN'S SELF-HELP INSTITUTE, 15 BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, W.

NECESSITOUS Ladies only are admitted as Members. Work is always on sale at the Dépôt. Orders are gladly received for any description of Needlework, Plain or Fancy, which are executed promptly and at moderate charges. Translations or Copying undertaken, also Copying and Transposing of Music, &c.

A Registry is kept for Governesses, Companions, &c.

Subscriptions are much needed for the support of the Institute.

Full Particulars can be obtained of the Secretary, MISS M. G. LUPTON.

SMALL BOOKS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

Demy 18mo. handsomely bound in cloth, price 1s. post free.

MOTHERS' MEETINGS: How to Form and Conduct them Successfully, with Hints for carrying out Auxiliary Plans of Usefulness. By the Rev. W. H. PEERS, M.A. With Introductory Counsels by the Rev. W. BOYD CARPENTER, M.A.

Demy 18mo. cloth, price 1s. post free.

THE NURSE'S HANDBOOK. An Elementary Manual for those who Nurse the Sick Poor. By Mrs. H. SELFE LEONARD, Hon. Secretary of the London Bible and Domestic Female Missions.

'Very handy and valuable.'—*Literary World*.

Demy 18mo. cloth, price 1s. post free.

THE DISTRICT VISITOR'S COMPANION.

A Handbook of Instruction, Help, and Encouragement, for those engaged in District Visiting. By the Rev. W. BOYD CARPENTER, M.A.

'There are few, however experienced, who might not gather many useful hints from its pages.'—*Rock*.

Price 1s. in handsome cloth, post free.

THE CHOICE OF WISDOM; or, THE SAVIOUR'S RESPONSE TO MAN'S ANXIETY. By the Rev. CANON BELL, D.D. A useful little book to put into the hands of those who are in spiritual perplexity.

Cloth, gilt lettered, price 1s. post free.

DECISION FOR CHRIST. Counsel and Encouragement for Young People. By the Rev. FLAVEL COOK, D.D. This work is addressed to the Young, and inculcates the need of early devotion to Christ.

In cloth, gilt lettered, price 1s. post free.

EARLY DAYS IN THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

Kindly Words to the Young in their Christian Course. By the Rev. Canon RICHARDSON, M.A.

In cloth, gilt lettered, price 1s. 6d. post free.

THE COMMUNICANT. A Manual of Devotion for Holy Communion, &c. &c. By Twelve Bishops, Canons, and Clergymen.

'Eminently devotional and practical: an able and valuable book on a most important subject.'—*Record*.

Demy 18mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d. post free.

MORNING, NOON, AND NIGHT. A Pocket Manual of Private Prayer. By Twelve Clergymen and the Editor. Edited by the Rev. EDWARD GARBETT.

'It is not easy to speak too highly of this admirable manual.'—*Record*.

ELLIOT STOCK, 62 Paternoster Row, London.



The Bishop Otter Memorial College, CHICHESTER

For Training Ladies as Elementary Teachers.

Fees for Board, Lodging, and Instruction, from £20 to £40 per annum, exclusive of Books.

LADIES who will have completed their eighteenth year before the 1st of January, are eligible for admission in the ensuing year, or they may join the Preparatory Class at once at a fee of £3 per month. Immediate application should be made to the LADY PRINCIPAL.

‘Notwithstanding the over-supply of Teachers, and the large number of them out of employment, the Principal has been able to obtain suitable engagements for those Students who left the College at Christmas. She has indeed received many more applications for Mistresses than she could supply; and she finds that there is still as great, if not a greater, demand than ever for *thoroughly Trained Teachers* who are capable of undertaking positions of responsibility and trust. Well-educated ladies, earnest-minded, and not under twenty-three years of age, may feel assured that they will not have to wait very long after their two years’ training has expired, before they meet with work which is both interesting and fairly remunerative. The large number of untrained Teachers, who under existing regulations are allowed to compete with those who have received a regular training, has undoubtedly lowered the general rate of salaries; but for the larger and better schools, tolerably good salaries are still obtainable, the difficulty being to find suitable persons to undertake such posts.’

Annual Exhibitions of £10 are offered by the Committee to Queen’s Scholars recommended by the Principal.

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1875.

MOTTO: 'Bear ye one another's burdens.'

PATRON—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Presidents—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY; HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

Vice-Presidents—THE BISHOPS OF THE TWO PROVINCES.

Central Council for 1882.

(Representing the Dioceses of England and Wales.)

* Mrs. TOWNSEND (President of Central Council).	† The LADY ARTHUR HERVEY (Bath & Wells).	† LADY KNIGHTLEY (Peterborough)
* The Hon. LADY GREY (Vice-President)	† LADY LAWSON (Carlisle).	† Mrs. BICK-ESTETH (Ripon).
* The LADY SELBORNE.	† The LADY MARY EGERTON (Chester).	† Miss LAWKLEY (Rochester).
* The LADY LOUISA EGERTON.	† Mrs. DURNFORD (Chichester).	† Miss E. MOWBRAY (Salisbury).
* The COUNTESS OF SHERWESBURY.	† Mrs. HEADLAM (Durham).	† Hon. VICTORIA GROSVENOR (St. Albans).
* Hon. Mrs. DUNDAS.	† Mrs. MURRY (Ely).	† The LADY FRANCES LLOYD (St. Asaph).
* Mrs. FETHERSTONHAUGH.	† Mrs. TEMPLE (Exeter).	† Mrs. LEWIS (St. David's).
* Mrs. STUBBS.	† Mrs. ATLEY (Hereford).	† Mrs. ARTHUR TREMAYNE (Truro).
* Mrs. R. HAY MURRAY.	† Hon. Mrs. MACLAGAN (Lichfield).	† Mrs. HAROLD BROWN (Worcester)
* Mrs. KITTO.	† The LADY MARY TURNOR (Lincoln)	† The MARCHIONESS OF HERFORD (Worcester).
* Mrs. WALSHAM HOW.	† The COUNTESS OF LATHAM (Liverpool).	† Hon. Mrs. METNELL INGHAM (York).
* Miss JOANNA HILL.	† Miss OLLIVANT (Llandaff).	† Mrs. JEROME MERRIER (Gloucester & Bristol).
* Miss AGNES MONEY.	† The LADY HELEN STEWART (London).	† Mrs. PAYNE SMITH (Canterbury).
* Miss OXENHAM.	† The LADY C. KERRISON (Norwich).	† Miss PITCAIRN (Manchester).
* Mrs. W. AWDREY.	† The Hon. L. FREMANTLE (Oxford)	
* Miss LOUISA HUBBARD.	† President of Diocesan Council.	† Diocesan Representatives.
† The LADY PENRYN (Bangor).		

* Elected Member.

Ex-officio Honorary Members—THE PRESIDENTS OF THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN SCOTLAND, IRELAND, AMERICA, AND THE COLONIES.

Secretary—Miss WRIGHT, Central Office, 8 Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Trustees—The LORD BRABAZON; The Rev. Sir TALBOT BAKER, Bart.; F. TOWNSEND, Esq.

Finance and Reference Committee—F. B. MONEY COUTTS, Esq. (Chairman); The LORD BRABAZON; CHARLES G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.; HENRY P. POWELL, Esq.; R. C. A. BROCK, Esq.; LORD ROMILLY; Rev. W. T. TROURNHILL WEBBER; Rev. R. B. RAMSFORD; HAROLD BROWN, Esq.; * Rev. J. MORTON; * Rev. E. J. HOUGHTON; * A. HOLLAND HIBBERT, Esq.; * ALGERNON TURNER, Esq.; Col. G. NOEL MONEY, C.B.

* Diocesan Treasurer.

Ex-officio Members—The PRESIDENT OF CENTRAL COUNCIL AND THE TRUSTEES.

Hon. Treasurer—R. C. A. BROCK, Esq. Hon. Solicitors—Messrs. BELL & STEWART, 49 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Auditor—GERARD VAN DE LINDE, Esq., A.C.A.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, 8 Victoria Street, Westminster.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. To bind together in one Society Ladies as Associates and Working Girls and Young Women as Members, for mutual help (religious and secular), for sympathy and prayer.
2. To encourage purity of life, dutifulness to parents, faithfulness to employers, and thrift.
3. To provide the privileges of the Society for its Members, wherever they may be, by giving them an introduction from one Branch to another.

THE CENTRAL RULES.

1. Associates to be of the Church of England (no such restriction being made as to Members), and the organization of the Society to follow as much as possible that of the Church, being diocesan, rural-decanal, and parochial.
2. Associates (Working and Honorary) and Members to contribute annually to the funds, the former not less than 2s. 6d. a-year, the latter not less than 6d. a-year. Members' payments to go to the Central Fund.
3. No girl who has not borne a virtuous character to be admitted as a member; such character being lost, the member to forfeit her card.

The Society seeks to promote the establishment of Lodges and Homes of Rest for its members. G.F.S. Members coming to London can be received at the following Lodges:—

The HOLBORN LODGE (for Young Women in Business) 11 Red Lion Square, Holborn, E.C.
ROCHESTER DIOCESAN G.F.S. LODGE, Brixton Rise, S.W.
KINGSTON G.F.S. LODGE, 19 Gordon Place, Campden Hill, W.
HIGHGATE G.F.S. LODGE, 2 Southwood Terrace, Highgate, N.

THE SOCIETY'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, FRIENDLY LEAVES.

EDITED BY M. E. TOWNSEND.

24 pp. fcap. 4to. Illustrated. Price 1d. Circulation, 41,000.

THE G.F.S. ADVERTISER.

EDITED BY Mrs. FETHERSTONHAUGH.

Price 1d. 16 pp. demy 4to.

A Monthly Journal open to Correspondence from Branch Secretaries and Associates, Diocesan and other Reports and Notices, Advertisements for Situations and Servants, &c.

To be obtained, together with all the Society's Publications, from

Messrs. HATCHARD, 187 Piccadilly, London, W.

All Communications to be addressed to the Secretary at the Central Office.

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

SOHO SQUARE, W.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Patronesses.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARY ADELAIDE.

President—THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G. Chairman—SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B.

Bankers.

Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, & CO.

Messrs. RANSOM, BOUVERIE, & CO.

54 Lombard Street.

1 Pall Mall East.

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN was the first established in this or any other country exclusively for the treatment of those maladies which neither rank, wealth, nor character can avert from the female sex.

It is a NATIONAL Institution, patients being received from all parts of the United Kingdom, and from the Colonies.

Its doors are open daily to every poor and suffering woman in the land.

It is conducted upon Christian Principles, and thus provision is made for the spiritual as well as for the physical welfare of the patients.

It is entirely dependent upon Voluntary Contributions, which are greatly needed and earnestly solicited, especially Annual Subscriptions and Legacies.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS of Three Guineas, Donors of Thirty Guineas, and Collectors of Fifty Guineas, are entitled to recommend One In-Patient every year.

THE NEW WING FOR PAYING PATIENTS.

This Wing, erected on the site of the large Freehold premises which adjoined the Hospital, is now open for the reception of Gentlewomen, who by a weekly payment of 25s. and upwards obtain all the advantages of Hospital treatment.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the General Fund of the Charity will be thankfully received by the Bankers, or by the Secretary at the Hospital, from whom further information may be obtained.

DAVID CANNON, *Secretary.*

ST. AGATHA'S HOME

(ESTABLISHED 1876),

CRESCENT ROAD, OAK HILL, BECKENHAM.

Patron :—H.R.H. PRINCE LEOPOLD, K.G.

For Invalid and other Children of the Middle and Working Classes. Terms of Admission, 8s. 6d. per week. Boys received from 5 to 12, Girls from 5 to 14, and a limited number till 16 years of age. Regular Instruction is given to those who remain any length of time in the Home.

The Home is under the personal supervision of a lady—a trained Nightingale Nurse.

Last year, 60 Children were received. Last year's Receipts, £727.

Bankers: Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, & Co.

Hon. Treasurer: J. K. HAWTHORN, Esq.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. DIGBY COLLINS.

Lady in Charge: Miss I. F. HAWTHORN.

HOMES FOR GENTLEWOMEN,

4 ST. ANNE'S PARK TERRACE, and VICTORIA LODGE,
WEST DRAYTON,

Provides Ladies, whose income is not less than 20*l.* per annum, with Unfurnished Room, Coals, Gas, and Attendance. Medical Attendance gratuitously given.

MISS B. B. KINGSFORD, *Hon. Secretary,*

10 WOODSIDE VILLAS, GIPSY HILL, NORWOOD.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.



SENIOR SCHOOL—HAVERSTOCK HILL.
JUNIOR SCHOOL (Alexandra Orphanage),
HORNSEY RISE.
CONVALESCENT HOME—MARGATE, KENT.



Patrons.
Their R.H. THE
PRINCE & PRINCESS
OF WALES.

Patron.
HER MAJESTY THE
QUEEN.

President—Field-Marshal H.R.H. The DUKE OF
CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

Treasurer—JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq., V.P., Clapham Common, S.W.

Bankers—LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Prince's Street, E.C.

Secretary—Mr. JONADAB FINCH, 73 Cheapside, E.C. | Collector—Mr. JOHN BEDWELL.

1. This Charity was instituted in the City of London, May 10th, 1758.
2. The First School was at Hoxton—1753 to 1773. 3. The Second School was in the City Road—1773 to 1847. 4. The present building at Haverstock Hill was erected in 1847. There are now in the Senior School 432. The Junior School, the ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE, was amalgamated with THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, January 1st, 1877. There are now in the Junior School 155. Total number of Children now maintained, 587. 4000 Children have received its benefits.

CONTRIBUTIONS WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Annual Subscription for One Vote ... £20 10 6	Life Donation for One Vote ... £5 5 0
Ditto ditto for Two Votes ... 1 1 0	Ditto for Two Votes ... 10 10 0

The Votes increasing in Proportion to the Contributions.

Life Presentation ... £262 10 0

Presentation of a Child without Election, amounts varying according to age.

ELECTIONS.—The Elections occur in the months of January and July in each year. Forms of application and all needful information may be obtained at the Office, between the hours of 10 and 4. On Saturdays the Office is closed at 2 o'clock.

Subscriptions, Donations, and all Communications should be forwarded to

Mr. JONADAB FINCH, Secretary, 73 Cheapside, London, E.C.

ST. ALBAN'S DIOCESAN INSTITUTION

FOR

TRAINED NURSES

Consists of small Centres placed in the larger towns of Essex and Hertford.

Head Centre—Witham. Superintendent, Miss M. A. LUARD.

Second Branch—Colchester (The Butt Road). Sister-in-Charge, Miss BUTLER.

Third Branch—Chelmsford. Sister-in-Charge, Miss ELSTON.

Fourth Branch—Bishop's Stortford. Sister-in-Charge, Miss SHAW.

Fifth Branch—Hitchin. Sister-in-Charge, Miss ROSE.

The Branch at St. Alban's is, for the moment, crippled for want of Funds; but district work is still going on from that centre. This Institution has for its object to reach the needs of all classes in sickness, but specially those of persons of small means. Poor Nursing is extensively done under proper conditions, in epidemics, fever, and extreme illness—not in chronic cases.

ROYAL HOMES FOR LADIES, WANDSWORTH COMMON.

THIS Charity is exclusively designed for the Assistance of Poor Ladies. Applicants must be over 50 years of age, and are required to possess an income of not less than 20*l.*, and not more than 50*l.* per annum. The right of selection rests with the Committee, who decide according to the merits of each case. Each Lady has a separate room, and is provided with Coals, Gas, Attendance, Medical Advice, and other comforts.

President—Miss MEINERTGHAGEN, Wimbledon Common; *Treasurer*—Mrs. RAWLINGS, Wimbledon Common; *Hon. Secretary*—Mrs. E. L. JACOB, 8 Altenburg Gardens, Clapham Common.

CHILDREN'S HOME, 9 CONVENT GARDENS, KENSINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

To accommodate 9 In-patients, besides Out-patients. For Children suffering from any sort of dislocation of joints or bone injury. Attended by Mr. HURRON. Charge for Children, 4*s.* per week, and half the cost of fees and appliances. Better-class Children and Adults can be received by arrangement, at higher payment, there being no other Institution where patients can be nursed while attended by Mr. HURRON.

The HOME is always open to visitors, and Funds are very greatly needed. Reports can be had, and all particulars obtained from,

Miss HALL, 9 Convent Gardens, Kensington Park Road, N.W.

THE HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS HOME FOR INVALID GENTLEWOMEN, CATHERINE HOUSE, ST. LEONARDS.

THIS Institution, now established 25 years, and supported by Voluntary Contributions, offers a pleasant and healthful Home to Ladies in reduced circumstances. The terms for Lodging, Board, and Medicine, are 2*l.* 1*s.* per week, or 17*s.* 6*d.* for two Ladies occupying the same room. The only extra the washing of the inmate's own clothes.

Application to be made to Miss E. V. MARTIN, the Lady Superintendent, who will forward all necessary information.

JOHN ORLEBAR (ADMIRAL), *Treasurer*, ST. LEONARDS.

KENT PENITENTIARY. ST. MARY'S HOME, STONE, DARTFORD.

Patron—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP. *Visitor*—THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

Warden—Rev. CANON MURRAY, Rector of Stone.

Lady Superintendent—Miss NOKES.

Treasurers—{ LEWIS D. WIGAN, Esq., Kentish Bank, Maidstone.
Rev. CANON MOORE, The Oaks, Faversham.

Honorary Secretaries—{ J. G. TALBOT, Esq., M.P., Falconhurst, Eden Bridge.
Rev. E. F. DYKE, Orpington Vicarage, Chislehurst.

THE Home is in connexion with the Church Penitentiary Association, and the personal care of 60 penitents is in the hands of resident ladies, under the guidance of the Warden. Girls needing the shelter of the Home are received from all parts of the kingdom, a preference being given to those from Kent.

ST GEORGE'S HALL CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES.

LADIES may receive Assistance in Home Study, or be prepared for the University of Edinburgh Local Examinations, or for the University of St. Andrew's L. L. A. Examinations, by means of Instruction by Correspondence.

Subjects :— English Grammar and Analysis, History and Geography, English Literature, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Mathematics, Education, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Theory of Music, and Drawing. Other subjects may be added should a sufficient number of Students apply for instruction.

Prospectuses and full particulars on application to the Secretary, St. George's Hall Classes, 7 Randolph Place, Edinburgh.



E. P. BURTON,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD,

Morton House, Lothian Burn, Edinburgh.

ILLUSTRATIONS and Ornamentation for Books, Magazines, &c. Orders executed with Care and Punctuality and at Moderate Charges. English and American Styles. Medical and Scientific Diagrams engraved.

Work received in London by
MESSRS. INNES & BURTON,
7 JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

THESE EXAMINATIONS WILL BE HELD ON JUNE 13, 14, 15, AND 16th, 1881.

LONDON will be a Centre (Exeter Hall Examination-Room).

Regulations may be had on application at the University.

PROFESSORS CALDERWOOD AND LAURIE, Joint Secretaries.

London Secretary—A. BOURNE, Esq., BRITISH & FOREIGN TRAINING SCHOOL,
BOROUGH ROAD, LONDON.

HOMES OF HOPE, Nos. 4, 5, & 6 Regent Sq., Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

THIS Society was established in 1860 for the reception of the less degraded class of penitent fallen young women for whom little provision had been made. Young women are admitted on any day, and coming from any quarter whatsoever, if there be room in the Homes. Special efforts are made on behalf of young mothers with their first infants, who are really the most hopeful class of the fallen, and are generally greatly to be pitied.

A Home has been opened for the reception of such young women, before they become mothers, as are unfitted, from their previous good character and position, for the wards of a workhouse.

The applications for admission are painfully urgent, and the charity is wholly dependent upon voluntary contributions. The Secretary will be happy to forward the last annual report.

HENRY THOMPSON, Treasurer, 38 Mincing Lane, E.C.
WILLIAM HORNIBROOK, Secretary, 4 Regent Square, W.C.

HOMES FOR WORKING GIRLS IN LONDON

(FOUNDED, 1878),

FOR YOUNG WOMEN (DAY-WORKERS) ENGAGED IN BUSINESS.

RENT OF BEDROOM, including the use of Dining, Sitting, and Reading-rooms, supplied with Books, &c., 2s. 6d. and 4s. per Week.

ALEXANDRA HOUSE, 88 St. John's Street, West Smithfield, E.C.

VICTORIA HOUSE, 135 Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.

MORLEY HOUSE, 14 Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square, W.

GORDON HOUSE (for Germans), 8 Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.

WOODFORD HOUSE, 28 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.

Treasurer—The Hon. A. F. KINNAIRD.

Hon. Sec.—JOHN SHRIMPTON, Esq., 38 Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, W.C.

HOME FOR LADIES OF LIMITED MEANS,

25 RICHMOND TERRACE,

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.

TERMS:—

Separate Bedroom	..	..	..	..	16s. per week.
Upper Rooms	..	..	..	..	14s. "
Small Rooms	..	..	..	..	13s. "

Hon. Lady Superintendent, MISS DISBROW.

NURSING HOME FOR PERMANENT INVALIDS,

BROWNLOW ROAD, READING.

THIS Home is intended for Ladies in very reduced circumstances, or respectable Women of the Middle Classes who have known better days, but who are now homeless and helpless, and in the latter stages of illness.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO BE MADE TO THE LADY-IN-CHARGE.

ANNUITANTS' HOME,

29 ORPINGTON STREET, BAYSWATER,

Provides Two Rooms, rent free, to Ladies possessing not less than 25l. annual income. Attendance, 1s. 6d. per week.

Apply to Mrs. PRENDERGAST, Meldon Lodge, Cheltenham, by whom Subscriptions will be thankfully received; and also by Messrs. DRUMMOND, Charing Cross.

WOMEN'S EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

WOMEN of all classes who have difficulty in finding employment at home are invited to apply to the HON. SEC., 38 Belgrave Road, S.W., who will furnish all information and advice as to Emigration.

Assistance, in the form of Loans, given in special cases.

Applicants must be prepared to work hard, and to assist in household duties when required, and must have satisfactory references as to health and character.

Arrangements for their passage, and for their reception on landing, will be made by the Society.

Excellent openings exist in several of the Colonies.

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,

Great Ormond Street, W.C., and Cromwell House, Highgate.

PATRON—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE—LORD ABERDARE

The Committee very earnestly SOLICIT CONTRIBUTIONS towards the current expenses of the Hospital. 172 beds are maintained—viz. 120 beds at the Hospital, and 52 beds at the Convalescent Branch at Cromwell House, Highgate. Upwards of 1000 out-patients are seen weekly at Great Ormond Street.

The Charity is not endowed, but depends entirely on voluntary support.

SAMUEL WHITFORD, *Secretary*.

BANKERS—WILLIAMS, DEACON, & Co. ; Messrs. HOARE ; Messrs. HERRIES.

St. Michael's Home for Motherless Girls.

SHALBOURNE, near HUNGERFORD, BERKS.

President—THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

Lady Superintendent—MISS HALL.

Hon. Secretary—Rev. G. R. DAVIES-COOKE.

Medical Attendant—H. P. MAJOR, M.D.

Treasurer—S. SURREY, Esq., London and County Bank, Hungerford.

Collector—Mr. LEAH, 75 Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London.

Committee of Management.

Rev. J. B. ANSTICE.

Rev. G. R. DAVIES-COOKE.

Rev. CANON KINGSBURY.

The Ven. ARCHDEACON

RANDALL.

The Ven. ARCHDEACON POTT.

Rev. T. H. MICHELL.

Rev. F. MENZIES.

Rev. G. M. EDMEADES.

THIS Institution deserves to be more widely known than it is, as its object is somewhat unique, differing in some respects from other Orphanages.

Primarily it is intended for the Motherless ones, whose fathers are living, and, therefore, are not usually eligible for Orphanages. The small number (about twenty-six) received also renders it possible to make it really 'a Home' to these poor Motherless little ones—not a mere School or Institution.

Should any one feel inclined to help forward this work for Christ's little ones, or desire further information on the subject, the LADY SUPERINTENDENT will gladly answer all inquiries.

ROYAL SOUTHERN HOSPITAL NURSING INSTITUTION, 67 GRAFTON ST., LIVERPOOL, S.

THE Public can be supplied at a Minute's Notice with Skilled and Experienced
Medical and Surgical Nurses.

*For Terms, &c. apply to the MATRON at the Hospital,
Caryl Street, Liverpool.*

WORKING LADIES' GUILD.

THIS Society of Ladies and Gentlemen is formed to give practical aid and sympathy to Gentlewomen requiring assistance. It is confined to no special locality, and its organization is sufficiently elastic to meet different forms of cases.

Particulars of its working are to be found in *Work and Leisure*, and the Report, for 2d., is to be bought at Messrs. HATCHARDS.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PRINCIPAL W. STEADMAN ALDIS, M.A.

Classes, open to Students of both sexes,—

MATHEMATICS, Prof. W. STEADMAN ALDIS, M.A.
PHYSICS, Professor A. S. HERSCHEL, M.A., F.R.A.S.
CHEMISTRY, Professor A. FREIRE-MARRECO, M.A.
GEOLOGY, Professor G. A. LEBOUR, M.A., F.G.S.

NATURAL HISTORY, Professor G. S. BRADY,
M.D., F.L.S.
COAL & METAL MINING, Prof. J. H. MERIVALE.
MODERN HISTORY.

Also Classes in Hand Surveying, Mechanical Drawing, and Modern Languages.

Exhibitions, also open to Students of both sexes, are awarded in October each year.

Full particulars respecting the Exhibitions and Classes, and Fees for the same, will be found in the Calendar of the College. Abstract Prospectuses post free on application to the Secretary. Information and advice as to the course of study will be given to intending Students by the Principal. Information on other matters will be supplied by the Secretary,

THEO. WOOD BUNNING.

COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN AND SCHOOL OF COOKERY, 7 FITZROY STREET, W.

Established 1874. Incorporated in 1880, in union with the Society of Arts.

OPEN EVERY EVENING FROM 7 TILL 10. PROSPECTUS FREE ON APPLICATION.

Fees per Term.—Membership, 1s.; French, 4s.; German, 4s.; Latin, 2s. 6d.; Drawing, 2s. 6d.
All other Classes, 1s. 3d. Reading, Writing, and Dictation Classes. Two Nights, 1s.;
Three Nights, 1s. 9d.; Four Nights, 2s. 6d.
High-class Cookery.—18s. the course of 9 Lessons; or to Domestic Servants, 14s. Single
Lessons, 2s. 6d. and 2s.
Plain Cookery.—3s. 6d. the course of 9 Lessons. Single Lessons, 6d.

The First Evening of any Class, except Cookery, may be attended Free.

Saturday Lectures, Social Meetings, &c., at Eight p.m. Free to Students and Members.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, WATFORD.

(FORMERLY AT CLAPTON.)

INSTITUTED 1813.

For the Maintenance, Clothing, and Education of Fatherless Children, respectably descended, but without means adequate to their support.

The Society supports 550 Children, and 4450 Orphans have been benefited since its formation.

The Charity depends for nine tenths of its income upon voluntary aid.

Annual Subscription for 1 Vote	..	..	..	£0	10	6
"	"	2 Votes	..	..	1	1 0
Life	"	1 Vote	..	..	5	5 0
"	"	2 Votes	..	..	10	10 0

Office—1 St. Helen's Place,
Bishopsgate St., E.C.

A. R. CAPEL, *Treasurer.*

E. S. WALLBRIDGE,

Assistant Secretary.

ENGLISH GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTE.

FOUNDED IN 1872.

FREE REGISTRY. TO AFFORD COUNSEL AND HELP IN ALL CASES OF DIFFICULTY.

16 RUE DE TILSITT, PARIS.

CONVALESCENT HOME, WALTON-BY-CLEVEDON, SOMERSET.

UNDER the Care of Sisters of Charity. Two or Three Ladies can be received. Near Church and Station.

APPLY BY LETTER TO THE SISTER-IN-CHARGE.

Third Edition, Revised. Crown 8vo. limp cloth, 2s. post free.

The Moral Education of the Young in Relation to Sex, Under Medical and Social Aspects.

BY DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'Wise and useful.'—*Literary Churchman.*

'Should be read by parents and guardians. It behoves all who are charged with the care of young people to ponder well the grave arguments which the talented authoress adduces in support of her views.'—*Public Opinion.*

HATCHARDS, PUBLISHERS, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

SILKS, CASHMERES,

VELVETEENS,

COMPARISON
THE ONLY TEST.

PATTERNS
POST FREE.

AND UMBRELLAS,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

A Rich Lyons Silk Dress for 31s. 6d.

A good wearing and handsome Silk, rich and bright.

Black Silks.

A special large consignment of pure Black Silk, wear guaranteed, at 2s. 11½d., 3s. 9½d., and 4s. 8½d. These are fully 40 per cent under value.

REGULAR GOODS NOW ON SALE.

50 Pieces.....	1s. 11½d.;	usual retail price.....	2s. 6d.
100 " 	2s. 6½d.;	" 	3s. 6d.
100 " 	3s. 11d.;	" 	5s. 6d.
200 " 	4s. 5½d.;	" 	5s. 11d.
100 " 	5s. 4d.;	" 	7s. 6d.

Coloured Silks.

2s. 6½d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 3d. All the New Shades in each quality. Many ladies are obtaining Silks at wholesale prices, and thereby saving two profits.

Umbrellas.

Arrangements have been made with one of the largest Manufacturers to sell his Umbrellas at the Wholesale Price. Illustrated List sent on application.

All-Wool French Cashmere Dress for 10s. 6d.

Black and all the New Colours. Arrangements have been made to offer All-Wool French Cashmeres at Wholesale Prices, direct from the Makers in Clichy and Rheims, 1s. 3½d. to 3s. 11d. per yard, forty-six inches wide. These goods are 30 per cent under retail prices.

A Rich Velveteen Dress, in all Colours, for 19s. 6d.

The Clichy Silken Velveteen is a French Manufacture of surprising beauty. Guaranteed to retain its colour to the last. 1s. 11½d. to 3s. 11d. Patterns free.

SAMUEL MOORE,
WHOLESALE SILK MERCHANT,
28 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

FOR

FRIENDLESS & DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

President:—

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL CAIRNS.

Vice-President:—

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD KINNAIRD.

Treasurer:—

WM. FOWLER, Esq., M.P., 33 Cornhill, E.C.

Bankers:—

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK (Bow BRANCH, E.).

THE Committee very earnestly APPEAL for HELP to carry on the work of these Institutions, now containing upwards of 900 Hopeless or Orphan Children.

In connexion with the Institutions there are Thirty Cottage Homes for Girls at Ilford, a Home for Little Boys in Jersey, and Three Large Homes for Boys and Girls in the East of London, all engaged in training children for useful and industrious lives.

Destitute cases (whether Girls or Boys) are always eligible, and may be sent at any hour of the day or night. Other cases not so urgent are carefully inquired into and decided upon.

Children are admitted irrespective of differences of age or sex, and in spite of physical disqualifications that frequently lead to their being rejected elsewhere.

No voting is required to obtain admission.

There is no endowment, and the whole work is dependent upon the free-will offerings of the benevolent.

About 16% will support one child in the Institution a whole year.

The Homes are always open to visitors except on Saturday afternoons and Sunday.

Office:—18 and 20 STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, E.

Monthly, in 32 pages, Demy 8vo. Coloured Cover, price 3d.
(Annual Subscription, 3s. 6d. post free.)

WORK AND LEISURE.

The Englishwoman's Advertiser, Reporter,
and Gazette.

BEING THE NEW SERIES OF

'THE WOMAN'S GAZETTE; or, News about Work.'

Edited by L. M. H.

Reviews topics of interest to Women—Affords information upon all subjects of interest to them, or which bear upon their welfare—Chronicles new openings of remunerative employment, and of all occupations open to them, both paid and unpaid.

Special facilities are afforded for Advertisements; and it is hoped that, by the occasional publication of the Reports of Institutions and Associations existing for the benefit of Women, the *Gazette* will gain in completeness, and justify still more fully the measure of success already awarded to it.

Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4, for 1876, '77, '78, and '79, of

THE WOMAN'S GAZETTE, 4to. bound in cloth, are still on sale, price 3s. 6d. each, post free.

ALSO

WORK AND LEISURE for 1880 & 1881, 3s. 6d. each, post free.*

'There is certainly no more useful and informing periodical respecting Woman's Work, and where to obtain employment, than this *Gazette*.'—*Ladies' Treasury*.

HATCHARDS, PUBLISHERS, 187 PICCADILLY, LONDON.

WORKS by L. M. H.

EDITOR OF 'WORK AND LEISURE.'

A FEW WORDS TO THE MOTHERS OF LITTLE CHILDREN.

7th Thous. 32mo. coloured wrapper, price 2d.; 100 and upwards at 1d.

'A capital little manual; may be read by mothers of all ranks.'

School Guardian.

A FEW WORDS TO SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

10th Thous. 32mo. sewed, 2d. each. 100 for distribution at half price.

'We hail with cordial welcome a short paper simply headed, "A Few Words to Schoolmistresses," which puts them on their guard against those evil communications which may be infesting the intercourse of their scholars. The lines are drawn with a firm but delicate hand.'

The School Guardian.

'A wise and potent little tract.'

Miss Ellice Hopkins' Report to a Committee of Convocation.

WHY SHOULD I SEND MY CHILD TO SCHOOL?

Or, the Education Act of 1876 popularly Explained to Parents.

Fcap. 8vo. 1d.

'Very well written, and may be recommended for circulation, not only amongst the working classes, but also amongst the rate-paying tradesfolk.'

'An excellent little pamphlet.'—*Guardian.*

Church Times.

GUIDES TO INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Published in connexion with 'WORK & LEISURE.' Cr. 8vo. each, 6d.

PART I.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND YOUNG WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

PART II.—HOSPITALS, CONVALESCENT AND BOARDING HOMES.

PART III.—ASSOCIATIONS AND HOMES FOR PENITENTS, &c.

PART IV.—EDUCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, AND LIST OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, &c.

PART V.—ASSOCIATIONS FOR SUPPLYING SICK NURSES, SISTERHOODS, EMPLOYMENT AND EMIGRATION SOCIETIES, CHARITIES, &c.

'A very useful compilation for a class generally needing the help of ready and practical information; for clergymen and district visitors, and all who are endeavouring to alleviate the troubles of the most helpless and silent suffering part of our community.'—*Guardian.*

'In the most compendious form it supplies many details respecting educational associations, and scholastic and training institutions, using those terms in a very wide sense.'—*Queen.*

HATCHARDS, 187 PICCADILLY.

